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THE SHANGHAI INCIDENT

Secretary Gresham Reviews His Course as to the Spies.

DEMONSTRATES HE ACTED WISELY

This Country Had No Right to Interfere with the Course of Chinese Justice—It Did Everything Possible.

WASHINGTON, Nov 28.—Secretary Gresham read to-day the letter of Julian Ralph to Harper's Weekly, concerning the two Japanese spies surrendered by our Consul General, and afterward tortured and executed at Nankin. He also read some of the comments made upon the letter. He believes that he has done his full duty in the matter, and that he will be able to convince everybody that he has acted wisely when all the facts shall be known. While his humane impulses were shocked at the time by the news of the execution of the Japanese, and he also was amazed to find that the assurances of the Chinese Government had proved empty, he does not see now how he could have done otherwise than as he did. He says he is supported in his opinion by prominent diplomatic officers here, who agree with him in the suggestion that the Japanese prisoners, accused as spies, might have been tried in a mixed tribunal, would have been an untenable proposition, and would have involved a departure from our policy, as well as a novelty in international law.

The impression here among men who have spent some time in China is that the view of Mr. Ralph is to a great extent, that of the missionary and merchant colony in Shanghai. Among those people there is apt to be frequent complaint of a lack of show of American force in China. They often are impatient with the methods of diplomacy to settle controversies and when there is any sort of disturbance in the country there is a general scare, with a new demand for a demonstration in force by the navy.

The correspondence in the matter of the arrest and surrender of the two Japanese, sent by our Consul General contains some important facts not alluded to in the account of Mr. Ralph. Accounts differ as to the ages of the prisoners. In one story they were described as eighteen and nineteen, respectively, and in another their ages were given as twenty-four and twenty-eight. After their imprisonment in the French section they were examined, and some seventy messages were found, which had been apparently sent to Japan. They also had drawings of fortifications with them. It is regarded by the Secretary as a small matter that they wore Chinese clothing, but a gentleman at the Department of State, who has lived in China, and acquired some familiarity with the laws of that country, says that it is a serious offense for a foreigner to wear Chinese clothing in China, and to wear it while committing a military offense would be extremely hazardous.

Consul General Jernigan could not assert as a right any protection for the Japanese. Under an agreement with the Chinese Government, our Consuls are permitted to extend "good offices" for Japanese left in China. But they may not act officially for them. That would be a substitution of Consuls, and would require the authority of the Japanese Government to make the authorization effective. The advantage consisted in China and Japan affording the people of each country, left in the other, the means of access to the authorities. The Consul General of the United States could reach the Chinese authorities on his own account, and might then direct attention to the interest of some Japanese whom he desired to serve

Horrible as the fate of the prisoners is reported to have been, even if all the details of the torture chamber, with the closing dramatic speech of one of the men, are not actually true, the United States would not have been justified in interfering in their behalf after it had decided that they were military offenders. We might have remonstrated in the name of humanity, but Secretary Gresham says that with the statements about incriminating documents in their possession, and the advice of the Japanese Minister that Japan would expect to have Chinese prisoners in Japan surrendered under similar circumstances, it would have been out of the question to interfere further. It would have been inadvisable to object unless we had resolved to abandon our policy and intertere with the internal affairs of China. We had no right to screen the men longer than our kindly representations in their behalf were acceptable to China. Our actions were entirely unofficial, and we were in no sense the protectors of Japanese beyond the disposition of China to accept such offices as were proffered for the Japanese.

The Secretary of State says he does not see how the United States can make a demand for indemnity for the killing of the Japanese prisoners. To do that would be to assert a right to protect which it has been a long-standing policy of the Government to avoid, and it could be exercised only in the event that the men were citizens of the United States, of which there is no pretense. He is at a loss to understand upon what ground indemnity could be asked. To demand an apology from the Pekin Government for violation of a pledge given to the United States through the Chinese Minister may not be so difficult. That will certainly be a matter of correspondence.

Secretary Gresham did not finally decide that Consul General Jernigan could no longer hold the men until after he had sent for the Chinese Minister and secured from him, after a delay caused by the necessity of communicating with Pekin, assurance that the Tsung Li Yamen agreed that the prisoners should not be finally disposed of until the arrival in Pekin of Minister Denby. It is asserted here by officers who have been in China that the Pekin Government is really powerless to carry out any such assurances. The Imperial Government is at Pekin, the northern capital, and the prisoners were at Nankin, thesouthern capital, and the Viceroy of that province is almost as completely independent of the authority of the northern Viceroy or the Emperor, except in the matter of supplying his annual quota of revenue for the support of the Emperor, as if he were of another nation.

Mr. Ralph does not appear to have given attention to the relative proportion of our navy and that of Great Britain that is on service in China, in complaining that our force in those waters is inadequate. Naval officers who have read his criticisms refer to this as impairing the force of his sweeping denunciation of the American naval policy. Great Britain has in her navy something like 310 vessels of seagoing ability. On the Asiatic service, covering the same line of coast upon which our ships are stationed, she has nineteen vessels of all kinds, some of them being little better than gun launches. So the British force is about one-sixteenth of the whole British Navy. The United States has assigned to the Asiatic station eight ships out of barely forty vessels in commission and fit for service out of harbor. So the United States has about one-fifth of her navy on the Asiatic station. If Secretary Herbert had detailed three ships to the service the United States would be relatively as well protected as is Great Britain.

The poor old Monocacy, which is the target for some of the shots in Mr. Ralph's letter, is held in better estimation by Commander Barber, recently her commanding officer on the Asiatic station, than she is by the American colony at Shanghai. "What we want on that station," he says, "is more ships like the Monocacy." She is of light draught, and, having paddle-wheels, she can swim on less water than most of the very light-draught screw steamers, and she is of very great use along the coast of China, which is provided with a natural protection by shoal shores, rendering it impossible for vessels of deep draught to approach within long-range gunshot, except at a few of the ports. Commander Barber has recommended that some of the vessels to be built for the Chinese service should be side-wheelers.

Another naval officer says that the Monocacy is one of the few naval ships out in Chinese waters that can reach Tien-Tsin. Some reports have put her at Pekin, but Admiral Ramsey says he does not know how the ship could be taken up to Pekin, except by putting her on wheels or else sending her up the canal, which would have to be enlarged to permit of such an attempt.

No one nation has vessels enough at any port in China to provide a landing force that would strike terror into the population. The impression made upon China by outsiders—the "foreign devils," as the Chinese call them—is effected by the aggregate of force, not by the display of any one nation. There is no doubt that the President will allude in his message to the incident of the promise of the Chinese Minister to secure the delay of execution in the case of the spies who were afterward tortured and executed without regard to the assurances given by Minister Yang. The message probably will declare the intention of the Administration, about which the State Department is now reticent.

JOB E. HEDGES FOR SECRETARY

Mayor-elect Strong Says He Will Appoint Him as His Aid — Mr. Hedges's Career in Politics.

Mayor-elect Strong said yesterday that he would appoint Job E. Hedges as his private secretary and chief clerk of the Mayor's office. This is the place now held by Willis Holly under Mayor Gilroy. The salary is $5,000 a year.

It is said that Mr. Strong offered the place to Gen. Anson G. McCook, but that Gen. McCook declined it.

Mr. Heeges is a young Republican. He was assistant manager of Mr. Strong's campaign, Gen. McCook being the manager.

Mr. Heeges was born in Elizabeth, N. J., in 1862. His parents removed to Dansville, in Livingston County, this State, soon afterward. His father was Major in the Fourteenth New-York Volunteers, and was killed in the war. In 1879 Mr. Hedges entered the Riverview Military Academy, and a year later he went to Princeton College, where he was graduated in the class of '84.

He was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1886, and then became a law clerk in the offices of Hastings & Gleason. He was a member of the old Republican County Committee, and was the executive member from the Eleventh Assembly District in 1892. He declined that place the next year, because he was not the unanimous choice of the District Committee. John Sabine Smith was chosen in his place.

Mr. Hedges was Secretary of the Republican State League from 1890 to 1893, and was Recording Secretary of the Republican Club in 1889 and 1890. He is now a member of the Republican County Committee organized under the plan of the Committee of Thirty, and he is the Chairman of its Committee on Organization. Mr. Hedges is also a member of the Princeton Club and one of the members of its Executive Committee. He is the assignee of the concern of H. H. Warner of Rochester. Personally, Mr. Hedges is one of the most popular of the younger Republicans of this city.

Mr. Hedges said last night that he would accept the secretaryship, and he will be sworn in on Jan. 1, immediately after Mayor Strong takes the oath of office.

SHOT TRYING TO PROTECT HIS FATHER

A Hunter Fired at Theodore Spaeth After Being Ordered Away.

NEWTOWN, L. I., Nov. 28.—An unknown Italian fired a charge of shot into the face of Theodore Spaeth, son of a Laurel Hill farmer, yesterday. The Italian was hunting on the place and was ordered off by the elder Spaeth, who is sixty-five years old.

The man leveled a gun at the farmer's head, and the son, fearing his father would be killed, jumped between the two men and tried to induce the hunter to go away peaceably.

The Italian, becoming enraged at the son's interference, aimed the gun at him and pulled the trigger. The charge of shot lacerated Spaeth's face terribly, but fortunately did not destroy the eyesight. He is in a fair way to recover.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the hunter.

Attempt to Reform Troy's Morals.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The Citizens' Association of Troy has made a demand upon the Police Commissioners for a strict enforcement of the laws. Among the violations mentioned are indecent posters and pictures displayed on bill boards, the crying of papers in the streets on Sunday morning by newsboys, and the sale of strong drink to children. Superintendent of Police Willard was directed strictly to enforce the laws covering the matters complained of. The Excise Commissioners have decided that clubs cannot sell strong drink on Sunday.

Arrested at the Altar.

LANCASTER, Penn., Nov. 28.—Harry Good, charged with chicken stealing, was arrested last night while kneeling at the altar at a revival service in Rauck's Church, Earl Township. Good has been a fugitive from justice for a year and returned a few days ago. His arrest caused great excitement in the congregation, which sides with the prisoner, but he was gotten away without trouble and is now locked up.

Fatally Injured at a Fire.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Fire this morning destroyed a disreputable house on Thirteenth Street, near Pennsylvania Avenue. The inmates jumped from the windows, and three were seriously injured.

$2.50 from New-York to Philadelphia and Return,

for the Harvard-Pennsylvania football game on Thanksgiving Day, via Royal Blue Line. Tickets will be sold from New-York to Philadelphia and return for all trains on Nov. 29, good to return on Nov. 29 or 30, at $2.50 for the round trip. Trains leave New-York, Station C. R. R. of N. J., foot Liberty Street, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3.30, 4:00, 5:00 6:00, 7:30, 8:45, 12:15 midnight. These tickets will be sold for the 12:15 midnight train leaving New-York on Nov. 28.—Adv.

CHECKS WERE FORGERIES

Chief Justice Fuller's Name Was Signed to Them by Some One.

WARRANT OUT FOR HIS SON-IN-LAW

Five Years Ago J. Matt Aubrey and Pauline Fuller Eloped, But She Is Now Suing Him for a Divorce.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—A warrant was issued yesterday by Justice Foster for the arrest of James Matthew Aubrey, the youth who about five years ago eloped with the daughter of Chief Justice Fuller.

The specific charge on which the arrest was ordered was for forging the name of Melville W. Fuller to a check for $50 on the Atlas National Bank, but it is known that there are several other forgeries of the Chief Justice's name charged against the young man, amounting in the aggregate to about $800. The present warrant is issued on complaint of Arthur F. Greene, a bookkeeper for the Central Stock and Grain Company.

The check was made Nov. 23 and reached the Atlas National Bank yesterday. In all there have been ten similarly forged checks presented at the bank during the last few months, but in every case the attempt, if an attempt was made, to imitate the signature of Justice Fuller was crude in the extreme. In no case was there the least difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that the checks were forgeries, and the bank paid no money on them. The only persons who will be losers are the men, presumably personal friends of the alleged forger, who cashed the checks for him. Neither will the banks which handled the forged checks previous to the time they were presented at the Atlas National Bank be losers, as they simply accepted the checks in deposit and paid no money on them.

The issue of a warrant for the arrest of young Aubery—or J. Matt Aubery, as the youth's visiting cards have always read—on a charge of common forgery marks the climax of a career that has been spectacular.

The rather swell set in which the young man moved, up to within the last two years, during which time he has been separated from his wife, had grown accustomed in some measure to the eccentricities of his conduct, but was hardly prepared for such a dénouement as this.

When Aubery, five years ago, prevailed upon Miss Pauline Fuller, one of the charming daughters of the Chief Justice, to run away to Milwaukee with him and marry him, the sensation was, of course, prodigious. But no one in the particular coterie of young South Side people in which the couple moved was particularly surprised. The young man's conquest was a matter of common remark, and he was known to have frequently declared his intention of carrying his sweetheart off, Lochinvar fashion, in case the parental opposition to the match was not withdrawn.

Mrs. Aubery, who recently sued her husband for an absolute divorce, is a most amiable young woman, and has stood by him sturdily at times when his own friends cut his acquaintance. Nothing could have exceeded Justice Fuller's kindness to the runaways after their marriage. His first act was to buy them a pretty little house on Groveland Avenue, furnish it handsomely, and leave them there with his blessing. Everything seemed to promise happiness, and the neighbors were in the habit of smiling upon them as they passed, and pointing them out to their friends as an ideally fortunate couple.

At this time Aubery, who still looks his youth, preserved all the nattiness of attire and correctness of deportment that had made him a favorite in Miss Fuller's set. It was on the day the first child was born that the first catastrophe, if it may be so termed, occurred. The young husband, who was at that time a popular member of the Carlton Club, repaired thither to tell his friends of the glad event, which he proceeded to celebrate so religiously as to result in his being taken home in a cab some hours later by a friend. This friend returned to the club and related how he had "just pushed J. Matt up the steps and boosted him through the door as soon as somebody opened it."

It was "J. Mott" who afterward ruefully told at the club that it was his mother-in-law who opened the door for him. She had arrived unexpectedly from Washington that afternoon, and it is said that she has not spoken to her son-in-law from that day to this.

It was not very long afterward that Chief Justice Fuller made a further display of his generosity by presenting his daughter with a big new house a block west of his own handsome residence on Lake Avenue. Here Mr. and Mrs. Aubery lived for some time. But afterward they moved into a smaller domicile, which the rent from the big house served to keep up comfortably.

Then followed the career of dissipation on the part of the youthful husband that estranged him from his wife's family, until, at the urgent solicitation of his father-in-law, he consented to retire for a season to Dr. Keeley's institute at Dwight for the cure of inebriates, the Chief Justice paying the expenses of the experiment.

For nearly a year after his return the young man's conduct was exemplary. But he then relapsed into his old ways, with the result that drunkenness was the ground upon which Mrs. Aubrey sued for a divorce. Should the present charges against her husband result in his going to Joliet, she will have additional grounds, because a conviction for felony of either husband or wife constitutes in itself legal grounds for divorce in the State of Illinois.

Aubery's friends protest that he cannot altogether be in his right mind. This appears to be the most charitable view to take of the case. With a beautiful wife and children, ample means, social position, everything to live for, it seems impossible that he could have been in possession of all his senses if he did what is now charged against him. The smallness of the amount of the forged checks seems to substantiate this theory. Aubery's father, who is a prosperous railroad man, could pay this amount ten times over without feeling it. The supposition is either that the young man's relatives have planned to scare him first and get him out of his scrape afterward, or else that the banks through which the forged checks have passed have determined to make an example of the offender without consulting anybody.

For several years before his marriage young Aubery was worshipped as a sort of Beau Brummell in the set in which he moved. He was a walking fashion-plate, and his manners were always as irreproachable as his dress. He was one of the stars in those days of a social organization composed of young South Side people known as the En Ville Club, which held a series of dances each season at the Woodruff Hotel.

Aubrey was at one time desperately enamored of and reported to be engaged to Miss Hester Wentworth, a Chicago girl, who married Archibald Brown, at Buzzard's Bay, last Summer, Mr. Brown having been the husband of Miss Aubrey's deceased younger sister.

Young Aubrey was the star practical joker, as well as one of the sartorial and terpsichorean celebrities of the En Ville Club. One of his fellow-members, stout enough to have passed admirably for a counterfeit of the fat boy in Pickwick, had contrived in some manner to make himself unpopular with the ladies of the club. It was Aubrey who planned the method of rebuke. One of the regular dances was in progress, and the fleshy young man was making himself as agreeable as possible in the ballroom, when Aubrey called a few of the gilded young men aside, and unfolded his conspiracy. His proposition was hailed with uproarious delight.

A rope was secured from a neighboring livery stable, a noose made, and shortly afterward a dozen young men, headed by Aubrey, dashed into the ballroom. The stout young man was lassoed and dragged out and around the block at such a rate that he was obliged to run for dear life in order to keep his feet.

When his tormentors were out of breath, he was halted beneath a lamp post and informed that he would be strung up to it unless he resigned from the club on the spot. He did so. But he did not escape until his shoes had been filled with snow and his dress coat ripped up the back. It is said that Aubrey afterward bought him a new coat.

PRACTICAL JOKERS AT NEWBURG

Two Children May Die from Inhaling Cayenne Pepper Fumes—A Sunday-School Entertainment.

NEWBURG, Nov. 28.—Two colored children are dangerously ill from the effects of inhaling the fumes of cayenne pepper. A colored Sunday school had an entertainment in the mission chapel of St. George's Church last night, and an athletic club held a social session down stairs.

Some members of the athletic club got cayenne pepper, placed it in a pail, and heated a poker, and with it set the pepper burning. The fumes of the pepper escaped into the hall where the Sunday-school entertainment was taking place, and caused the hall to be vacated in short order.

Many of the children were made sick. It was feared this morning that at least six would not recover, but there are but two seriously ill to-night.

An investigation is in progress, and arrests will follow.

MORE BEDS THAN ARE LAWFUL

A DISCOVERY ABOUT CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Controller Fitch Learns of the Violation by Extra Demands on the Excise Fund.

Controller Fitch has discovered that several charitable institutions have been breaking the law. Incidentally it is explained why there has been an increased demand of late on the excise fund. The moneys of this fund are divided up among the charitable institutions. They are allowed $2 a week for every bed occupied.

The Board of Health is supposed to keep a strict supervision over the institutions, and see that only the allowed number of beds are used. The Board of Health has evidently not done so, and it remained for Controller Fitch to discover that to obtain the city's money the charitable institutions have run the risk of incurring a heavy fine and also endangering the health of the inmates.

The Female Branch of the Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Children's Protectory, at One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Eagle Avenue, made a demand on Controller Fitch for money upon 216 beds in the institution. Controller Fitch found that the permit from the Health Board only allowed 194 beds.

The St. Elizabeth Industrial School wants money for two more beds than it is entitled to. The Health Board permit reads fifty-four, but the institution has fifty-six beds.

Controller Fitch yesterday afternoon wrote to Mrs. Theresa Lambert, Treasurer of the latter institution, asking for an explanation before taking any proceedings in the matter. He also wrote to M. J. Lichtensburg, Secretary of the Deborah Nursery.

Morris Alexander, President of the Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Children's Protectory, was seen by a reporter for The New-York Times last night, and he explained that the whole matter, so far as his institution was concerned, was due to a mistake on the part of his Superintendent.

"We are placed in a peculiar predicament," he said, "and the matter can easily be explained. When Police Justices commit children to our institution we are compelled to take them in, otherwise we would be held in contempt of court. To make places for these children, who are thus admitted, we have to put in more beds than the Board of Health has allowed us.

"In order to overcome this difficulty our Superintendent was instructed to make application to the Board of Health for a permit to carry more beds, and until the present moment I thought that our Superintendent had followed his instructions."

Consolidation of Transfer Companies.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—The agreement of consolidation of the Consolidated Transfer Company of Albany and the Westcott Express Company of New-York City was filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The name of the new company is the Westcott Express Company. The Directors for the first year are J. Wilbur Tillinghast, James H. Manning, and F. E. Griswold of this city, Robert E. Westcott, William H. Hollister, W. Seward Webb, and H. R. Murray of New-York City, George P. Ide of Troy, Aaron T. Smith of Orange, N. J.; Oliver F. Kingdon of Rochester, and Mortimer G. Thompson of Utica. The capital is $650,000, divided into $150,000 of preferred and $500,000 of common stock.

A Company Dissolved.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 28.—The firm of the A. Hang Company was dissolved by the Directors at a meeting in the company's office, 36 Garden Street, yesterday. The company did a general tanning business. Almost all of the Directors and stockholders are New-Yorkers.

Killed on His Travels.

MONCLOVA, Mexico, Nov. 28.—George Martin, who claimed to be a New-York newspaper man, walking on a wager from Pittsburg to South America, was killed near Santa Carina, northwest of here, last Monday by being run over by a heavy freight wagon.

Hotel Normandie Chimney on Fire.

A chimney caught fire at the Hotel Normandie last night at 9 o'clock, and an alarm was sent out. When the engines arrived the fire was out. There was no damage and no panic.

DR. ABBOTT CONVICTED

Parishioners Find Him Guilty of Very Grave Charges.

THE JURY SENT TO BLOOMINGDALE

Verdict Overruled and the Pastor Set at Liberty — So Ended the Mock Trial Amid Much Merriment.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott was last evening convicted by a jury composed of the members of Plymouth Church choir of violating the eight-hour law, of persuading citizens of Brooklyn to vote against "ring" candidates, of pernicious activity in church affairs, and of interfering with the Harvard College baseball and football teams.

The jury was promptly ordered committed to Bloomingdale Asylum, and Dr. Abbott was released from custody.

The mock trial of the pastor of Plymouth Church was held in the lecture room, which was crowded with members of the church. The case was very cleverly handled, and the apt sallies of witnesses and counsel created almost continuous laughter. The platform was arranged as nearly as possible like a court.

William V. Tupper presided. He was dressed in the style of an English Judge, with white wig and black gown. Frank Rudd officiated as Clerk, wearing a white shock of false hair and scarlet robes.

Gen. Horatio C. King and S. V. White acted as lawyers for the prosecution, while Rossiter W. Raymond and John N. Blair defended Dr. Abbott. Ross Blair was the Sheriff.

The jury was made up of men and women.

The case was set down as 4-11-44, and at the command of the Judge, Dr. Abbott was led in by the Sheriff.

Dr. Abbott was securely bound with red tape, of which he was relieved when he took his seat.

The clerk then unfolded a couple of yards of manuscript and read the charge, "The People of the Greater New-York against Lyman Abbott." They were instituted under Chapter 4,003 of the Gowanus Code.

The first charge was made at the complaint of the Walking Delegates and Mouth Workers' Relief Association, accusing Dr. Abbott of writing more than eight hours a day. The other allegation followed in order.

Mr. White objected to the presence of women on the jury.

"The objection," said the Judge, "is overruled on the ground that, in order to secure a fair trial, we must go to the fair sex, and, further, that there is nothing that can so thoroughly 'try' a man as a woman."

The Judge then asked the jury if they had ever before seen the defendant. The jury rose and chanted their reply that they never before had seen anything but the back of his head.

Gen. King made a short opening address for the prosecution, saying he anticipated that the defense would be insanity, which he ridiculed as absurd.

Hosea Ballou Howard was the first witness, and he declared that there were so many societies connected with Plymouth Church that it was impossible for the members to do anything, except attend their meetings. He was cross-examined by Mr. Blair.

"What is the Board of Deacons?" he asked.

"Seven dollars a week, American plan," answered the witness.

"What are duties of the Ladies' Beretta Society?"

"To furnish skullcaps to the bald-headed men in the church," was the reply.

"What is the Fresh-Air Club?"

"A society organized to open the windows of the Italian Mission."

"What is the Fresco Art Society?"

"A society to discover art in the famous frescoes of Plymouth Church."

"Were you not driven to matrimony by your multifarious duties as a member of these societies?"

"No; my marriage was the result of a previous engagement."

Jeremiah Haler started to explain how Dr. Abbott's activity had made his life wretched, when the jury rose and sang:

"May it please your Honor—we cannot hear—we cannot—cannot—not—we cannot hear the witness—the witness—at all—at all—Amen!"

F. C. Manville said he was an expert religious accountant, and he had figured out that Dr. Abbott worked 160 hours a week, of which 100 hours were wasted and 6 hours were consumed in eating.

"Six hours for meals?" asked Mr. White.

"He's got to eat," said the witness.

Prof. Truman J. Backus made the first hit of the evening. He showed unsuspected talents as a mimic. As a "statesman from de Fift' Woord," he was "agin" Dr. Abbott for his zeal in the recent campaign in the interest of reform.

"Has Dr. Abbott opposed saloons?" asked M. White.

"Ah, sure now," answered Prof. Backus, "he's previnted monny a public sphirited citherzen from establishin' foine cinters av political informashun."

"Why did you not protect Thomas G. Shearman at the polls last year?" asked Mr. Raymond.

"Becase he said pertictshun was robbery."

Henry S. Snow, as an ultra-English dude, also made a good hit. Dr. Abbott's son, Ernest Endicott Abbott, told how his father had demoralized the athletic teams of Harvard College.

The prosecution then rested, whereupon the jury rose and pronounced Dr. Abbott innocent. The judge rebuked the jury and ordered the defense to proceed.

Dr. Pratt was called and described himself as a professional insane witness, who could testify equally well on either side of a case. As to Dr. Abbott's sanity, he had not any. He was a victim of hereditary and progressive mental imbecility, superinduced by auricular obesity.

Dr. Pratt said the defendant was a lineal descendant of the Abbotts who infested Europe during the Middle Ages, and then he came down to his father, who wrote the Rollo books.

"Have you ever seen any one thinner than the defendant?" asked Mr. White.

"Yes, in dime museums," was the answer.

Mrs. Rossiter W. Raymond, as a talkative witness, was perhaps the greatest success of the show. She first asked the clerk what kind of hair restorer he used, because she wanted to get some of it for her husband. This "brought down the house." She had a witty thrust for every one connected with the trial, and retired amid uproars of laughter and applause.

David B. Hill was called, but the clerk announced that he had telegraphed his regrets, saying it was a cold day and he had got left.

"Sherlock Holmes" Minturn, who said he was a mystery-investigator, and that he was kept busy investigating Plymouth Church mysteries, testified that Dr. Abbott employed him to look up his police record, but he had been unable to find one. Dr. Abbott had never been convicted under his own name of any criminal offense.

In summing up for the prosecution, Mr. White declared that the face of Dr. Abbott's counsel was enough to convict him.

Mr. Raymond rejoined, in a rhymed address, and the Judge delivered the charge. He said that in trying a minister facts were not essential to the case.

"The evidence," he said, "shows that there is no rest for the weary. The cigars the defendant sent me were infinitely better than the cigars sent me by the prosecution. The latter were made in Baxter Street. No one could be a Gaynor on the bench with them. For these and Paddy Divver's reasons, I order you to acquit the defendant."

Then the jury rose and sang in chorus that Dr. Abbott was guilty.

"The Sheriff," said the Judge, "will take the jury to Bloomingdale and release the defendant."

The court was then adjourned sine die.

GOV. M'KINLEY COMES TO TOWN

Not to Meet Politicians, He Says—Guesses the "Pop-Gun" Bills Will Not Pass.

Gov. William McKinley of Ohio came to New-York yesterday to remain about a week as the guest of his brother, Abner McKinley, at the Windsor Hotel. Mrs. McKinley accompanies him.

Gov. McKinley told a reporter for The New-York Times last night that he had not come to meet any politicians, and he did not expect to meet any during his stay here. Nor did he want to discuss politics.

"Do you believe the Senate will pass the bills putting iron ore, coal, and sugar on the free list at the coming session?" he was asked.

"I have no knowledge except such as every one has on the subject," he replied, "but my guess would be that it will not. The Democratic majority is small, and I have read that Senator Gorman is opposed to them. I do not expect they will be passed."

"Do you believe there should be passed by the Republicans when they come into control of Congress a bill which has a smaller measure of protection in it than had the McKinley law?"

"I wrote a letter to the Home Market Club, in Boston, in which I said something to that effect," said Gov. McKinley. "That letter expressed my sentiments on that subject."

When asked regarding possible agitation of the silver question, Gov. McKinley said: "That question is not now very much before the people. Every one is so busy trying to get a dollar of any sort whatever that the question of the silver dollar does not cut much of a figure."

BLANK BOOKS AND PAPER BURNED

DAMAGE IN BARCLAY STREET TO THE EXTENT OF $20,000.

Flames in Rottenberg & Co.'s Establishment Quickly Extinguished —Church Vestments Injured.

A fire at 7 Barclay Street last night did damage to blank books and stationery stock to the extent of $20,000, which is covered by insurance. There was also some damage to adjoining places.

David J. Curley of the Fire Department's training stables was passing through the street about 7 o'clock, when his attention was attracted by a crowd in front of Rottenberg & Co.'s store, at No. 7. He saw smoke coming from the grating over the basement windows, and at once sent a still alarm to the engine house at Fulton and Church Streets.

When the engine arrived at the place fire could be seen in the basement. Acting Chief Kenny at once sent a first and a second alarm, which were responded to by three engines and two hook and ladder trucks, and afterward by four more engines and another hook and ladder truck.

By the time the firemen were in position to throw water upon the fire the flames had made good headway, but within half an hour the fire was under control.

The flames were confined to the basement and subcellar, where there was a quantity of blank books and stationery stock stored. The adjoining stores were filled with smoke, but no trace of fire was found in them.

In a restaurant at 5 Barclay Street there were about twenty persons dining when the fire started. As soon as they smelled the smoke they rushed out of the place without waiting to pay for their dinners.

G. Van Sant, owner of the Catholic Church furnishing business at 9 Barclay Street, under the firm name of Diefenbrock & Uchtmann, lost somewhat by smoke, some vestments and embroideres being damaged.

There was danger for a time that the fire would communicate to a whisky agency at 12 Park Place, but it was not touched.

May Proceed Against Mme. Janauschek.

Julius Bien, President of the Central Lithographing Company of Sixth Avenue and Tenth Street, this city, has a claim against Mme. Fanny Janauschek, the tragedienne, for $923.88, which he has been endeavoring to collect for two years. He began suit against her in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, and received a judgment for the full amount, but Mme. Janauschek has, up to the present time, refused to pay the judgment.

It is said that Mr. Bien's lawyer will now apply to have her committed for contempt of court. Mme. Janauschek is now playing in this city.

Western Society's Smoking Party.

The Western Society of New-York, composed of former residents of States west of the Alleghany Mountains, gave a smoking party at its rooms, 19 West Twenty-fourth Street, last night.

It was designed as a Thanksgiving entertainment for visitors from the West who are unable to be at home for the annual festival.

The Pastor Sat Beside the Justice.

The Rev. J. A. B. Wilson, pastor of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, went to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning and took a seat on the bench beside Judge Hogan, where he watched the proceedings.

To Prosecute Train Robbers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Attorney General Olney has appointed W. H. Barnes special Assistant United States District Attorney for Arizona, to assist in the prosecution of mail robbery cases.

Senator Morgan Re-elected.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 28.—Senator Morgan was re-elected by the Legislature to-day. His term begins in March next.

GOLD RESERVE BUILT UP

Bond Sales Restore the Sum to the Hundred-Million Limit

TRUCKS LOADED WITH SILVER

A Common Sight in Wall Street—The Multitude Gives Little Heed—A Practical Lesson in Civil Service Reform.

Gold deposits at the Sub-Treasury yesterday on account of bond purchases consisted of $2,900,000 in face values, $495,233 in premiums, and $10,794.45 for interest since Nov. 1. This completed payment for $37,320,000 of the bonds, to which $6,458,520.40 had been added in premiums and $133,968.17 in interest, making total deposits since Monday afternoon, when the syndicate bid was accepted, $43,912,488.57. This sum fully restores the $100,000,000 Treasury gold reserve.

Since the syndicate requested that $40,000,000 of the bonds be delivered here, which would cost, with premium and interest, $47,000,000, only about $3,000,000 more is due. As usual, however, New-York will exceed promises with performance, and about $5,000,000 will yet be deposited.

The failure of other Sub-Treasuries to report deposits has caused some comment. Gold was presumably left with them every day this week, for the syndicate has been desirous of making its investment operative and of shutting off interest charges against it with the least possible delay. The explanation of prompt reports here and of tardiness elsewhere furnishes a civil service object lesson. The men employed at the Sub-Treasury here have had long training under an effective system. They can handle coin in any amounts, and make an accounting of it the same day.

When $30,000,000 in coin had been taken in and reported Tuesday, a visitor at the Sub-Treasury asked the Assistant Treasurer how it was possible for his men to know what they had received. "Training in our system explains it," he replied. "An equal number of clerks, picked from the brightest in the best business houses, would not be able to do it. Every man here knows by training just what to do. No one gets in another's way. There is no duplication or waste of work. The channels are well marked and closely followed. Safe and unimpeded progress is thus assured."

Coin deliveries at the Sub-Treasury are made much like merchandise deliveries in business districts. Trucks moving through Nassau, Broad and Wall Streets, their platforms covered with bars of silver, are a common sight. When one of John Barclay's teams stops in front of a bank, passers-by know that it has been summoned to carry bullion or coin away. Daily transfers of this kind in the financial district are so numerous that they excite no attention. A crowd would as soon think of gathering around a hand organ as at a Barclay truck. A painter on a high scaffold is infinitely more interesting.

There were a few loiterers at the Pine Street entrance to the Sub-Treasury Tuesday when the gold-laden trucks arrived. The occasion had pressed into service more truckmen than usual, and more receivers. Many who stopped lingered only for a glance. There was nothing to see, except a mass of trucks with bags on board, and men. The common knowledge that bond gold was going into the vaults furnished natural attraction, but curiosity had long since been satisfied with bag transfers, even those involving the handling of fortunes in coin.

Stock expressions, such as "raining" or "showering," or "streaming" gold have been expurgated from the down-town vocabulary. Gold coin is never on view in transfers. Spectators can see only small bags, often dingy, that provide a covering for bags less stout, in which the coin is held. Since metal is heavy, a handcar is provided by the Sub-Treasury to roll it from the entrance in Pine Street to the coin room at the corner of the building to the right of the entrance. Truckmen accompany their load and bank messengers go along to see that deliveries are correctly made. The Treasury receiving clerk counts the bags and receipts for what they are said to contain. In every instance the sender presents a guarantee certificate to cover count and quality. Lots are kept separately when received, and remain so until verified by count and weight.

The coin room is not unlike a safe deposit valut in appearance. It has an inclosure of heavy bars and time-lock safes open upon it. These are the far-famed vaults. When a safe has all it is to contain it is locked and cannot again be opened until the time set for it. Much handling of coin bags is necessary and the work implies the utmost care and watchfulness. Outward appearances, however, are commonplace.

It may be supposed by the uninformed that bankers carry their own gold to the Sub-Treasury and appear there in cabs and silk hats with it. A sight of that kind would certainly draw a crowd. It does not occur. The truckmen who follow this business have been in it for years. They understand it and make no mistakes, and they earn a good living out of their experience and honesty. Banking men are well content to have the transfers made in this way.

Vague tradition tells of a loss of a package of coin by John Barclay some thirty years ago, but it is so loosely told that bankers question whether it may not have been narrated to make a good story of the promptness with which he dug into his pockets and made good the $30,000 involved. He has demonstrated by many years of faithful service that he can carry coin safely, and with that record he enjoys a monopoly which no one has tried to wrest from him.

Actual count of gold is made after deposits are receipted for. Special clerks engage in this work. The value of the guarantee of depositors is then determined. Errors rarely occur. The force here can count about $5,000,000 a day. It is stowed away in gold vaults after counting. The task of counting the bond deposit here, when all gold is in, will occupy the force until the end of next week.

Miss Stevenson Is Improved.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 28.—Vice-President Stevenson has made all his arrangements to leave Asheville on Saturday next to resume his duties as presiding officer of the United States Senate on its reassembling on Monday. His daughter, at whose bedside he has been staying here, is again a little better to-day, but her condition still remains one of considerable danger.

A Quiet Wedding at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 28.—At St. Thomas's Church to-day, Miss Sophia Howard McHenry was married to Charles Morton Stewart, son of the Baltimore banker. The ceremony was a private one, and no wedding reception was held.

"THE SEVEN STATES' EXAMINATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT."

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

346 & 348 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

JOHN A. McCALL, - - - PRESIDENT.

Statement for the six months ending June 30th, 1894, of the condition of the New-York Life Insurance Company—a Purely Mutual Company, having no Capital Stock, organized in the year 1845, under the laws of the State of New York—as found by "THE SEVEN STATES' EXAMINATION COMMITTEE," consisting of the Insurance Commissioners of the States of Massachusetts, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio and Texas, as per Certificate hereto attached.

Income and Disbursements for Six Months of 1894.

Premium Income	$15,416,526.65
Interest, Rents, &c.	3,801,872.72
TOTAL INCOME	$19,218,399.37
Disbursements to Policy-holders	$7,510,677.27
Other Payments	4,749,090.50
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$12,259,767.77
SURPLUS INCOME OVER DISBURSEMENTS	$6,958,631.60

Income and Disbursements from Organization in 1845 to Date.

Premium Income	$344,972,161.39
Interest, Rents, &c.	78,945,203.37
TOTAL INCOME	$423,917,364.76
Disbursements to Policy-holders	$191,839,233.64
Other Payments	76,624,702.39
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$268,463,936.03
SURPLUS INCOME OVER DISBURSEMENTS (BEING TOTAL ASSETS ON HAND)	$155,453,428.73

ASSETS, (JUNE 30, 1894,) $155,453,428.73.

BONDS AND STOCKS OWNED (Par Value, $90,448,794.94; Book Value, $93,661,660.89), $98,290,068.49

United States Gov., 5s, 1904		$5,858,333.33	Valley Railroad, 5% guaranteed by D., L. & W. R. R.	5%	Stock.	$550,000.00	St. Paul, Minn. (Water), 1912	4%	Bonds.	$218,000.00	Detroit, Bay City & Alpena, 1st Mtge., 1913	6%	R.R. Bonds.	$81,000.00
" " 6s, 1896-99		487,125.00	Minneapolis Union, 1st, 1922, guaranteed by St. P., M. & M.	5%	R.R. Bonds.	540,600.00	Whatcom County, Wash., Funding, 1911	6%	"	209,000.00	Nebraska Railway, Cons., 1896 (Chic., Bur. & Quincy)	7%	" "	79,125.00
" " 4s, 1907	Bonds.	344,650.00	Chicago & Northwestern, Sinking Fund of 1879, 1929	6%	"	533,250.00	St. Paul, Minn., Gas Light Co., Cons., Extn., 1918	6%	"	206,000.00	Rochester & Pittsburgh, 1st, 1921	6%	" "	78,000.00
		$6,690,108.33	Newark, N. J. (Corporate), 1910	5%	"	527,500.00	St. Paul, Minn., Gas Light Co., 1st, 1215	6%	"	206,000.00	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, 1st, 1920 (Evans. Div.)	6%	" "	75,200.00
Chicago & Northwestern, Cons., Sinking Fund, 1915	7%	R.R. Bonds. 2,926,000.00	Northern Illinois, 1st, 1910, guaranteed by Chic. & N. W.	5%	R.R.	526,666.67	Chicago & Eastern Illinois, 1st Cons., 1934	6%	R.R.	205,335.00	School District, Multnomah County, (Portland), Ore., 1913	6%	" "	75,000.00
Central R. R. of New Jersey, General Mortgage, 1987	5%	" " 2,664,180.00	Willmar & Sioux Falls, 1st, 1938, guar'd by St. P., M. & M.	5%	"	517,916.67	Whitman County, Wash., Funding, 1912	5%	"	201,905.91	Buffalo, Bradford & Pittsburgh, 1st Mtge., Convertible, 1896	7%	R.R.	74,000.00
New York, Lake Erie & Western, 1st Cons., 1920	7%	" " 2,638,333.33	Seattle, Wash., 1912	5%	"	500,000.00	Austin City, Texas (Water and Electric Light), 1930	5%	"	200,000.00	Newark, N. J. (Market), 1911	4%	"	73,000.00
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 2d Mortgage, 1903	7%	" " 2,422,083.33	Union Sav. Bk. & Trust Co., Tacoma, Wash., Coll. Trust, 1898	6%	"	500,000.00	Pierce County, Wash., 1912	5%	"	200,000.00	Virginia & Tennessee, 1900	8%	R.R.	65,830.00
Lehigh Valley Terminal, 1st, 1941, guaranteed by L. V. R. R.	5%	" " 2,135,000.00	Chateaugay Ore & Iron Co. R. R., N.Y., 1st, 1920, guar'd by D. & H.	6%	R.R.	495,867.09	Quebec City, Canada, 1914 and 1922	4½%	"	200,000.00	Richmond City, Va., 1904	8%	"	64,000.00
Chicago & Northwestern, Debenture, 1921	5%	" " 2,134,166.67	East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, Cons. Mtge., 1956	5%	"	490,691.67	Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western, 1913	5%	R.R.	199,666.67	Buffalo, New York & Erie, 1st Mtge., 1916	7%	R.R.	63,821.20
New York, Lackawanna & Western, 1st Mtge., 1921	6%	" " 1,965,000.00	Western Union Telegraph Company, Coll. Trust, 1938	5%	"	465,255.00	South Carolina, 1st Cons., 1920	6%	"	199,000.00	Lincoln County, Wash., Funding, Series I., 1912	6%	"	63,419.30
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, preferred	7%	Stock. 1,615,900.00	Northern Pacific Terminal, 1st, 1933 (guaranteed)	6%	R.R.	455,000.00	Evansville & Inds. 1st, 1924, guaranteed by E. & T. H.	6%	"	194,000.00	Madison County, Alabama, 1919	5%	"	60,208.22
Russian Government, 1st, 2d and 3d Series	4%	Bonds. 1,555,344.00	New York, Lake Erie & Western Docks & Imp't Co., 1st, 1913	6%	R.R.	449,116.00	Evansville & Inds., 1st Cons., 1926, guaranteed by E. & T. H.	6%	"	194,000.00	St. Joseph, Mo., School Board, 1914	4½%	"	100,161.00
New York, Lake Erie & Western Docks & Imp't Co., 1st, 1913	6%	R.R. 1,530,000.00	St. Paul & Northern Pacific, 1st Gen., 1923	6%	" "	442,000.00	American Dock & Imp. Co., 1st Mtge., 1921, guar'd by N. J. Central	5%	"	181,393.33	Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago, 1st Mtge., 1901	7%	R.R.	100,066.67
St. Paul & Northern Pacific, 1st Gen., 1923	6%	" " 1,381,680.00	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha, Cons. Mtge., 1930	6%	" "	441,000.00	Cedar Rap., I. F. & No. W., 1st Mtge., 1921, guar'd by B., C. R. & N.	5%	R.R.	175,000.00	Galveston City, Texas, Limited Debt	5%	"	181,393.33
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha, Cons. Mtge., 1930	6%	" " 1,309,875.00	Northern Pacific R. R. & L. G., Gen'l, 1st, S. F., 1921	6%	" "	436,000.00	Mahoning Coal, 1st, 1934, guaranteed by L. S. & Mich. So.	5%	"	174,150.00	Kalamazoo, Allegan & G. R., 1st, 1938, guar'd by L. S. & M. So.	5%	R.R.	175,000.00
Northern Pacific R. R. & L. G., Gen'l, 1st, S. F., 1921	6%	" " 1,308,000.00	St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, 1st Cons., 1933	6%	" "	432,575.00	Denver & Rio Grande, 1st Cons., 1936	4%	"	172,200.00	Kansas City, St. Jo. & Council Bluffs, Mtge., 1907	7%	"	174,150.00
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, 1st Cons., 1933	6%	" " 1,303,500.00	Chicago & Western Indiana, Gen'l Mtge., Skg. Fd., 1932	6%	" "	427,838.28	West Chicago Town, Ill., 1910	5%	"	165,962.50	Evansville & Terre Haute, 1st Gen'l, 1942	5%	"	172,200.00
Chicago & Western Indiana, Gen'l Mtge., Skg. Fd., 1932	6%	" " 1,296,880.00	Long Dock Co., 1st Mtge., 1935	6%	" "	419,000.00	Wheeling & Lake Erie, 1st, 1926	5%	R.R.	164,190.00	Indianapolis & St. Louis, 1st, 1919	7%	"	165,962.50
Long Dock Co., 1st Mtge., 1935	6%	" " 1,275,000.00	New York Security & Trust Co., N. Y.	10%	Stock. 1,236,250.00	380,000.00	Russian Government, Southwestern Railway	4%	"	161,312.50	Pierce County, Wash., Funding, 1911	6%	"	164,190.00
New York Security & Trust Co., N. Y.	10%	Stock. 1,236,250.00	New York Central & Hudson River, 1st Mtge., 1903	7%	R.R. Bonds. 1,235,000.00	378,780.00	Philadelphia and Reading Car Trust	5%	R.R.	153,000.00	Quincy, Alton & St. Louis, Mtge., 1896 (C., B. & Q.)	5%	R.R.	161,312.50
New York Central & Hudson River, 1st Mtge., 1903	7%	R.R. Bonds. 1,235,000.00	Cleveland, Col., Cinn. & Inds., Gen'l Cons., 1934	6%	" " 1,200,000.00	369,840.00	Metropolitan Elevated, New York, 1st, 1908	6%	"	150,000.00	Salt Lake City, Utah, 1908 and 1912	5%	"	153,000.00
Cleveland Col., Cinn. & Inds., Gen'l Cons., 1934	6%	" " 1,200,000.00	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 1st Mtge., 1903	5%	" " 1,197,500.00	369,600.00	Cleveland, Col., Cinn. & Inds., 1st Cons., 1914	7%	"	148,000.00	San Antonio, Texas, 1917	5%	"	150,000.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 1st Mtge., 1903	5%	" " 1,197,500.00	New York & Harlem, 1st Mtge., 1900	7%	" " 1,178,333.33	362,620.83	Midland of New Jersey, 1st Mtge., 1910	6%	"	148,000.00	Equitable Gas Light Co., of New York, 1st Mtge., 1899	6%	"	144,840.00
New York & Harlem, 1st Mtge., 1900	7%	" " 1,178,333.33	New York City, Corlears Hook Park, 1913	3½%	Bonds. 1,144,038.85	349,125.00	Dallas City, Texas, 1928 and 1931	5%	"	144,840.00	Bur., C. R. & North'n, 1st Cons. Mtge., 1934 (I. M. & D. Div.)	5%	R.R.	136,662.50
New York City, Corlears Hook Park, 1913	3½%	Bonds. 1,144,038.85	West Shore, 1st, guaranteed by New York Central & H. R.	4%	R.R. " 1,132,250.00	344,366.67	Nashville, Chatanooga & St. Louis, 1st Cons., 1928	5%	R.R.	136,662.50	Louisville & Frankfort & Lex. & F., Cin. Branch, 1st, 1897	7%	"	133,350.00
West Shore, 1st, guaranteed by New York Central & H. R.	4%	R.R. " 1,132,250.00	Fremont, Elkhorn & Mo. Val., Cons., 1933, guar'd by C. & N. W.	6%	" 1,119,720.00	343,825.00	Jersey City, N. J.	7%	"	133,350.00	Mobile & Girard, 1st Mtge., 1897, guaranteed by Ga. Central	4%	"	131,250.00
Fremont, Elkhorn & Mo. Val., Cons., 1933, guar'd by C. & N. W.	6%	" 1,119,720.00	Pennsylvania Company, 1921, guaranteed by Penn. R. R.	4½%	" 1,102,500.00	332,800.00	Elizabeth City, N. J., Adjustment, 1922	4%	"	131,250.00	San Antonio, Texas, 1896, 1898 and 1916	6%	"	124,050.00
Pennsylvania Company, 1921, guaranteed by Penn. R. R.	4½%	" 1,102,500.00	Canadian Pacific—Land Grant, 1st Mtge., 1931	5%	" 1,092,300.00	330,000.00	Delaware & Hudson Canal Co., 1st, 1917, Penn Div.	7%	R.R.	124,050.00	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, Class A, 1989		R.R.	121,660.00
Canadian Pacific—Land Grant, 1st Mtge., 1931	5%	" 1,092,300.00	Jersey City, N. J.	5%	Bonds. 1,084,878.33	321,000.00	Central National Bank, New York	7%	Stock.	121,553.13	Hungarian Government, Gold Rentes of 1887	4%	"	121,553.13
Jersey City, N. J.	5%	Bonds. 1,084,878.33	Massachusetts State, 1934	3½%	" 1,084,781.46	312,000.00	Evansville & Terre Haute, 1st Cons., 1921	6%	R.R.	Bonds. 120,000.00	Callaway County, Missouri, 5-20s	7%	"	120,000.00
Massachusetts State, 1934	3½%	" 1,084,781.46	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, Gen'l Mtge., 1989	4%	R.R. " 1,028,790.00	311,250.00	Louisiana Western, 1st Mtge., 1921	6%	"	"	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (H. H. D. Div.) 1st Mtge., 1910	5%	R.R.	119,025.00
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, Gen'l Mtge., 1989	4%	R.R. " 1,028,790.00	Sanitary District of Chicago, Illinois	5%	Bonds. 1,024,889.73	310,500.00	Ohio, Indiana & Western (Preference), 1st Mtge., 1938	5%	"	"	Rochester & Pittsburgh, Cons. Mtge., 1897	6%	"	117,000.00
Sanitary District of Chicago, Illinois	5%	Bonds. 1,024,889.73	Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L., Cons., Series A, 1940, guar'd by Pa. Co.	4½%	R.R. " 1,023,750.00	310,000.00	Savannah, Florida & Western, 1st, 1934	6%	"	"	Atlantic & Gulf, Cons. Mtge., 1897	7%	"	116,480.00
Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L., Cons., Series A, 1940, guar'd by Pa. Co.	4½%	R.R. " 1,023,750.00	Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, Gen'l Mtge., 1942	5%	" 1,000,000.00	307,500.00	Salt Lake City, Utah, 1914	5%	R.R.	"	New York City, N. Y. (Morrisania and West Farms)	7%	"	113,164.16
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, Gen'l Mtge., 1942	5%	" 1,000,000.00	St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, 1st Cons., 1933	4½%	" 995,000.00	303,045.83	Texas & New Orleans, 1st, 1905	7%	R.R.	4	Flint & Pere Marquette, 1920	6%	R.R.	113,000.00
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, 1st Cons., 1933	4½%	" 995,000.00	Adirondack, 1st Mtge., 1942, guaranteed by D. & H.	4½%	" 973,597.07	302,660.08	Jefferson County, Alabama, 1917 and 1921	6%	"	"	Ottawa City, Canada, 1902	5%	"	107,628.58
Adirondack, 1st Mtge., 1942, guaranteed by D. & H.	4½%	" 973,597.07	Albany & Susquehanna, 1st Cons., 1906 (D. & H.)	7%	" 945,467.50	294,000.00	Nashville City, Tenn. (Water), 1919	4%	"	"	Newark, N. J. (Water), 1905	7%	"	106,865.00
Albany & Susquehanna, 1st Cons., 1906 (D. & H.)	7%	" 945,467.50	Prussian Government	3%	Bonds. 937,447.73	293,701.54	Terre Haute & Indianapolis Equipment Notes	6%	R.R.	"	Memphis City, Tenn., Taxing District, 1915	6%	"	105,000.00
Prussian Government	3%	Bonds. 937,447.73	Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. & S. S., 1st, 1918	7%	R.R. " 935,625.00	270,937.50	Chicago & Northwestern, General Cons. Gold, 1902	7%	"	"	Brazilian Government, Issues of 1826 to 1879	5%	"	104,752.04
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. & S. S., 1st, 1918	7%	R.R. " 935,625.00	Missouri Pacific, 1st Cons., 1920	6%	" 930,000.00	268,920.00	Chicago & St. Louis, 1st Mtge., 1915	6%	"	"	Newark, N. J. (Water), 1807	6%	"	104,500.00
Missouri Pacific, 1st Cons., 1920	6%	" 930,000.00	Central R. & Banking Co., of Ga., Coll. Trust, 1937	5%	" 871,666.67	260,000.00	New York, Susq. & Western, 1st Refunding, 1937	5%	"	"	North Knoxville, Tenn. (Municipal), 1919	5%	"	101,750.00
Central R. & Banking Co., of Ga., Coll. Trust, 1937	5%	" 871,666.67	Lehigh Valley, N. Y., 1st, 1940, guar'd by L. V. R. R.	4½%	" 798,000.00	259,453.33	Denver & Rio Grande, 1st Mtge, 1900	6%	"	"	Dallas City, Texas, Funding, 1917	6%	"	101,690.23
Lehigh Valley, N. Y., 1st, 1940, guar'd by L. V. R. R.	4½%	" 798,000.00	Madison Square Garden Co., New York, 1st, 1919	5%	Bonds. 786,150.00	253,750.00	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 1st Ext. & Coll., 1934	5%	"	"	Atlanta City, Ga. (Water), 1923	4%	"	100,000.00
Madison Square Garden Co., New York, 1st, 1919	5%	Bonds. 786,150.00	New York Elevated, 1st Mtge., 1906	7%	R.R. " 761,910.00	253,469.64	School District, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1902 and 1913	5%	"	"	Peoria Township, Ill., Funding, 1910	5%	"	99,564.05
New York Elevated, 1st Mtge., 1906	7%	R.R. " 761,910.00	Louisville City, Ky., 1928	4%	Bonds. 750,000.00	253,125.00	Toledo & Ohio Central, Western Division, 1st, 1935	5%	R.R.	"	School District, Spokane County, Wash., 1910	6%	"	98,440.53
Louisville City, Ky., 1928	4%	Bonds. 750,000.00	Central R. R. & Banking Co., of Ga., "tripartite,"	7%	R.R. " 709,000.00	246,240.00	Equitable Gas Light Co., of Baltimore, 1st Mtge., 1913	6%	"	"	Quebec (Province of), 1934	4%	"	94,900.00
Central R. & Banking Co., of Ga., "tripartite,"	7%	R.R. " 709,000.00	Lowell & Suburban R. R. Co., Mass., 1st, 1911	5%	" 700,000.00	238,000.00	Philadelphia and Reading, Cons., 1st Series, 1922	5%	R.R.	"	Swedish Government, State	3½%	"	94,533.60
Lowell & Suburban R. R. Co., Mass., 1st, 1911	5%	" 700,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio, 1st Cons., Mtge., 1939	5%	" 672,208.33	237,543.75	Cleveland, Loraine and Wheeling, 1st Cons., 1933	5%	"	"	Waco City, Texas, 1920	5%	"	92,000.00
Chesapeake & Ohio, 1st Cons., Mtge., 1939	5%	" 672,208.33	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (H. & D. Div.) 1st Mtge., 1910	7%	" 671,505.00	233,750.00	Richmond City, Va., 1925 and 1926	4%	"	"	Chicago & Eastern Illinois, 1st Skg. Fd., 1907	6%	R.R.	92,000.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (H. & D. Div.) 1st Mtge., 1910	7%	" 671,505.00	Tennessee State (Settlement) 1913	3%	Bonds. 659,137.50	225,000.00	Memphis and Charleston, 1st, 1913 (Tenn. Lien)	7%	R.R.	"	Western Transit Company, 1903, guar'd by New York Central	4½%	"	90,000.00
Tennessee State (Settlement) 1913	3%	Bonds. 659,137.50	People's Gas Light & Coke Co., of Chicago, 1st, 1904	6%	" 658,875.00	224,700.00	Taylor's Falls & Lake Sup., 1st, 1914, guar'd by St. P. & Duluth	6%	"	"	Utah Territory, 1908	5%	"	88,266.98
People's Gas Light & Coke Co., of Chicago, 1st, 1904	6%	" 658,875.00	Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland, 1st Cons., 1928	5%	R.R. " 589,160.00	221,135.41	Fort Worth, Texas (Water), 1922	6%	"	"	Quebec (Province of), 1908	5%	"	87,264.09
Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland, 1st Cons., 1928	5%	R.R. " 589,160.00	Italian Government	4½, 4½ and 5%	" 582,330.05	220,000.00	Montgomery City, Alabama, 1918 and 1921	6%	"	"	Douglas County, Neb., Refunding, 1911	5%	"	81,781.42
Italian Government	4½, 4½ and 5%	" 582,330.05												

76th St., E., 20, S. S., 98 ft. 1 in. Madison Ave., N. Y. City.		$44,000.00	Union St., 100-108, N.W. cor. West Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J.		$10,000.00	Carroll St., 170, S.S., 172 ft. W. Clinton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.		$7,000.00	Elizabeth Ave., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Elizabeth, N. J.		$4,400.00
" 16, " 140 ft. 2½ in. " "		43,500.00	Newark Av., 567-571, S.E.S. 200 ft. S.W. Fairm't Av., Elizab'h, N.J.		10,000.00	Jamaica Ave., cor. Academy St., Astoria, N. Y.		6,800.00	First Ave., 361, 25 ft. S. E. 4th St. Elizabeth, N. J.		4,200.00
58th St., W., 154, " 515 ft., W. 6th Ave., New York City		39,500.00	Conant St., N. E. cor. Union Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.		10,000.00	Farrington Ave., S. W. cor. Laurel Ave., St. Paul, Minn.		6,712.97	Adams Ave., 513 515, E. S., 150 ft. N. Mary St., Elizab'h, N. J.		4,000.00
Delaware St., 531, bet. W. Mo. Av. & W. 6th St., Kansas City, Mo.		30,223.72	Madison Ave., 541-543, E. S. 50 ft. S. Julia St., Elizabeth, N. J.		10,000.00	Elizab'h Av. 848, S.S., bet. Centre and South Sts., Elizab'h, N. J.		6,500.00	Monroe Ave., 503, E. S., 50 ft. N. Mary St., Elizabeth, N. J..		4,000.00
S. W. cor. Washington and Broad Sts., Washington, N. J.		28,950.00	Fairm't Av., 1205-1207, N.S., 52 ft. W. Penn Av., Elizab'h, N. J.		9,000.00	" 850, " " " " "		6,500.00	Salem Ave., 712, W. S., 401 ft. 9 in. E. "Davidson's" property,		
Park Ave., 926, W. S., 82 ft. 2 in. N. 80th St., New York City		27,153.35	Mary St., 1113, N.S., 134 ft. W. Madison Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.		9,000.00	" 852, " " " " "		6,500.00	Elizabeth, N. J.		3,500.00
63d St., E., 43, N. S., 92 ft. W. 4th Ave., New York City		26,000.00	101st St., E., 103, N. S., 16 ft. 6 in. E. 4th Av., New York City		8,289.06	Ashland Ave., 590, bet. Kent and Dale Sts., St. Paul, Minn.		6,319.05	Turnpike Road, bet. Elizabeth & Newark, Clinton Township, N. J.		3,500.00
Butler and Douglas Sts., bet. 3d and 4th Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.		25,700.00	" 105, " 32 ft. " "		8,288.34	River St., W. S., Charlotte, N. Y.		6,475.00	21st St., S. S., 275 ft. W. 6th Ave., Whitestone, N. Y.		3,250.00
63d St., E., 45, N. S., 75 ft., W. 4th Ave., New York City		25,000.00	" 107, " 47 ft. 6 in. " "		8,288.34	Cor. Main and Hawley Sts., Victor, N. Y.		6,000.00	Leavitt St, 127, E.S., 315$^{31}/_{100}$ ft. N. Osgood Pl., Flushing, N. Y.		2,000.00
Woodward Ave., 971, Detroit, Mich.		21,643.00	" 109, " 63 ft. " "		8,284.24	Elizab'h Av. 854, S.S., bet. Centre and South Sts., Elizab'th, N. J.		6,000.00	" 123, " 277 ft. 8 in. " "		2,000.00
Baltimore Ave., 1104, Kansas City, Mo		21,438.30	" 111, " 78 ft. 6 in. " "		8,284.24	Lower Road, 1377, 850 ft. from Upper Road, Elizabeth, N. J.		5,500.00	" 115, " 203$^{31}/_{100}$ ft. " "		2,000.00
Farm (about) 123 acres (100 acres improved, balance timber),			Broadway, N. S., 125 ft. 5 in. E. Linden Ave., Flushing, N. Y.		8,000.00	Jefferson Av., 408, W. S., 101 ft. N. Magnolia St., Elizab'h, N. J.		5,500.00	" 117, " 170$^{81}/_{100}$ ft. " "		2,000.00
Main St., Springfield, N. J.		20,000.00	Jefferson Ave., 707-711 E. S., 75 ft. N. Louisa St., Elizab'h, N. J.		8,000.00	Row or Vosburgh Farm, Webster, N. Y.		5,500.00	" 45, " 218$^{50}/_{100}$ ft. N. State St., "		2,000.00
Convent Ave., 56, W. S., 39 ft. 11 in. N. 143d St., N. Y. City.		19,650.64	Grier Ave., 347-349, W. S., 70 ft. N. Grove St., Elizab'h, N. J.		8,000.00	Union St., 112, W. S. 147 ft. 2 in. N. West Jersey St., Elizab'h, N. J.		5,000.00	Osgood Place, 17, N. S., 200 ft. W. Whitestone Ave.,		2,000.00
Jefferson Ave., 462-464, W. S., 240 ft. S. Mary St., Elizabeth, N. J.		17,860.00	Fairmount Ave., 1214-1216, S. S., 250 ft. E. Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.		7,000.00	Westfield Ave., 72-74, S. W. cor. Golden St., Elizabeth, N. J..		5,000.00	" 15, " 162 ft. 6 in. " "		2,000.00
86th St., N. S., 154 ft. 7 in. E. 5th Ave., New York City		16,000.00	Grier Ave., 339-341, W. S., 175 ft. N. Grove St., Elizab'h, N. J.		7,000.00	North St., E. S., Auburn, N. Y.		4,875.00	Conant St., bet Union and Westminster Aves., Elizabeth, N. J..		1,500.00
64th St., E., 54, S. S., 87 ft. 6 in. W. 4th Ave., N. Y. City		15,000.00	New Jersey R. R. Ave., 130, W. S., to Liberty St., Newark, N. J.		7,000.00	Fourth Ave., N.W.S., 50 ft. from N.S. First Ave., Westfield, N. J.		4,500.00	Bradford St., 58, S. S., Auburn, N. Y.		1,400.00
Elizabeth Ave., 76-90, from Water to First Sts., Elizabeth, N. J.		14,000.00	Carroll St., 162, S.S., 250 ft. W. Clinton St., Brooklyn, N.Y..		7,000.00	E. 6th St., N. S., Oswego, N. Y.		4,500.00	Grier Ave., 350, E. S., 75 ft. N. Grove St., Elizabeth, N. J....		400.00
South Broad St., 357, 100 ft. N. Grove St., Elizabeth, N. J		12,000.00				Grier Ave., 350, E. S., 75 ft. N. Grove St., Elizabeth, N. J....		4,500.00	TOTAL REAL ESTATE OWNED		$13,641,122.24

BOND AND MORTGAGE LOANS, $25,836,972.25

602	LOANS IN NEW YORK CITY	AMOUNT,	$14,471,050.00	63	LOANS IN PENNSYLVANIA	AMOUNT,	$1,064,987.55	3	LOANS IN KENTUCKY	AMOUNT,	$368,000.00	3	LOANS IN IOWA	AMOUNT,	$205,000.00	1	LOAN IN NEBRASKA	AMOUNT,	$35,000.00
9	" ILLINOIS	"	1,942,000.00	2	" CANADA	"	575,000.00	39	" NEW JERSEY	"	334,891.43	2	" MASSACHUSETTS	"	200,370.00	2	" UTAH	"	27,000.00
64	" MINNESOTA	"	1,556,500.00	20	" GEORGIA	"	570,500.00	6	" MARYLAND	"	240,000.00	6	" OHIO	"	139,500.00	1	" WASHINGTON	"	15,000.00
52	" MISSOURI	"	1,509,500.00	1	" OREGON	"	450,000.00	4	" TENNESSEE	"	222,500.00	2	" COLORADO	"	117,500.00	1	" RHODE ISLAND	"	10,000.00
149	" NEW YORK STATE	"	1,122,339.00	22	" MICHIGAN	"	395,500.00	2	" INDIANA	"	210,000.00	1	" KANSAS	"	40,000.00	1	" VERMONT	"	8,000.00
																	SUNDRIES	"	6,834.27
1054																	TOTAL BOND AND MORTGAGE LOANS		$25,836,972.25

REAL ESTATE OWNED, $13,641,122.24

Plaza Hotel, New York City	$2,525,732.10	76th St., E., 20, S. S., 98 ft. 1 in. Madison Ave., N. Y. City.	$44,000.00	Union St., 100-108, N.W. cor. West Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J.	$10,000.00	Carroll St., 170, S.S., 172 ft. W. Clinton St., Brooklyn, N.Y..	$7,000.00	Elizabeth Ave., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Elizabeth, N. J.	$4,400.00
Company's Home Office Building, New York City	2,287,305.96	" 16, " 140 ft. 2½ in. " "	43,500.00	Newark Av., 567-571, S.E.S. 200 ft. S.W. Fairm't Av., Elizab'h, N.J.	10,000.00	Jamaica Ave., cor. Academy St., Astoria, N. Y.	6,800.00	First Ave., 361, 25 ft. S. E. 4th St. Elizabeth, N. J.	4,200.00
Company's Building, Kansas City, Mo	1,528,002.00	58th St., W., 154, " 515 ft., W. 6th Ave., New York City	39,500.00	Conant St., N. E. cor. Union Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.	10,000.00	Farrington Ave., S. W. cor. Laurel Ave., St. Paul, Minn.	6,712.97	Adams Ave., 513 515, E. S., 150 ft. N. Mary St., Elizab'h, N. J.	4,000.00
Company's Building, Minneapolis, Minn.	925,000.00	Delaware St., 531, bet. W. Mo. Av. & W. 6th St., Kansas City, Mo.	30,223.72	Madison Ave., 541-543, E. S. 50 ft. S. Julia St., Elizabeth, N. J.	10,000.00	Elizab'h Av. 848, S.S., bet. Centre and South Sts., Elizab'h, N. J.	6,500.00	Monroe Ave., 503, E. S., 50 ft. N. Mary St., Elizabeth, N. J..	4,000.00
Company's Building, Omaha, Neb.	950,000.00	S. W. cor. Washington and Broad Sts., Washington, N. J.	28,950.00	Fairm't Av., 1205-1207, N.S., 52 ft. W. Penn Av., Elizab'h, N. J.	9,000.00	" 850, " " " " "	6,500.00	Salem Ave., 712, W. S., 401 ft. 9 in. E. "Davidson's" property,	
Company's Building, Paris, France	750,132.00	Park Ave., 926, W. S., 82 ft. 2 in. N. 80th St., New York City	27,153.35	Mary St., 1113, N.S., 134 ft. W. Madison Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.	9,000.00	" 852, " " " " "	6,500.00	Elizabeth, N. J.	3,500.00
Company's Building, St. Paul, Minn.	713,000.00	63d St., E., 43, N. S., 92 ft. W. 4th Ave., New York City	26,000.00	101st St., E., 103, N. S., 16 ft. 6 in. E. 4th Av., New York City	8,289.06	Ashland Ave., 590, bet. Kent and Dale Sts., St. Paul, Minn.	6,319.05	Turnpike Road, bet. Elizabeth & Newark, Clinton Township, N. J.	3,500.00
Company's Building, Budapest, Hungary	484,652.53	Butler and Douglas Sts., bet. 3d and 4th Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.	25,700.00	" 105, " 32 ft. " "	8,288.34	River St., W. S., Charlotte, N. Y.	6,475.00	21st St., S. S., 275 ft. W. 6th Ave., Whitestone, N. Y.	3,250.00
"Yosemite," Park Ave., S. W. cor. 62d St., New York City	484,078.29	63d St., E., 45, N. S., 75 ft., W. 4th Ave., New York City	25,000.00	" 107, " 47 ft. 6 in. " "	8,288.34	Cor. Main and Hawley Sts., Victor, N. Y.	6,000.00	Leavitt St, 127, E.S., 315$^{31}/_{100}$ ft. N. Osgood Pl., Flushing, N. Y.	2,000.00
Company's Building, Montreal, Can.	480,000.00	Woodward Ave., 971, Detroit, Mich.	21,643.00	" 109, " 63 ft. " "	8,284.24	Elizab'h Av. 854, S.S., bet. Centre and South Sts., Elizab'th, N. J.	6,000.00	" 123, " 277 ft. 8 in. " "	2,000.00
Company's Building, Berlin, Germany	425,200.00	Baltimore Ave., 1104, Kansas City, Mo	21,438.30	" 111, " 78 ft. 6 in. " "	8,284.24	Lower Road, 1377, 850 ft. from Upper Road, Elizabeth, N. J.	5,500.00	" 115, " 203$^{31}/_{100}$ ft. " "	2,000.00
Company's Building, Vienna, Austria	375,300.00	Farm (about) 123 acres (100 acres improved, balance timber),		Broadway, N. S., 125 ft. 5 in. E. Linden Ave., Flushing, N. Y.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE OLD RELIABLE

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE

Has Stood the Test of Time

MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

For the Holidays.

We have sent to most of our customers a shopping list, which we think can be conveniently used. We will be pleased to mail one to any one sending their address.

After December third and until Christmas, we will keep our establishment open evenings.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,

JEWELERS AND IMPORTERS,

52 West 14th St.

GALA NIGHT AT "THE WHITE CITY"

Army and Navy Day at the Twenty-third Regiment's Fair in Brooklyn—The Ladies at the Booths.

The White City, as the interior of the new armory of the Twenty-third Regiment, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, is designated from its decorations, was filled with a large and fashionable throng last night.

The fair now in progress is one of the greatest attractions that has been in the city for years. It is a great event socially, and the society circles of the Hill, Heights, and Prospect Slope are largely represented every night.

It was designated Army and Navy Day yesterday, and the floor was dotted here and there by fine-looking men dressed in dark-blue clothing with gold lace decorations. They added greatly to the picturesqueness of the scene.

Col. Alexis C. Smith and the officers of the field and staff were also in full-dress uniform, and did all in their power to make everybody happy. The musical numbers were spirited. There were selections by Suppé, Meyerbeer, Strauss, De Koven, Hertel, Sekat, and Mackel.

At the field and staff booth last night were Mrs. Alexis C. Smith, Mrs. William E. Spencer, Mrs. Frederick Holmes, Miss Hyatt, Miss Everdell, Miss Despard, Miss Gimbernat, Miss Wingate, Miss Jennie Everdell, Miss Keaneth, and Miss Louise Wingate.

At Company A's booth were Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Bogert, Mrs. Arthur Gordon Sherwood, Mrs. John Campbell, Mrs. James Forney, Mrs. Elliot B. Thurber, assisted by Mrs. Charles Huntington, Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Napier, Miss Shepard, Miss Casey, Miss Isabelle Smith, Miss Sherwood, Miss Estelle Smith, Miss Giberson, Miss D. Sproul, Miss Louise McMinagle, Miss Daisy Force, Miss O. C. Force, Miss Ludlow, Miss Vernon, Miss Hawley, Miss Lillie Clifton House, Miss Wadsworth, Miss Annie Everdell.

Company B had its booth looked after by Mrs. F. G. Wells, assisted by Mrs. F. W. Brainerd, Mrs. W. P. Pickett, Mrs. J. C. Wells, Mrs. A. M. Wells, Mrs. J. Henderson, the Misses M. E. Matthews, N. Matthews, M. Hill, F. Hill, Madge Pool, J. Simpson, A. Willets Frodell.

At the booth of Company C were Mesdames Jacob G. Dettmer, E. W. Ford, James H. Hayes, Pearsall, W. S. Silcocks, and the Misses Beam, Braman, Irene Braman, Dettmer, Frankel, Hayes, Alice Hunter, A. Bessie Jones, Lula Kalley, Florence Lockitt, Belle Powell, and May Thornton.

The women in charge of the booth of Company D were Miss G. V. Orchard, Mrs. J. M. Perry, Mrs. R. R. Orchard, Mrs. Albert Hamel, Mrs. Packer, Mrs. Notman, and the Misses Appleton, Wright, J. A. Gammon, Servois, Ferris, Woodham, Thorburn, F. L. Rickey, T. A. Jacob, Gertrude Strong, F. Webber, Evona Smith, and Agnes Hutton.

Company E's booth was radiant with handsome women. They were Mme. C. E. Estabrook and the Misses Helene S. Graef, Bertha Korn, May Shear, N. L. Carmiencks, Nellie C. Berris, Grace C. Dewey, Selina T. Peterson, Blanche U. Martin, M. Cooper, Maud A Reed, and M. Kipper.

In charge of Company G were Mesdames Bodie, Estey, and Willard, and the Misses Willard, Mix-Kennedy, Ring, Coffin, Shand, Butt, Bodie, Searing, and Simpson.

Mrs. Franc had charge of Company H's booth. She was assisted by the Misses Mattie, Helène, and Lou Shearman, Misses Bessie and Jennie Gravenhorst, Miss Porter, Miss Barraclough, Miss Farr, Miss Binkerd, Miss Helen Binkerd, Miss Day, Miss Culhane, Miss Smith, Miss Edna Smith, Miss Hancock, Miss Butt, Miss Barnard, Miss Chapin, Miss Cross, Miss Marion Hancock, and Miss Hawley.

At Company I's booth were Miss Emma L. Baldwin, Miss Le Fevre, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Miss Adèle Ketcham, Miss Jessie Sweed, Mrs. MacNaulty, Miss May Hayden, and Mrs. W. A. Banter.

Mrs. Frank E. Sweet was in charge of the booth of Company K, and was assisted by the following: Miss E. Koerfer, Miss B. M. Taylor, Miss F. Christie, Miss E. Evans, Miss E. McElroy, Miss A. Booth, Miss A. Watson, Miss E. Van Cott, Miss H. B. Scott, Miss L. Wilshaw, Miss E. Wilson, Miss A. Paine, and Miss L. Jackson.

Miss E. Murdeck and Miss C. L. Walker of the Long Island College Hospital were in charge of the booth of the Hospital Corps.

At the field music booth were Mrs. J. C. Day, Mrs. C. H. Brown, Mrs. E. Debois, Mrs. S. B. McKenzie, Mrs. William Cunliffe, Mrs. F. Pierce, Mrs. J. Mills, Mrs. G. D. Cunliffe, Mrs. Lindley, Misses L. Thompson, G. Speer, C. Blakeman, M. Mills, G. Cunliffe, B. Parker, Hood, and Maud Dawley.

Thanksgiving is to be Brooklyn Day, and it is hoped that the citizens of Brooklyn and their friends will take this opportunity of visiting the fair.

EVERYBODY can now have

Lamps that will give satisfaction.

For Every "MILLER" LAMP is perfect, whether it costs $1.00 or $100.00, and as we make OVER A THOUSAND styles EVERYBODY CAN FIND DESIGNS TO PLEASE. DON'T BUY lamps BEFORE SEEING "The Miller."

Manufactured by EDWARD MILLER & CO.,

10 and 12 College Place, (short walk from City Hall.)

To warm a room buy a "Miller" Oil Heater.

TALKED ON NEW SCIENCE

Prof. Charles L. Dana Before the Academy of Medicine.

FIELD OF MODERN MEDICAL WORK

Activity in the Study for the Betterment of Mankind — Dr. Loosa on the Aims of the Academy.

Prof. Charles Loomis Dana read a paper before the officers, fellows, and guests of the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, last night, at its anniversary meeting, on what might be called the new science, for the speaker did not give to it a definite characterization. For want of a better term, Prof. Dana referred to it as "Modernized Physiognomy."

He said that modern medical activity was working in three distinct directions—first, bacteriology, or the science of new organisms; second, to perfect the details of the medical art, and third, to study the physical characteristics of man, and seek all lines along which each individual is built; that is, endeavoring to learn in the formation of the man his capacity, his character, and his intellectual endowments.

The new science was a study of the human body in its largest significance. A sort of dim foreshadowing would be found in physiognomy and its allied arts. Palmistry, phrenology, and pedescopy entered somewhat into it. The young French physician, Morel, had done a great deal toward the recognition of the new science. He had discovered that certain people were born with a tendency to degenerate.

Some people are born like and some unlike their parents, the speaker said. Those like were called normal, and those unlike degenerate. The weak-minded and the imbecile belonged to the lowest class of the degenerate. Nature, however, possessed a conservative tendency to bring things back to the type of the average.

The professor made the remark that perfect health and perfect sanity were not things to be desired. People with insanity running through their systems, that is, people who were not what, from a scientific point of view, might be called normal, were the kind that developed genius, brilliancy.

While humanity had been up to this time divided into two types, the normal and the degenerate, the speaker added a third—the progressives, or the regenerates. This would appear where there was a tendency to vary from one condition of health to a better one.

In the new science, the conformation of the bones, the skull, the features, and, in fact, every member of the physical organization, has important consideration. For instance, he said that one-third of all bad men had what might be called the twisted skull. Those tending backward to a condition of savagery had the prehensile toe.

Dr. Dana reassured his hearers by telling them that the science was not to discover hopeless cases of degeneracy, in which people were what they were because heredity made them so, but to show humanity how the best could be made of undesirable tendencies by cultivating the better elements of one's organism, both physical and mental. It would show men that they should be more than ever careful in the cultivation of habits of body and mind which would materially influence coming generations.

At the opening of the evening's programme Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, the President of the Academy, made a brief address, in which he said that the purpose of an anniversary meeting is to acquaint the public at large with the aims and objects of the academy, which is a catholic body, representing the highest aims of the medical profession. It proposes to disseminate medical and scientific knowledge and intends to be the arbiter between the public at large and the State on great sanitary measures.

He spoke of the public support that the Academy has received in the past, and in conclusion said:

"We expect that the public confidence will be maintained in the future as it has been in the past."

After the reading of Prof. Dana's paper, the rooms of the academy were thrown open for inspection, and most of the audience availed themselves of the privilege.

Members of the medical profession who were present at the meeting included Drs. A. L. Loomis, A. Jacobi, ex-President of the academy, Vice Presidents Charles McBurney and Joseph D. Bryant, and Richard Kalish, Secretary of the academy, besides many other of New-York's most noted physicians.

ARMY ORDNANCE TESTS

A Ten-Inch Pneumatic Gun Carriage Ordered—Work at Sandy Hook.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications of the Army, at its last session held in New-York, directed the purchase of a ten-inch pneumatic gun carriage. This is the second carriage of this kind, and its purchase was directed by Congress, at a cost of $50,000.

The Board on Range and Position Finders submitted a report on tests conducted by it for instruments of this kind for seacoast guns. No instrument has been selected, but the results obtained have been most satisfactory, the error being less than 1 per cent. per 1,000 yards in the instruments tested. The board allotted $2,000 for the purchase of an improved Lewis range finder, and $25 for a Weldon range finder. The latter is of English make, and possesses no special merits, and is to be used in connection with the tests of the Lewis instrument.

The board during its session visited Sandy Hook Proving Ground and witnessed some very interesting tests. Three volleys were fired simultaneously from the sixteen-mortar battery. This is the first firing of the kind ever had. The results were very satisfactory as to group firing, accuracy, and the work of the mortars in the pits.

The board also inspected the Armstrong, Schneider, Canet, and Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns. A few rounds with armor-piercing schrapnel and case shot were fired from each. A competitive test of these guns will soon be made by the Ordnance Department. The board adjourned until Dec. 12.

Will Export to New-York Direct.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Nov. 28.—For several years the grain dealers of Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest have been at the mercy of millers and dealers in Toronto and Montreal. These Eastern millers have taken advantage of this state of affairs to treat Manitoba grain men most unfairly. Lately, however, Manitoba and Northwest dealers have found out that they can carry on a more satisfactory trade direct with New-York, and there get proper treatment. Accordingly, they held a meeting yesterday, and resolved in future to boycott Toronto and Montreal and arrange for connections in New-York. This country annually exports between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 bushels of wheat, which will now go direct to New-York.

St. George Under Arrest at Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 28.—Joseph St. George is in custody, charged with the murder of Jerry Storms. Coroner May, who was at first inclined to the belief that the death of Storms was accidental, is now convinced that murder has been done. St. George takes his arrest very coolly, and insists that he last saw Storms while the latter was taking a drink at the bar. The Coroner's jury will continue its investigation Friday.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Handsome Styles for Halls.

Our factories are continually sending us new designs in furniture suitable for every requirement in the home. Our hall furniture shows exceptionally handsome designs, suitable for either town or country houses. The chairs and seats are in many different styles and shapes. Some are novel and unique, some are elegant, some are plain—all are carefully and well made.

Artistic or inartistic, lasting or perishable, are the questions one asks concerning hall furniture. When our prices enable you to buy the best, which will you choose?

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

Genuine **Pond's Extract**

is worth its WEIGHT in GOLD

Cures Female Complaints,

Neuralgia, Piles, Sores, Bruises and all Pain.

CHEAP SUBSTITUTES DO NOT CURE.

THETA DELTA CHI'S BANQUET

The Close of the Forty-eighth Annual Convention Observed in the Usual Jolly Fashion.

The Theta Delta Chi Fraternity concluded its forty-eighth annual convention at the Savoy Hotel yesterday, the sessions beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., as on the day before.

The annual banquet was held at 8 o'clock in the evening. One hundred covers were laid in the large banquet hall, on the first floor of the hotel.

The menu was as follows:

Blue Points.
Consommé Princesse.
Celeri. Olives.
Filet de Halibut, Bateller.
Coucombres.
Pommes de Terre Hollandaise.
Dinde de Vermont, Raynière.
Celeri au Jus. Pommes de Terre Château.
Cotelettes de Homard, Victoria.
Sorbet Framboise.
Canard Mallarde, Hominy Frit.
Salade de Laitue.
Glacé de Fantaisies. Petits Fours.

The best good-fellowship and fraternal merriment prevailed throughout the evening. The Rev. Dr. Rufus S. Green of Elmira, N. Y., acted as orator, Bertrand A. Smalley of Lebanon, N. H., was the banquet poet, and Webster R. Walkley was toastmaster. Mr. Walkley made a short and witty speech, in which he recited a poem of his own writing in honor of the fraternity, one of the verses of which was:

We drink to our beloved Theta Delta Chi,
The stars on whose shield were born in the sky.
We drink in pure water; its source is the sky—
Not higher nor purer than "Theta" Delta Chi.

Among the other toasts and those who responded to them were the following: "Above Us," Prof. Thomas Whittemore of Tufts College; "After Us," President A. G. Benedict of Elmira Female College; "Before Us," Prof Carl A. Harstrom of Norwalk, Conn.; "With Us," E. S. Brown; "Of Us," Willis S. Payne; "To Us," Judge Samuel D. Morris, and "Around Us," William McKim of Kenyon College, Ohio, the author of the fraternity's newest song. Jacob Spat of Rochester offered the last toast, which, in accordance with the novel choice of the names of toasts, was called "In Us."

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS

Commissioner Miller's Remarks About Whisky and Sugar Bounty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The report of Joseph S. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, though almost exclusively made up of tables, and devoid of specific recommendations, except as to some routine matters connected with the enforcement of the oleomargarine law, presents some figures of general interest.

Discussing the effect of the new tariff law on the revenue derived from distilled spirits, the Commissioner says:

"Under the provisions of the act of Aug. 28, 1894, the tax on distilled spirits was increased from 90 cents to $1.10 per gallon, and the bonded period was extended from three years to eight years. Although this act did not become a law until Aug. 28, it was evident, at least as early as June, 1894, that the tax on distilled spirits would be increased. This fact explains the great increase in the tax-paid withdrawals of distilled spirits during July and August, 1894, and the decrease of such withdrawals during September, 1894. The heavy withdrawals made in June, July, and August, 1894, had the effect of overstocking the market with tax-paid spirits, causing a falling off in the tax-paid withdrawals during October and November, 1894. These known facts indicate that, although the rate of tax on distilled spirits was materially increased by the act named, this act may not have the effect of proportionately increasing the revenue during the year ending June 30, 1895."

The Commissioner estimates that there are now over 181,250,000 gallons of distilled spirits in bond or in the hands of wholesale and retail dealers.

Speaking of the now repealed sugar bounty, the Commissioner states that there was an increase of over 60,000 acres in the lands devoted to the cultivation of cane sugar last year. There was an increase of over 66 per cent. in the production of beet sugar. Of sorghum sugar, which is produced only in Kansas, the output was 882,572 pounds in 1894, and maple sugar produced by registered growers under the bounty law increased from 3,981,000 pounds to over 7,630,000 pounds. There was $241,182.95 of bounty due and unpaid when the repealing clause of the new law went into effect. The greater part of this was due on maple sugar.

Without making any direct reference to the income tax, Commissioner Miller estimates that the total receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the current fiscal year will amount to $171,000,000. His estimate for the last fiscal year was $150,000,000, but the receipts, he regrets to say, on account of financial depression, fell short of the estimate by $2,831,000.

Irwin Released on Bail.

George M. Irwin, the Pittsburg broker who is charged with larceny in connection with a fifteen-hundred-thousand-dollar blind pool intrusted to his management, was released in $3,000 bail yesterday.

Irwin was arrested in this city on the complaint of Pittsburg detectives. He retained Howe & Hummell, who secured his appearance on a writ of habeas corpus. Yesterday the writ was argued before Justice Ingraham in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Mr. Howe succeeded in securing his client's release on bail, $3,000 in cash being deposited with the City Chamberlain.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 28.—A requisition from Pennsylvania for Irwin was presented at the Executive Chamber this afternoon, but Gov. Flower declined to issue his warrant on the ground that the papers were insufficient.

STORM CAUSED WRECKS AND DELAYS

The Earncliffe Ashore Near Baracoa—Two Steamships of the Neptune Line Overdue—A Schooner Is Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The officers of the Earn Line Steamship Company in this city to-day received a cablegram from their agent at Santiago de Cuba announcing the wreck of the steamer Earncliffe, Capt. Lougharne. The message reads:

"Earncliffe ashore and full of water on the Yumari Rocks, near Baracoa. Helm, stern post, and propeller broken. Probably be total loss. All hands are saved."

The vessel, which left Havana last Saturday, bound for Santiago in ballast, carried a crew of twenty-six men and was of 1,475 net tonnage. The cablegram does not state when the ship was wrecked, but the officers of the company believe that the disaster occurred Monday night. A message has been sent to Capt. Lougharne for further particulars of the wreck. The vessel is fully insured.

The Earncliffe was an iron vessel, built in Newcastel, England, in 1881, and was formerly the Khalif. Two years ago the Earn Company bought her and changed her name.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28.—Neither of the Neptune Line steamships Venango nor Govino, which are now more than a week overdue at this port, from Rotterdam and Sunderland, has been reported. Fears regarding their safety are entertained. Both ships sailed from the same ports within a day of each other, and have not since been reported.

The vessels have had to battle with heavy head winds. The Neptune Line has been particularly unfortunate with its vessels lately. During the last eighteen months three of its big ships have been lost.

SAYBROOK, Conn., Nov. 28.—The four-masted schooner Annie J. Pardee, of New-Haven, loaded with coal, bound for Boston, is ashore off Saybrook Reefs, and is being dashed to pieces on the rocks. The schooner struck the reef about 9 o'clock this morning. The crew, consisting of nine men, have been unable to get ashore. The master of the wrecked vessel is O. F. Crisby of Cape Cod. The schooner is owned by Frank W. Benedict of New-Haven, and is valued at $20,000; no insurance. The schooner was built in Bath, Me., and was in good condition. The cargo is insured.

RUDOLPH ARONSON HOME AGAIN

Has Contracts With a Host of Vaudeville Artists Who Will Be Seen at the Casino Club.

Rudolph Aronson, who arrived on the steamship Majestic yesterday, brought with his a host of contracts with foreign artists who have not yet visited this country, and who will be seen at the Casino this season.

The Casino Club, which will be inaugurated with the theatre in its new form on Christmas Eve, is to be in many respects similar to the Prince of Wales Club of London, the members of either organization having the entrée to both.

Among the European honorary members of the Casino Club are M. Bertrand, Director of the Grand Opera, Paris; M. Carvalho, Director of the Opera Comique, Paris; Jules Massenet, the eminent French composer; Paul Chondens and Henri Hengel of Paris, Johann and Edward Strauss, and Baron Becesny, Intendant of the Grand Opera at Vienna, and Henry Irving, W. S. Gilbert, Sir Augustus Harris, George Grossmith, George Edwardes, Arthur Roberts, and Sir Arthur Sullivan of London.

Johann Strauss is to compose a waltz for the inauguration of the Casino Club. Mr. Aronson, who attended the recent jubilee to the famous composer, says Strauss was delighted with America's tribute to his genius. Strauss presented to Mr. Aronson his photograph and an autograph letter, of which the Casino manager seems very proud.

Mr. Aronson visited Buda-Pesth, Vienna, Munich, Dresden, Leipsic, Berlin, Colongne, Paris, and London, and says he was surprised to find that everywhere the vaudeville and music halls were attended by the very best class of people. In London he arranged with the Empire management that the Casino is to have the first choice of their attractions.

SURRENDERED TO THE LUNACY BOARD

Gottfried Bahler Takes Strong Measures to Have His Case Investigated.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Gottfried Bahler, an escaped lunatic from the Ogdensburg State Hospital, applied to the State Lunacy Commissioners to-day to be sent back to the institution

Bahler came from Washington, where he had been to see the Swiss Minister to get him interested in his case. He is now satisfied that the case will be investigated. He says that he escaped twice because they refused to look into his case, or investigate the claim that he was sane. He has a wife and family living in Watertown, and he went to the Executive Chamber before he visited the office of the Lunacy Commissioners. There he asked to see the Governor, but Private Secretary Williams sent him to the Lunacy Commissioners. This afternoon he was sent to Ogdensburg in the care of an attendant. The record in his case, filed with the Lunacy Commission, states that he is a dangerous man. He has homicidal tendencies. He has been traveling about the country for several months.

Mrs. Staats Has Lost Her Husband.

Mary Staats of 26 Carmine Street, called at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, to ask Justice Hogan what he could do toward finding her husband for her. Mrs. Staats explained that about four months ago she was married to Samuel Staats, an employe of the Providence Line of steamers, and on Thursday last they came to this city to live.

Staats said Sunday night that he was going to visit a brother Mason, and since then nothing has been seen of him. He had $250 with him, and his wife thinks he has met with foul play.

She does not believe h has deserted her, as she had $700 in the room he might have taken.

Investigating This Fire.

A fire of alleged incendiary origin took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock on the first floor of the five-story brick tenement, 430 West Fifty-third Street. It was discovered in the apartments of John Rourke. When the firemen entered the rooms they found that straw had been scattered over the floor. The case was reported to the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who notified Chief Mitchell, who will investigate.

LAWMAKERS YET AT HOME

The National Capitol Presents a Deserted Appearance.

QUORUMS NOT EXPECTED MONDAY

Many of the Senators Engaged in Efforts to Secure Their Re-election—Mr. Catchings on Absenteeism.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Although there are but four days between this and the time when the third and last session of the Fifty-third Congress is to convene, the Capitol has a very deserted appearance, but few members having returned. Much of this delay in reaching Washington may be due to the desire to the spend the season of Thanksgiving at home, a reason that applies particularly to those who come from States within two days' journey of the capital. In the Senate, out of a total membership of eighty-five Senators, there are but eighteen now in the city, and it is not thought that there will be a quorum present when the session shall be called to order Monday next. There are some Senators who will, probably not reach Washington until the first of the new year, because of the contests they have on hand for re-election to the seats they now hold.

There are thirty Senators whose terms of office will expire on the 3d of March. Of these fourteen are Democrats and sixteen Republicans. The recent election shows that the Senators returned in their stead will aggregate 19 Republicans, 9 Democrats, 1 Populist, and one Democrat-Populist.

Camden of West Virginia, Martin of Kansas, and McPherson of New-Jersey will be succeeded by Republicans; Butler of South Carolina will be succeeded, in all probability, by Gov. Tillman, a Populist of Democratic tendencies. Ransom, of North Carolina will be succeeded by a Populist, who will be opposed to the Democrats, and will, according to those authorized to speak for the Populists of that State, act with the Republicans in the organization of the Senate.

Of the thirty vacancies, seven already have been filled by the State Legislatures. Mr. Caffery of Louisiana is to succeed himself, Mr. Morgan of Alabama to succeed himself, Mr. George Peabody Wetmore of Rhode Island to succeed Mr. Dixon, Mr. Martin of Virginia to succeed Mr. Hunton, Mr. Walthall of Mississippi to succeed Mr. McLaurin, Mr. Gear of Iowa to succeed Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Bacon of Georgia to succeed Mr. Walsh. Mr. Coke of Texas has declined to be a candidate again, but will be succeeded by a Democrat.

Those Senators who will have practically no opposition in their re-election are Berry of Arkansas, Frye of Maine, Harris of Tennessee, Hoar of Massachusetts, Lindsay of Kentucky, McMillan of Michigan, Pettigrew of South Dakota, Washburn of Minnesota.

Nine Republicans are having their re-election contested. They are: Carey of Wyoming, Chandler of New-Hampshire, Cullom of Illinois, Dolph of Oregon, Higgins of Delaware, Manderson of Nebraska, Power of Montana, Shoup of Idaho, Wolcott of Colorado.

Of these, those who ought to be informed in regard to the situation say that only Manderson and Shoup are likely to fall of re-election. Mr. Manderson is understood to be not an active candidate, and it is more than probable that he will be succeeded by John M. Thurston. Mr. Shoup, it is said, may be succeeded by Willis Sweet, the present member of the House from Idaho.

The three Republicans who are expected to receive the votes of the majority of their party in the States recently captured from the Democrats are as follows: Mr. Elkins, in West Virginia; Mr. Sewell, in New-Jersey, and Mr. Ady, in Kansas, the last being the person who contested the seat of Mr. Martin, the sitting Senator from Kansas.

One-third of the members of the Senate being thus in the position of standing for re-election, it is not expected that there will be a very full attendance until after the Christmas holidays.

The eighteen Senators now present are Call, Cameron, Cockrell, Gorman, Harris, Hawley, Jones of Arkansas, Lodge, McPherson, Mills, Mitchell of Oregon, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Morrill, Peffer, Pugh, Roach, Sherman, and Voorhees.

On the House side the representation is equally limited, there being but 48 out of 356 in the city. The leading Representatives who have arrived are Messrs. Storer of Ohio, Bynum of Indiana, Babcock of Wisconsin, Wilson of West Virginia, Coombs of New-York, Springer of Illinois, Sayres of Texas, Livingston of Georgia, Hepburn of Iowa, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Dingley of Maine, and Catchings of Mississippi.

Mr. Catchings does not believe the reports that any of the members who were defeated for re-election will refuse to attend the coming session and thereby make the securing of a quorum troublesome.

Speaking of this subject this morning, Mr. Catchings said: "The men who failed to secure the indorsement of their constituents at the recent election would not be so foolish as to indulge in any such practice. They know that our reverse is but temporary, and may desire to be the candidates of their party at the next election.

"To act in the manner indicated would be the sheerest nonsense for men who wish to go before the people again and ask their support. Besides, I do not believe the Democrats in this House are made of that sort of stuff."

To Regulate, Tone Up, Invigorate

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—:) AND (:—

BOWELS,

thereby curing constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, disposition to sick headache and kindred ailments, take

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

ONCE USED, ALWAYS IN FAVOR.

One a Dose. All Medicine Dealers.

KILLED BY A BROOKLYN TROLLEY

An Unknown Man Run Over at Joralemon Street—Mrs. Emerson Dies of Her Injuries from a Car.

The trolley added two more victims to its long list in Brooklyn yesterday. An unknown man in trying to cross Furman Street at Joralemon Street, in front of trolley car No. 135 of the Seventh Avenue line, was knocked down and almost instantly killed.

Motorman John Hogan, thirty-six years old, of 545 Seventh Avenue, and Conductor Thomas Haggerty, thirty-two years old, of 116 Seventeenth Street, were arrested on the charge of homicide. Justice Walsh of the Adams Street Police Court subsequently released them on bail.

The unknown man was about fifty years old, and wore a dark suit and a double-breasted dark-brown overcoat.

Mrs. Mary Emerson, sixty-five years old, of 804 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, who was knocked down by a trolley car of the Broadway line at Madison Street on Tuesday night, and who was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, died at that institution last night of her injuries.

FORMING AN AMERICAN GUARD

Systematic Military Training in the New-York Public Schools.

At the last meeting of the Board of Education, Commissioner Soulden presented a resolution asking that the advisability of introducing military training into all of the boys' schools be considered. The matter was sent to a committee, with a request that a report be made at an early date. It is believed that the report of the committee will be favorable, and in all probability next Spring will see a parade of public-school boys.

In view of the general interest taken in this subject now, a review of the work done in it during the past few years will not be amiss. The pioneer school in the movement was No. 66 at King's Bridge. There, in 1888, was started a drum corps, followed a few months later by the establishment of a uniformed company. Military drill was made a part of the daily work of the pupils. This included the "setting-up" drill, each boy having fifteen minutes of this every morning under cadet officers, the whole being supervised by a teacher. This practice still obtains in No. 66, and all of the pupils, teachers, and trustees of the ward are loud in its praise.

No. 87, at Seventy-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was the next school to take part in the movement, and under the diligent and well-directed efforts of one of the teachers, Mr. Percy W. Shedd, great progress has been made. This battalion has had the use of the Twelfth Regiment Armory, through the kindness of Col. Dowd, every Saturday morning for the past three years, and part of their excellent showing is due to the good opportunity they have had for drilling in the school of the battalion. School No. 54, at One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, has a drum corps, and is now organizing two companies. School No. 77, at Eighty-fifth Street and First Avenue, has a company, and School No. 2, 116 Henry Street, will have a battalion ready in a few weeks. No. 61, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, is in similar shape, as is also School 90, at One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Eagle Avenue. Schools Nos. 89, 23, and 39, all in Harlem, will each parade a regiment of 500. Of the other schools, No. 69, in West Fifty-fourth Street, and No. 8, in King Street, are drilling now in the school of the soldier.

On next Saturday night the first battalion of the American Guard, as it is proposed to call the schoolboys' organization, will give an exhibition drill in the Grand Central Palace, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, and will be reviewed by Col. Soulden of the Board of Education and his fellow-Commissioners, as well as Col. Shott, Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and staff. This will afford an opportunity for those interested to see what the boy soldiers can do.

TILLMAN'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATUR

The South Carolina Governor's Views on Dispensaries and Lynching.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 28.—Gov. Tillman's message was read before the Legislature to-day. Speaking of the dispensary law, he says: "I speak advisedly when I say that no new and untried experiment in legislation has ever made so many friends in so short a time or taken such deep root in the popular heart. The law has come to stay."

Of lynch law he says: "The law's delay has been a theme for the admadversions and anathemas of men from time immemorial, and it appears to me that South Carolina has the best system of laws and rules of court to enable men to shirk the gallows that can possibly exist anywhere.

"The consequence is, the people have lost all patience and almost all faith in the administration of justice. This lamentable and disgraceful condition is the direct and almost sole cause for the prevalence of lynch law in our midst."

AT THE HOTELS.

—Gov. William McKinley of Ohio is at the Windsor.

—Count d'Adhemar of Paris is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Marcus A. Hanna of Cleveland, Ohio, is at the Waldorf.

—Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Ohio is at the St. James.

—Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls of Kansas is at the Grand Union.

—Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado is at the Holland House.

—Justice Charles F. Brown of the New-York Supreme Court is at the Murray Hill.

—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Sir Rivers Wilson of England, and Col. John Hay of Washington, D. C., are at the Brunswick.

Dr. McClintock Indicted.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Dr. McClintock, the veterinarian, now in custody at Meadville, Penn., who disappeared from White Plains several weeks ago, taking with him Hattie Pye, fourteen years old, has been indicted by the Westchester County Grand Jury, and requisition papers will be asked for his return to this place.

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the old ideas, and revolutionized cooking—What? COTTOLENE. Why? Because it is clean, pure, healthful, economical, and makes the most delicate and delicious food. 5 lbs. of Cottolene equals 7½ lbs. of lard, saving ⅓ the cost. Get the genuine, with trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every pail. Made only by

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THEY ASK FREE COINAGE

Delegates to the Trans-Mississippi Congress Adopt Resolutions.

SILVER IS THEIR CHIEF DESIRE

River and Harbor Improvements Are Demanded — The Bimetallic League Meets and Adopts Resolutions.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 28.—The Trans-Mississippi Congress to-day devoted a great deal of time to the discussion of a proposition that the Government issue bonds for the purpose of carrying on canal work. A resolution in favor of free silver coinage was adopted. The report of the Committee on Resolutions are as follows:

That the General Government is recommended to deepen the harbors on the Gulf coast, and at San Joaquin, Sacramento, San Pedro, Isla Creek, and Oakland, Cal.; to erect fortifications and keep armed vessels on Puget Sound; approving the appropriations for improving rivers, and asking their enlargement, with renewed work for betterment of the Mississippi jetty system on the Gulf of Mexico; requesting legislation for Government aid to the Nicaragua Canal, and interior canals connecting the great lakes with the Atlantic Ocean; approving Secretary Herbert's action in purchasing all supplies for the navy in America; recommending legislation to enlarge trade relations with the West Indies and South America; asking greater protection to person and property in Alaska, and urging that a commission be appointed by the President or Congress to report on the subject; favoring the creation of an international commission to control canals and natural waterways of an international character; favoring the cession of arid, non-mineral public lands to the States and Territories containing such, for their use in storing water for irrigation; authorizing the Chairman to appoint a committee of five to meet with the forthcoming conference of industrial bodies to discuss tariff and commercial questions; recommending to the United States Congress the repeal of all laws restricting the coinage and the use of silver, and urging the passage of a law requiring free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; asking Congress to open for settlement the Uintah and Uncompahgre Indian Reservations in Utah; asking that Arizona, New-Mexico, and Oklahoma be admitted to the Union of States, praying for the cession to Oklahoma of the Indian Territory, and the abolition of tribal relations among the Indians, they to become citizens of the United States; asking attention of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to the unjust railway tariff that forces the farmer to raise from four to six bales of cotton to get one to the European markets.

The committee favored the resolution asking for a bounty on exported agricultural products, but recommended that it be referred to the next Congress, which was done. The resolutions were taken up in their order, and went through with little debate until Congressman Bryan's silver resolution was reached. This called forth a minority report by ex-Gov. Stannard of Missouri, who wanted the convention to ask for an international commission on the subject. The debate was spirited, and called forth the best men on both sides. Gov. Stannard cautioned the congress against hasty action, and urged delay. He recognized that silver always had been, and should now be, legal money, but said this country could not alone make it so. He was surpassed in opposition to free silver by the Hon. George E. Leighton of St. Louis, who demanded the single gold standard.

Congressman Bryan supported his resolution eloquently. F. Shafroth of Colorado, Governor Prince of New-Mexico, L. Black of Washington, Gov. Waite of Colorado, and others followed their leader in favor of free silver.

The result was never uncertain, and the minority report was defeated by

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Queen of Brilliants. Matinée.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Shenandoah. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The Manxman. Matinée.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Flams. Matinée.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias. Matinée.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Twelfth Night. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Gypsy Orchestra. Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Bauble Shop. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Jacinta. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher Columbus. Living Pictures. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Two Orphans. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—A Gaiety Girl. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy. Matinée.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag. Matinée.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Der Ungluabige Thomas. Matinée—Der Veilchenfresser.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Carmencita. Living Pictures. Matinée, 2:15.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—A Woman's Silence. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—10:00 A. M., 2:00 and 8:15 P. M.—Bicycle Races.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.—Portraits of Women.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th St—8:00—Carmen.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The New Woman. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—9:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—Too Much Johnson. Matinée, 2:00.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Pacific Mail. Matinée, 2:00.
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Variety. Matinée.
333 4TH AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrile Glassware.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	48	37	3:30 P. M.	44	30
6 A. M.	48	33	6 P. M.	40	28
9 A. M.	48	31	9 P. M.	40	26
12 M.	49	31	12 P. M.	38	26

Average temperature yesterday.....29¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....44½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....37¾
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, North Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete, see Page 16, Column 3.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 29, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

CAN A POLICE FORCE BE MADE TO ORDER?

Few people have ever questioned Dr. Parkhurst's motives or purposes, and criticism of his methods long ago subsided in face of the practical results attained. His avowed object was exposure of inefficiency and corruption in the police force of the city, and that has certainly been accomplished. Doubtless he is entitled to the credit accorded to him for his courage and persistency, though he is made the victim of rather fulsome "adoration," to accept the word used by one of the speakers at the banquet of Tuesday night. The Lexow investigation and its consequences are no doubt mainly due to the aggressive and untiring action of Dr. Parkhurst, and no one will care to detract from the glory of his achievement.

But the exposure of evils and abuses is a different task from that of applying a remedy, and destructive criticism exercises different faculties from those required for constructive statesmanship. At the banquet referred to, Dr. Parkhurst made the sweeping statement that the Police Department was demonstrated to be "rotten from the top down," and that it is just exactly as rotten now as it was three years ago, and he suggested the sweeping remedy of legislating "the entire department from top to bottom out of existence." It has undoubtedly been shown that rottenness extended all the way from top to bottom in the Police Department, but it is hardly proved that it permeates the entire mass and cannot be eliminated without destroying it. Even admitting that, we must still consider whether it is practicable to create an entirely new police force to order. It would be easy to legislate the old one out of existence, but it would not be easy to create a new one, with assurance that it would at once prove efficient and honest.

The inefficiency of the Police Department, as it has been revealed, was the effect of the corruption, and it affected the service chiefly in its relation to violations of certain provisions of law which could not be absolutely enforced, and which therefore furnished the opportunity for what has been termed "blackmail." Apart from this terrible blot of taking money from certain classes of lawbreakers as the price of immunity, the record of the police of New-York has been as good as that of any force in the world, and we cannot believe that its rank and file is so infected with the evil that it cannot be cured, but must be destroyed.

We have no doubt that many of our police officers are efficient and honest, or that most of them would be so under a system that encouraged and sustained efficiency and honesty, and the knowledge, training, and discipline acquired through years of experience are so valuable for the performance of duties that cannot be safely interrupted that we believe it would be rash to think of displacing the whole organization and making up a new one out of crude material. If the demoralization of the present force has been due, as we believe it has been, to lack of capacity and integrity at the head of the department, and to the domination of political influences in the control of its administration, then the thing to destroy is the hold of these political influences, and the thing to displace is the incapacity and turpitude at the top. That done, we believe the whole department could be regenerated by a gradual process of substitution in detail, which would do injustice to no member of the force, and would work the public benefit sought without the risk of incidental injury. If that should not be done, a "clean sweep" would result in confusion and anarchy, followed by a state of things far worse than now exists.

If we can make the Police Department absolutely non-partisan and place it under the direction of a competent and upright head, the evil work of the last twenty years can be undone. It is going to be sufficiently difficult to obtain legislation which is practical and judicious, and which will command the support of all reasonable citizens. If an attempt is made to secure radical and sweeping measures, fraught with great risks and likely to invite the opposition of prudent men, the difficulty will be greatly increased. A reform Mayor has been elected. Give him a chance to appoint able and honest men in place of the unsound members of the Police Commission, and then let the commission reform the administration of the department.

THE LONG ISLAND WATER COMPANY.

One of the most amazing episodes of ring rule in Brooklyn is practically closed by the decision of the Court of Appeals sustaining the judgment of the General Term against the claim of the Long Island Water Supply Company. It will be remembered that it was the exposure of the outrageous contract made under Mayor Chapin with this company which began the serious movement for the overthrow of the McLaughlin conspiracy. The company, by the practical corruption of the authorities, had completed arrangements for getting from the taxpayers a very large amount of money for very little return, for a plant that was not expensive, for franchises that were not exclusive, and for profits which depended more or less directly upon the abuse of the city's rights. The scheme was interrupted by legal proceedings conducted by Mr. Gaynor for a taxpayer of the city; the contract was annulled; a commission was appointed to ascertain the real rights of the company, and a report was made granting the company less than half what it was nominally to receive under the contract. We say nominally because there was much evidence that the "swag" was to be divided.

This report was set aside by Judge Pratt on grounds which at the time we ventured to think insufficient, and which to the lay mind presented only two explanations, that the law was incorrectly interpreted or that it failed utterly to provide justice. The action of Judge Pratt was reversed by the General Term, and this decision is now confirmed by the Court of Appeals. The latter court holds that anything in the nature of a monopoly in the grant to a company dealing in an article of general necessity must be explicitly conveyed, and cannot in any degree be inferred or read into the grant. This is common sense, and is in strict accord with the general principles of American jurisprudence. The presumption is and ought to be always against the possession by a private person or corporation of exclusive rights in the transaction of a business of general utility. The decision is another guarantee of the power of any community to get justice under the law, if it is sought in earnest, against the intrigues of unfaithful officials.

CHINA'S BROKEN PLEDGES.

Secretary Gresham's statements give official confirmation to the charge that China has broken faith with us in a manner so atrocious that we cannot allow it to pass without at least some form of protest.

The Secretary declares that he did not send the order to Consul General Jernigan to give up the two Japanese prisoners, alleged to be spies, until he had received through the Chinese Minister the assurance of the Tsung-Li-Yamen that the cases of the prisoners should not be disposed of until the return of Minister Denby to Pekin. Any civilized nation would, of course, have observed the condition of the surrender. The Chinese authorities promptly put the two Japs to torture, and then cut their heads off. It is intimated in our Washington dispatches that the United States may demand an apology of the Pekin Government for this violation of a solemn official pledge. That is the least we can do.

We observe that officers in Washington who are familiar with Chinese forms and usages declare that the Pekin Government is powerless to carry out such assurances as the Tsung-Li-Yamen gave to our Government; that the Imperial Government is at Pekin, and the prisoners were tortured and hacked and crushed at Nankin, the southern capital; and that the Viceroy of one Province is almost completely independent of the northern Viceroy and of the Emperor.

It was one of the most difficult diplomatic undertakings of Mr. Blaine to get it through the head of the Marquis di Rudini that the killing of the Italian subjects in New-Orleans was an offense against State laws, of which only the courts of Louisiana could have jurisdiction. The Marquis always replied that he never heard of Louisiana, could not treat with Louisiana, and must hold the Federal Government responsible for the violation of treaty rights. When we at last sent $25,000 for distribution among the families of the victims, Mr. Blaine wrote di Rudini a courteous note, in which he explained that while the United States were not directly responsible for the murders, the Government felt it to be a solemn duty to pay a satisfactory indemnity.

China can hardly escape responsibility by a fiction about independent jurisdictions.

THE "RETURNS" IN TENNESSEE.

The fact that the Secretary of State of Tennessee has thus far refused to make public the "official returns" of the recent election in that State has been causing a lively stir among some of the newspapers there. He is under no obligation to make them public until they are submitted to the Legislature for the official declaration of the result, but it has been customary, and suspicions are expressed of evil purpose in "holding them back." The law requires the poll lists to be filed with the returns, but heretofore the requirement has not been complied with, and no attention was paid to it this year until the Secretary of State, finding that the election was close and that there were charges of fraud, called upon the Sheriffs of counties to furnish the lists. He has been waiting for these to complete the "returns" before allowing the result to be announced.

What use is to be made of these lists, if any, is not stated, but the Secretary of State says the law must be complied with. Republicans are claiming that there is a plot for "correcting" the returns in some way, and they insist that the result must be declared according to the "face of the returns" from the several counties. On the other hand, the Democrats point out what they consider as suspicious Republican gains in the counties of East Tennessee where the Republicans had full control of the election machinery, and charges of fraud in that part of the State are freely made.

Immediately after the election the Republican Executive Committee of Tennessee claimed the election of H. Clay Evans for Governor by 18,000 plurality, but as the county returns came in the figures dropped gradually until the committee made its final stand on 1,833. The Chattanooga Times, which has been clamoring for the official returns and denouncing Secretary of State Morgan for not giving them out, figures out a plurality of 967 for Evans, from returns obtained from the County Canvassers. The Nashville American, accepting this as what the "face of the returns" shows, finds "the consecutiveness and the regularity" of the Republican gains in thirty counties of East Tennessee to be "remarkable," and to have the appearance of "the result of a fixed purpose agreed on beforehand."

There seems to be no doubt that "on the face of the returns" Evans, the Republican candidate for Governor, is elected by a plurality of less than 1,000, and it is not likely that there will be any going "back of the returns" by the State Canvassing Board, which consists of the Governor, (a candidate for re-election,) the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General, or by the Legislature. There is no safety in trying to rectify alleged frauds at the polls by changing returns.

CITY OWNERSHIP OF TENEMENTS.

Prof. Adler has renewed before the Tenement House Commission his recommendation made some ten years ago that tenement houses for the wage-earning class should be built at the expense of the Treasury and rented at rates just sufficient either to return a fair interest on the cost or to repay ultimately the full cost. This proposition looks not merely or chiefly to the improvement of the dwellings of this class as it now exists, but to the provision of healthful homes for the enormously larger numbers of this class which New-York is bound to have. It is, of course, easy to point out objections to such a scheme and serious difficulties that would have to be overcome. Had it been adopted ten years ago, every one can see how much corruption and waste would have followed under Tammany expenditure of such large sums, and also how it could have been made a means of political coercion of the tenants. But while this is a great danger, it is not unavoidable. Public work can be done decently, with the necessary provision and supervision, and though it is not easy to secure it, it is not impossible.

A much graver consideration, and one that we incline to regard as fundamental, is the probable effect of such a plan upon the class which it is intended to benefit. Does any one know what it would precisely be? It may be said, as necessarily it will be said, that the first effect will be to give healthful homes to those who do not now have them, because they cannot afford to pay for them, and to give lower rent to those who can now barely meet the present rates. On the surface this is true. The question of real importance is, first, how far this is a lasting benefit, and, second, at what cost it is to be obtained. So far as it is for the advantage and safety of the community to abolish unsanitary dwellings as the breeding places of general disease, the benefit is plain. But this can be had by forbidding and preventing unsanitary building. The essential point is whether it is better for the community that a large and ill-defined class of its members shall have such dwellings at a low cost, through the expenditure of public money. Would this be a lasting benefit? We are far from being convinced that it would be. The expected beneficiaries would get something—something desirable no doubt—for nothing, and to that extent they would be relieved not only from the need of spending, but from the need of earning. If they continued to earn as much, what would they do with the margin thus left to them? No one knows. If they earned less because they needed less, they would be to that extent less productive members of society. We do not mean productive merely of less of the fruits of labor, but less industrious, less ambitious, less valuable in the sum total of energy. That might be for the community a considerable price to pay for the advantage of lower rents for a certain number of its members.

We recognize perfectly the humane motive in this plan, but we have misgivings as to the good done by humane enterprises at the public expense. When a practical man of affairs like Mr. Alfred T. White of Brooklyn builds good houses that he can rent at relatively low rates for a moderate but substantial return, he brings to the task the saving element of personal interest and responsibility. When the managers of a city undertake to do the same thing with the taxpayers' money, that element is lacking. Mr. White's tenants are not objects of charity. They owe to him good dwellings on reasonable terms, strictly enforced, which neither they nor he can regard as infringing in the least on their relf-respect or their manly and womanly independence. Would that be the case if the dwellings were provided from the taxes? That is clearly an important consideration; to us it seems the most important of all; and, so far as we can see, plans like Mr. Adler's ignore it.

MRS. THUROW'S FLIGHT.

Evidently the escape of the woman Thurow is likely to result in a failure of justice, and tends to bring the administration of justice into contempt. The woman was a most important witness against several of the policemen now under indictment for blackmailing. Against some of them she was the only important witness, because it was she whom they were accused of blackmailing and she had dealt with them directly. At least, so she had already sworn, and her testimony had had the effect of procuring their dismissal from the police force.

If these men were guilty of what she had charged them with under oath, then it was certain beforehand that they would make desperate efforts to get her out of the way before their time came to stand trial. They could afford, if they were guilty, to pay her well for being out of the way, for it was the money that they had extorted from her, and from lawbreakers like her, that they would pay back to her. Whether the rumor that they had "made up a purse of $25,000" be true or false, they could have afforded to make such a purse and to give it all to her to be conveniently absent.

All these things were evident weeks ago. It was the particular business of the District Attorney to know them, and to make provision in view of them. It was his business to see that she did not leave the State, and, if he had been zealous in the discharge of his duty in the most important cases with which any District Attorney has had to deal for years, he would have found means of preventing her from leaving the State. So far as now appears, the woman was left at perfect liberty to leave the county, without violating any legal obligation or submitting herself to any pains and penalties when she returned. Her escape is calculated to disgust the public, and it would be an insult to the public demand for justice to say that her escape could not have been prevented.

THE SHIPS AND THE STATIONS.

We are inclined to think that criticisms of Mr. Herbert based on the alleged inadequacy of our naval force in Asiatic waters to protect American interests there are not well founded.

As to whether the American vessels in those waters are distributed to the best advantage, and stationed at the proper points, we should hesitate, at this distance, to discuss. Presumably the State and Navy Departments at Washington and Acting Rear Admiral Carpenter have studied that matter. But it is only fair to say that Secretary Herbert has sent to the Asiatic station about all the force that can well be spared for it, although less than we would be glad to have there.

When he began this process of reinforcement, the Asiatic squadron, if memory serves us, had dwindled to only two vessels, the Baltimore and the Monocacy, and the former was promptly sent to Chemulpo when the rebellion broke out in Corea that preceded the present war. Other vessels were then sent forward, as the situation grew more and more threatening, until five were assembled. These were the Baltimore, 4,413 tons, carrying four eight-inch and six six-inch rifles; the Charleston, 3,730 tons, carrying two eight-inch and six six-inch rifles; the Concord, 1,710 tons, six six-inch rifles; the Petrel, 892 tons, four six-inch rifles; the Monocacy, 1,370 tons, four eight-inch smooth-bores and two sixty-pounder rifles. We mention the main batteries only; the secondary batteries would aggregate fifty-seven pieces of various types and calibres.

But this was not all. As soon as other vessels could be spared from other duties and fitted out, three more were sent to the Asiatic station. These were the Yorktown, 1,710 tons and six six-inch rifles, which was refitted and dispatched across the Pacific on her return to Mare Island from her patrol service in Bering Sea, and is now in Asiatic waters; the Detroit, 2,074 tons and nine five-inch rifles, which crossed the Atlantic some weeks ago on her way to China through the Suez Canal; the Machias, 1,177 tons and eight four-inch rifles, which followed in the wake of the Detroit last week. Here are eight vessels, all modern steel cruisers or gunboats except the Monocacy, and she, though an old iron craft, is peculiarly valuable in Chinese rivers on account of her light draught, being able to go where heavier vessels are not.

If we did not often have other pressing interests calling for attention and protection in many ports of the globe—perhaps simultaneously in Hawaii, Central America, Brazil, Samoa, Bering Sea, and elsewhere—it might be possible to send more vessels to Asia; but, in view of the actual strength of the ships in commission, we are inclined to think that Secretary Herbert has sent a full share to the Orient. Indeed, one suggestive fact bearing on that point is the alarm just started over affairs at Bluefields, which shows that we must not have too strong a proportion of our forces on the other side of the globe.

We observe, also, that, at the last accounts that come under our notice, the Baltimore had gone from Che-Foo to Tung-Chow for the protection of missionaries; the Charleston was at the Corean port of Chemulpo; the Concord was at Chin-Kiang, in China; the Petrel was cruising near Port Arthur; the Monocacy was at Tien-Tsin, in China.

Secretary Herbert seems to have done his best, and to have done a great deal to strengthen the force on the Asiatic station. The true lesson on that point is that our available naval strength for station service everywhere is far below what it should be, and Americans in foreign lands, and especially in lands like China, feel this keenly. There is still urgent need of strengthening the cruising navy.

If honest and capable men were elected to the Board of Aldermen of this city, it would not matter whether a majority of its members were Republicans or Democrats, and there would be no question of organizing it in the interest of any party. The proper functions of the Board of Aldermen have no relation to party politics. The official canvass shows that of the thirty Aldermen elected fourteen are Republicans, fourteen Tammany men, and two are called O'Brienites. They are Democrats elected by Republican votes, and if they act together on either side they can determine the organization of the board. They seem likely to act with the Republicans, but it is said that they have been "approached" in the interest of Tammany. If this is true, it ought to determine the attitude of Mr. Dwyer and Mr. Schilling in a direction opposite to that from which they were approached. The only party significance that the organization of the board can have concerns the dividing of the city into thirty-five Assembly districts under the new apportionment, and there ought to be no party question even in that.

"LUCIA" AND HER WOES AGAIN

The Bride of Lammermoor Kills Her Husband as of Yore.

It is a great pity that Donizetti's opera, "Lucia di Lammermoor," is not able to maintain the popularity that clung to it in the heyday of its youth. There is more fun in it than the casual observer would imagine. Sometimes in this cold and windy world of ours, where "the dust of an earthy to-day is the earth of a dusty to-morrow," things become so serious that they are really funny. Now it was different with Donizetti. He is always funny when he is serious, and the greater the tragedy in the libretto the more melodius honey flows in the music. There never was a heroine so utterly oppressed with weight of woe as poor Lucia; so just as she goes crazy, and sings more tunes in a minute than Isolde in the most tremendous moments of her agony.

There is no use trying to dusguise the truth; the public has got the gauge of the late lamented Donizetti, and even Tamagno and Melba in the cast together cannot draw enough people to prevent the speculators from offering five-dollar seats for $3 before the opera has begun. Nor is it possible to arouse any enthusiasm, except at two points—after the sextet, which is a lovely and always welcome piece of music, (if you do not read the libretto and discover its dramatic absurdity,) and after the mad scene, in which a colorature singer can exhibit all the resources of her art to the best advantage.

Mme. Melba sang the title rôle of the opera last night better than she ever did before, and that is saying a good deal; for the lyric stage has not held so excellent a singer of this music since Mme. Patti was in her prime. The improvement in Mme. Melba's performance last night was not in respect of pure vocal art, but in her evident desire and partly successful attempt to impart feeling to her work. Yet it was not this feature of her interpretation that most pleased the audience, which reserved its wildest plaudits for the vocal embroideries of the duel with the flute.

Signor Tamagno had a rather unhappy time of it with Edgardo, which is not a congenial rôle for him. It is a part which calls for a good deal of mezza voce singing, and that is not Signor Tamagno's forte. Give him a good ringing wind up to a passage and he is happy. Edgardo is not prolific in opportunities of this kind, and Signor Tamagno labored all the evening under the unwonted restraint. In the contract scene he quite missed the dramatic intensity of the beginning of the episode, and then wasted his energies in vain attempts to get a climax in the tutti.

Signor Bensaude was a passable Enrico. His voice is light, but he sings fairly well. His acting, however, is of the most conventionally inexpressive sort, and he betrays a large desire to get a foot or two further down toward the footlights than his associates. The other members of the cast were Signor Abramoff, Signor Rinaldini, and Mlle. Bauermeister. The chorus sang its fluent numbers well enough, and the orchestra disposed of the score without much difficulty. To-morrow evening "Il Trovatore" will be sung, with Signor Tamagno as the high-C hero.

EIGHTH BATTALION SWEARS ALLEGIANCE

First State Militia Ceremony of the Kind Ever Conducted.

For the first time in the history of the State Militia in the United States a battalion, as a whole, swore allegiance last night to the colors of the Republic.

This distinction rests with the Eighth Battalion, formerly the Eighth Regiment. The ceremony is gone over with every recruit, but has never before been attempted with a battalion.

Major Henry Chauncey, Jr., administered the oath to the battalion in the armory at Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street.

The battalion was drawn up at "carry arms, colors front." At the command, "Order arms," Major Chauncey read the form of oath and then gave the command, "Battalion uncover," when all officers and the non-commissioned staff returned swords to the scabbard. The members held their caps and helmets in left hand.

When the Major repeated the form of the oath, sentence by sentence, the entire battalion repeated it after him in a loud voice with uplifted hand.

The Major commanded "Carry arms," and with drawn swords the officers fell in with the battalion, and the band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner."

The ceremony proper concluded, there was a formation of the battalion review by Col. George D. Scott. There was dancing after the exercises.

THE UNITED PRESS'S NEW ALLY.

From The St. Louis Chronicle of Nov. 28.

The United Press, the news-gathering association which serves The Chronicle, has just thrown the professional victories it scored over the Associated Press in its excellent accounts of the Czar's death, his funeral, and the wedding of his successor into deep shade by a great business victory.

This was the attaching to itself of the Southern Associated Press, which had formerly been allied with the Associated Press and had been paying it a large bonus.

This adds to the United Press the resources of nearly every newspaper of prominence in the South.

The Southern Associated Press, the New-England Associated Press, the New-York State Associated Press, and the United Press, with its extensive news connections and its great foreign service, are now working hand in hand, and probably form the strongest news combination in the world.

From The Philadelphia Record of Nov. 28.

The United Press has gained an exceptionally strong ally in the Southern Press Association. The admirable news service which has distinguished this great co-operative agency in the past will be decidedly strengthened, for the Southern Association represents forty of the leading newspapers of Dixie. Ever since its reorganization the United Press has been extending and solidifying its various bureaus, until with this new accession it can boast an unparalleled survey and control of the news field of the country. Splendid as its record has hitherto been, this peerless organization will now enter upon a more brilliant era.

Starts with the Best Service.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 28.—The Daily Monitor made its first appearance this morning. The Monitor receives the full leased-wire service of the United Press. It is the only morning paper in the city receiving a full service. The Evening Telegram, which is also a client of the United Press, enjoys the same advantage over the other Springfield evening papers.

Theological Review for Chicago.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Chicago may soon have a high-class theological review. The advisability of such a publication was discussed by the leading theological professors of Chicago at the annual dinner of the members of the Chicago Association of Theological Faculties, and the consensus of opinion was favorable to the project. It will be nonsectarian in its scope and control and devoted to the broadest theological thought. Prominent in the discussion were President Harper of the University of Chicago, Dean Hurlburt of the same institution, Prof. Graham Taylor and Prof. Scott of the Congregationalist Seminary, and Prof. Marquis and Prof. Curtis of McCormick Seminary.

FOR PEACE IN FAR EAST

American Ministers Denby and Dun Labor at Pekin and Tokio.

VICEROY LI'S FRIENDS ARE FIRM

Japanese May Now Locate and Control All the Mines in the Harbor of Port Arthur and Have Clear Way.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—United States Ministers Denby and Dun, at Pekin and Tokio, it is definitely stated here, are actively engaged in the conduct of negotiations for peace between China and Japan.

The State Department, as well as the Japanese Legation here, have confidential information that the American Ministers have already presented China's plea to Japan, and that the details of the settlement are rapidly being made definite and satisfactory. The intimation has already reached Washington officially that the terms may be agreed upon at any moment, and that unless some entirely unforeseen event should occur, the announcement of the result of the negotiations may be expected in a few days.

Ten days have passed since Japan informed the United States that she would receive a proposition from China made directly through the American Ministers, who have for months been charged with the affairs of each country in the other, and to those who know the extreme anxiety of China to secure peace on any terms it is evident that the opportunity offered by Japan has not been neglected by China. Officials at the State Department consider Mr. Dietring, the Chinese customs official who is said to have gone to Japan, as simply a personal emissary of Li Hung Chang and not as a representative of the Pekin Government.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Tokio correspondent of the Central News telegraphs:

"The Japanese have found at Port Arthur a chart which has enabled them to locate exactly and control all the mines in the harbor.

"On Nov. 20, previous to the storming of the forts the Japanese placed 100 siege and field guns in well-chosen positions and rained shot and shell upon the Chinese intrenchments. This bombardment made possible the rapid success of the assault.

"In accordance with a telegram from Hiroshima, Dr. Hart, the principal surgeon at Chiu Lien, will be released to report to the Directors of the Hiroshima hospitals.

"There was an engagement near Mo-Tien-Ling on the 25th. The Kirin troops tried to break the Japanese right flank, but were repulsed. The Japanese loss was forty-eight killed and wounded."

From Tien-Tsin the Central News hears:

"Li Hung Chang has gone to Pao-Ting-Foo, his usual Winter residence and the seat of the Provincial Government. His departure has given rise to many false rumors to the effect that he has been degraded again. The Viceroy's friends say that the time is near when he will be summoned to Pekin to save the country by his statesmanship."

PRINCESS BISMARCK'S FUNERAL.

The Iron Chancellor Is Prostrated and Carefully Guarded.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The Lokalanzeiger says that Prince Bismarck has not personally received any of the large number of neighbors, dwellers upon the Varzin estate and others, who have called to express their sympathy and condolence. Drs. Schweninger and Chrysander are actively executing the orders of Prince Bismarck in regard to his wife's funeral.

The services will probably be held Friday or Saturday, in the castle, and will be conducted by Minister Schumann of the Lutheran church in the adjoining village of Wussow, who has already conferred with Prince Bismarck in regard to the sermon and memorial speech. Gardener Knuth is decorating the great salon of the castle, where the bier has been placed.

Hundreds of telegrams of sympathy and condolence are being received by the ex-Chancellor, among them messages from Signor Crispi, Prime Minister of Italy; Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, Count Kalnoky, Prime Minister of Austria; ex-Empress Frederick, and Chancellor Prince von Hohenlohe-Schillingfürst.

Prince Bismarck has ordered his saloon carriage, which was recently repaired at Stolpe, to be kept in readiness at the Hannermuhle station, and, the condition of his health permitting, he will start with the body of his wife Sunday or Monday, and proceed direct to Schoenhausen, where the coffin will be placed in the vault which was only recently built for the Bismarck family. But the Herold says that Princess Bismarck will be quietly buried at Varzin, on a date not yet fixed. This is in order to prevent Prince Bismarck from exposure to cold weather and other harmful influences.

The Emperor intended to go to the funeral, but his physicians dissuaded him, owing to his cold. Prince Leopold of Prussia has been designated by him to represent his Majesty. Prince Bismarck is prostrated and carefully watched by his physicians. Dr. Chrysander showed the ex-Chancellor only a few of the hundreds of telegrams of sympathy and condolence received from relatives and exalted personages throughout Europe. Among those shown to him were the messages from the Kaiser, Emperor Francis Joseph, Queen Victoria, the King of Saxony, and Premier Count Kalnoky of Austria. The ex-Chancellor passed a sleepless night last night.

His daughter, the Countess von Rantzau, remained constantly at his bedside. Count von Rantzau and Count William Bismarck, the ex-Chancellor's youngest son, with his wife, arrived at Varzin last evening. Prince Bismarck was so filled with emotion that he was unable to speak to his son for some time after his arrival.

EVEN FINLAND ENTHUSIASTIC.

Belief that the Czar Will Concede Popular Representation.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 28.—The marriage of the Czar was celebrated in Finland with great enthusiasm on Monday. The City of Helsingfors was profusely decorated, and gala performances were held in the theatres in the evening. Business was suspended, and the schools and public offices were closed.

It is stated that the Czar intends to introduce a number of reforms, the principal one of which contemplates the establishment of parliamentary representation.

It is estimated that the Czar's manifesto remits about 50,000,000 rubles in taxes to the poor.

The Tennessee Returns.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) American.

Some people seem to be of the impression that the returns sent to the Secretary of State can be changed. They may rest easy on this account. They will not be changed. The Secretary of State is not built that way, and it may reassure these doubting Thomases who are trying to make a mountain out of a molehill by telling them that exact copies of all the returns sent to the Secretary of State have also, under the law, been sent to the Speaker of the Senate. There is no need of getting frantic; nothing unlawful is being done, and when the Sheriffs of all the counties comply with the plain dictates of the law the result will be known.

A Jersey City Mill Destroyed.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 29.—Fire destroyed McKnight & Chidester's molding mill and sash factory at 12:40 o'clock this morning. The loss on stock and machinery is $30,000.

BRITAIN AND NICARAGUA

Treatment of Vice Consul Hatch an Element of the Discord.

REFUTATIONS THAT ONLY CONFIRM

England Objects to Jurisdiction Over the Mosquito Territory—President Warns Rear-Admiral Walker.

By The United Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The President to-day at Woodley received from Secretary Gresham an official Navy Department memorandum, showing how completely the navy is in condition to meet an emergency on either the Atlantic or Pacific coast of Central America. While it is explained that this memorandum was prepared for the use of the President in his annual message without particular reference to the Mosquito matter, but simply to enable the Executive to inform Congress what precautions had been taken to insure respect for the Monroe doctrine and to guard American interests among the politically unstable Governments south of us, it is learned upon unquestionable authority that it relates solely to the announced determination of Great Britain communicated yesterday to Ambassador Bayard, in London, to frown upon the interference of Nicaragua in the local municipal and domestic affairs of the inhabitants of Mosquito Territory, though fully recognizing the sovereignty of Nicaragua in control of the international matter of the Mosquito coast.

The explanation offered at the State Department was that the President got the information for use in conection with strong recommendations he intended to make regarding American control of any ship canal that may be built across Central America without any special reference to Nicaragua. A prominent naval officer who helped to prepare the memorandum said he understood that the information was to be used in connection with a section of the message treating of the continual state of unrest prevailing in Central America, as evinced in the Salvadorian imbroglio, the menacing attitude of Mexico and Guatemala over the boundary question, as well as the Nicaraguan disturbances and the resulting necessity of maintaining a strong fleet constantly in the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea.

While it is considered doubtful that the attitude of Great Britain will continue unyielding in the face of the earnest representations made by Secretary Gresham, it is incontrovertible that the United States is fully prepared to insist upon a full recognition of the rights on the American continent which it has unequivocally claimed and uninterruptedly maintained for the past seventy years.

The most important development in the attitude of the United States to-day was the action of the President in communicating to Rear Admiral Walker an intimation that, in case of necessity for mobilizing an American fleet on the Central American coast, he should hold himself in readiness to assume command. This disposes of the gossip that President Cleveland had been displeased with Admiral Walker, or that he had ever doubted that naval officer's ability.

It is understood that Admiral Meade will be ordered to transfer his flag from the New-York, in case the aspect of affairs becomes more threatening, and that Admiral Walker will join the ship at Key West. The Gulf squadron, according to this plan, would become separate and distinct from the North Atlantic station, which Admiral Meade would continue to command.

The ships that could be assembled within ten days under Admiral Walker in the West Indies are the New-York, Columbia, San Francisco, Marblehead, Castine, and Montgomery, leaving the Minneapolis, Miantonomoh, Raleigh, Atlanta, and Cincinnati, with the Maine and Texas, monitors and torpedo boats, under Admiral Meade.

Commodore Selfridge's inspection board went to Philadelphia to-day to make the final examination of the Minneapolis, and, as she is known to be ready, she will undoubtedly be accepted and promptly ordered into commission next week. Her guns are now being mounted, and she can be made ready for sea in two weeks, but she will undoubtedly be retained for cruising duty between the Capes of the Chesapeake and Boston for several months.

It is understood that to-day's dispatches from Ambassador Bayard show that behind Great Britain's refusal to approve the new Nicaraguan local Government at Bluefields, the banishment of the British Vice Consul, E. D. Hatch, plays a somewhat prominent part. When the Mosquito Indian rule was overthrown for a second time by Nicaragua last August, the United States felt confident that full justice would be done to foreign property holders as soon as the impetuous ardor of the Nicaraguans had a chance to cool.

In the earlier conflicts between the Nicaraguans and the Mosquitos, (or those claiming to be Mosquito Indians,) commencing in February of the present year, Great Britain and the United States succeeded in preventing excessive measures.

It was while this country, with England, was restraining Nicaragua that those inhabitants under the youthful chief, Clarence, as ruler, overthrew the temporary Nicaraguan military rule. It so happened that just at this moment the United States, through its diplomatic channels, was recognizing the full sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito territory in terms more explicit than had hitherto been used in negotiations based on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and that Gen. Barrios had been received by England as a Nicaraguan envoy, largely upon United States representations, to negotiate a convention which would place Great Britain in an attitude similar to that of the United States.

Then Nicaragua undertook to crush out the latest Clarence rebellion by drastic measures. Clarence and many of his supporters fled, but others, including several Americans and Englishmen, remained at Bluefields, and were taken under arrest to the capital, Managua, where a decree was issued banishing them from the country. While the legality of this action under Nicaragua's Constitution was never impeached, the United States regretted the proceeding, as it was clearly calculated to embarrass the negotiations, which would practically abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Among the prisoners banished was the British Vice Consul at Bluefields, Edwin D. Hatch, who, however, had not been recognized by Nicaragua, and J. S. Lampton, and E. D. Wiltbank, American planters. These three men were active participants in the Clarence rebellion.

Lampton and Wiltbank have subsequently been pardoned and permitted to return to Bluefields. It is understood that the Nicaraguans have been unaffected by the repeated and persistent demands of British Minister Gosling to extend a similar pardon to Mr. Hatch, and that this is one of the real causes of Great Britain's present attitude. Mr. Hatch owned property at Bluefields, which was confiscated.

The question of the right of Nicaragua to refuse to recognize Mr. Hatch as a British Consular official is also said to be involved. For several weeks officials of the State Department have been aware of the serious turn the Hatch affair had taken, and it is known that Minister Baker was under instructions to exercise his good offices in inducing the Government at Managua to recede from its position and to restore Mr. Hatch's belongings, and to extend to him recognition as Vice Consul, with the assurance that the United States would use every proper effort to prevent any future successful resistance to Nicaraguan sovereignty at Bluefields, Great Britain meanwhile to give an implied guarantee that Mr. Hatch would not be active in any further conspiracy to restore the rule of ycung Clarence. The United States could well undertake this responsibility on account of the interests she had at stake in securing the successful accomplishment of Gen. Barrios's mission in England, which could not fail to result in giving the United States an incontestable title to any interoceanic canal that might be built over the Lake Nicaragua route.

It is probable that with the appearance of the Columbia and the British war ship at Bluefields, the Nicaraguan Government will be impressed with the advantages that would accrue from implicitly following Secretary Gresham's advice, and that Mr. Hatch will be promptly included in the terms of amnesty which were granted to Lampton and Wiltbank. Those Americans, it is known, were pardoned only at the peremptory insistence of Secretary Gresham, who demanded that the summary proceedings which characterized their arrest and banishment should be followed by a fair trial, and what had been done without due process of law should be accomplished in a deliberate legal way. The request that similar justice be done in the case of Mr. Hatch, it is understood, was ignored by Nicaragua, and Great Britain has resented the apparent discrimination. Secretary Gresham is confident that serious trouble will be avoided.

It is the intention of the Navy Department to send the Bennington to the west coast of Nicaragua in a few days. No other vessel will probably be sent South, either on the Atlantic or Pacific coasts, immediately, although every available vessel will be held in readiness to proceed to sea promptly upon the receipt of telegraphic orders.

The British North Atlantic fleet consists of ten vessels, the Blake, Buzzard, Canada, Cleopatra, Magicienne, Partridge, Pelican, Mohawk, Tartar, and Tourmaline. Of these, the Blake, which is the only one of considerable fighting power, at last accounts was at Halifax with several other vessels of the fleet.

There are two small British cruisers in the West Indies, but the Marblehead and Montgomery would easily outclass them. It is the custom of the British fleet to rendezvous in the West Indies every Winter, and during the present Winter, at least, it is the announced naval policy of the United States to maintain a similar fleet of superior strength in the same waters, as an evidence that American interests are not to be lightly jeopardized.

Secretary Gresham in person called at the British Legation to-day—a very unusual proceeding—and, not finding Mr. Goschen, the Chargé d'Affaires there, and learning that he was only slightly indisposed, drove to his residence to lay before him the dispatches he had received.

DEPARTMENTS ARE SURPRISED.

There Is No Basis for War Talk and No Significance in Signs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Officers of the State and Navy Departments have been very much surprised and interested to-day in various newspaper reports relative to Nicaragua. They were not aware last night that there was anything in the situation calculated to excite alarm, and were therefore much amazed to be told this morning that both departments were much concerned over the outlook, and that measures were on foot to send a strong naval force to Bluefields to look out for American interests, which appeared from the dispatches to be in jeopardy.

They are inclined to believe that the departure of the cruiser Columbia from Kingston, Jamaica, for Bluefields, taken in connection with the news apparently received yesterday from Nicaragua that Great Britain had refused the right of Nicaragua to control the Mosquito country and had dispatched a British war ship from Port Limon to Bluefields, had much to do with the sensational stories printed.

As a matter of fact, the Columbia received orders last Thursday to proceed to Bluefields. At that time there was no intimation of the trouble now reported as existing. It has long been the custom of the Government to maintain at least one vessel in Central American waters at all seasons of the year, and the orders governing the Columbia were in accordance with the plan of keeping the cruiser moving from one point to another in those waters.

It was said at the State Department this afternoon that there was no basis for the assertion that the Columbia had started for Bluefields as the result of a consultation yesterday between the President and Secretary Gresham, and that there was no reason for haste on the part of the Columbia's commander, or for the dispatching of other vessels to join her at Bluefields. In short, the State Department has not received any information calculated to give the impression that Great Britain wishes to depart from the policy she has pursued in the last year in relation to Nicaraguan matters. So far the department has not been officially notified that a British war ship has been sent to Bluefields.

A prominent officer of the State Department said this afternoon to a correspondent of The New-York Times that there was absolutely no foundation for the report which credited Secretary Gresham with having cabled Ambassador Bayard at London to investigate the subject, and to request an explanation from the British Foreign Office, in case it should be found that Great Britain was disposed to make trouble for the Nicaragua Government.

Acting Secretary of the Navy McAdoo says no orders had been issued for an increase of the naval force at Bluefields, and that so far as he knew there would be no change in the plans of the department relative to the movements of United States vessels in Central American waters. Mr. McAdoo received this afternoon a dispatch from the Captain of the Marblehead, dated at Kingston, Jamaica, saying that the ship was now taking on coal, and would probably leave to-morrow for Hampton Roads, whither she was ordered to proceed some time ago. Mr. McAdoo added that, while work on the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron, now at New-York, was being hastened, this fact had no relation to the alleged troubles in Nicaragua. It was designed, he said, to send the squadron to the West Indies for the usual Winter manoeuvres.

The destination of the squadron will be left to the discretion of the commanding officer. Mr. McAdoo denied that the orders of the cruiser San Francisco had been countermanded. That vessel is being fitted out at New-York for service on the European station, to relieve the flagship Chicago. She will start as soon as she is ready. Mr. McAdoo said that the Columbia was simply cruising in the West Indies, and that her recent departure for Bluefields had no other significance whatever.

CLARENCE IS ENGLAND'S GUEST.

Jamaica Believes that Nicaragua Will Have to Make Amends.

By the United Press.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 22.—The Mosquito incident and the rumor that obtained currency here a month ago that Great Britain would demand substantial damages from Nicaragua for the violation of the treaty of Nicaragua, 1869, has taken on new importance.

H. M. S. Mohawk, stationed at Port Limon, Costa Rica, 120 miles from Greytown and 240 from Bluefields, has been fully reprovisioned from this naval station, stores and supplies having been specially sent to her by an English steamship.

Chief (or Prince) Clarence is here as a guest and protégé of Great Britain. Upon his arrival he was a guest on H. M. S. Urgent, the guard ship at the dock yard. Recently he has moved to the residence of Mr. Edwin S. Hatch, Hollis Villa, Queen Street, in this city. Mr. Hatch was her Majesty's Consul at Bluefields up to the time of his arrest and expulsion from Nicaragua. The distinguished attention paid Prince Clarence has a significance.

Prince Clarence left Bluefields on a British man-of-war at a time when his life was threatened. Mrs. Edwin S. Hatch and family were taken to Port Limon on H. M. S. Mohawk. Mr. Hatch, while the recognized agent of her Britannic Majesty's Government, was arrested, and with many others, British and American, was taken to Managua, there imprisoned, and without trial expelled from the country.

Great Britain's claim for this outrage adds to the many millions of dollars claimed by her subjects for previous outrages. The total is said to exceed $40,000,000. Germany has a large claim. The American claims are said to amount to fully $10,000,000.

For over two centuries Great Britain claimed sovereignity over the coast of Central America. The Mosquitos have ever been a free and unconquered race and active allies of Great Britain. About a century ago a Mosquito contingent arrived in this island and assisted England in restoring peace.

The many vexatious questions between the Government of the Mosquito nation and the Government of Nicaragua led to a long and tedious arbitration. The arbitrator named by Great Britain was his Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. The decision was in favor of the Mosquitos. On all questions concerning their independence and territory they were free factors, under the sovereignty of Nicaragua. Two direct insults have been offered Great Britain. Her Majesty's Consul at Greytown, Mr. Herbert Bingham, for nearly sixteen years Consul there, had his exequatur withdrawn, and Mr. Hatch was arrested. Nicaragua will be disciplined for it, as Guatemala was by the English and Nicaragua by the Germans.

Many believe that Chief Clarence will be reinstated by England in rights that are clearly his.

Owing to the present distribution of the West Indian fleet, a number of powerful vessels can be concentrated at Bluefields at short notice.

The belief obtains that Great Britain has had ample time to study the claims of her subjects, and that Nicaragua must make the amende honorable.

STRONG FLEET TO BLUEFIELDS.

Impression in Naval Circles and Indications at the Navy Yard.

The dispatches that have been received from Managua, in which it was stated that the British decline to recognize the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito coast and have again ordered war ships to Bluefields, have started rumors that the Secretary of War will order the North Atlantic squadron to make a cruise to the West Indies and give passing attention to the condition of affairs at Bluefields.

When the information was received that the British had determined to assume this position, Assistant Secretary McAdoo cabled to the Columbia and the Marblehead, at Jamaica, to repair at once to Bluefields. This action led to the belief that Rear Admiral Meade will be ordered to take his squadron on there also.

Whether an order to that effect has been issued yet or not could not be learned yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Rear Admiral Meade had a long consultation during the morning with Capt. J. A. Rogers, Acting Commandant of the navy yard, but both refused to make known the subject of the consultation. Both referred to Mr. McAdoo, and stated that they knew of nothing for publication.

Orders were received at the navy yard yesterday from the Bureau of Equipment to proceed with the San Francisco and have her ready to leave not later than the 6th of December, but nothing was said as to whether her destination would be changed or not. Some time ago she was ordered to prepare for sea and join the European squadron, and these orders, so far as is known at the navy yard, have not been changed.

If the Castine is not ordered to proceed to Bluefields when she reaches the West Indies she will reach the navy yard about the 10th of December. The prevailing opinion seems to be that she will be ordered to join the other ships at Bluefields before proceeding home.

It was said yesterday that the Cramps, at Philadelphia, have received orders from Washington to prepare the Minneapolis, which is now at their yards, for sea as quickly as possible.

The wish may be father to the thought, but it is now thought in naval circles that a strong and imposing fleet of our war vessels will soon be found off the Mosquito coast.

The Cincinnati is almost repaired, and she will be out of the dry dock within the coming week. Besides the Cincinnati, the Vesuvius, Miantonomoh, and the San Francisco are lying at the navy yard.

The Vesuvius and the Nina arrived at the yard yesterday from New-London, where they have been for the purpose of watching the trial of the Ericsson. When the Ericsson broke a portion of her machinery and was unable to proceed with her trial, they returned to await her repairs, and, if they are not ordered elsewhere, will attend her trial when the repairs are completed.

The Cincinnati court of inquiry, having finished taking testimony yesterday, sent the records to Washington, that the Secretary of the Navy may pass upon the matter.

SPY MANIA CASES IN EUROPE.

Watching for Fenians in England and for Traitors in France.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The police and post officials of London and Liverpool are closely watching the developments of a revival of Fenian activity in both cities. The movement is attributed to the American section of the Irish party. The police are constantly shadowing Mr. John Morley, Mr. Balfour, and others who have been prominent in the affairs of Ireland, in order to shield them from danger.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The Matin says that the German Embassy is the principal centre of espionage in Paris. A high official of the Ministry of War declares that there are over 100 naturalized French citizens acting as spies in France and demands their arrest.

QUEENSTOWN LANDING NEEDLESS.

Liverpool Is Warned Not to be Superseded by Southampton.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Daily Telegraph will say editorially to-morrow:

"The system compelling mail steamers to call at Queenstown is ridiculous, expensive, and needless. We warn Liverpool, however, to hurry the dredging of the bar and the improvements of the landing facilities; otherwise, if the liners cease visiting Queenstown, they are likely to abandon Liverpool for Southampton, as six companies have already done in the last decade."

ELECTORAL FRENCH SCANDAL.

Forging of Names in Which ex-Minister Constans Appears.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Daily News says: "The trial of wholesale electoral forgeries in Toulouse is stirring mud such as has not been witnessed since the Panama scandal. The accused are mere second-rate clerks, who admit forging and erasing a thousand names from the roll of electors. They plead that they were instructed by superiors, who were influenced by exalted personages—even Judges. The names of the latter were divulged by Witness Duboul, who adduced proofs that he repeatedly was elected deputy, but never was proclaimed, the results being cooked. The opposition newspapers in Paris reproduce the reputed telegraphic communications between ex-Minister Constans and the Prefect of Toulouse, in which the former promised to shelter the Prefect in cooking the votes.

RUSSIANS GREET THE FRENCH.

Lannes de Montebello Receives the Freedom of St. Petersburg.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The correspondent of the United Press, returning from St. Petersburg, telegraphs from Eydtkuhnen, on the frontier of Russia and Prussia, as follows:

Although berths had been engaged in St. Petersburg a week in advance, all of the passengers in the sleeping car were turned out just before the train left St. Petersburg last evening in order that the car might be occupied by a Russian Grand Duke, who was on his way to Warsaw.

Gen. de Boisdeffre, the chief staff officer of the French Army, and Vice Admiral Gervais, chief staff officer of the French Navy, who have been in St. Petersburg, as representatives of the French Republic at the funeral of Emperor Alexander III. and the marriage of Czar Nicholas II., are returning to Paris by the way of Berlin, and have been recipients of ovations at the hands of the Russian officials and people throughout the route from St. Petersburg to the Prussian frontier.

Upon their arrival at Looga, eighty-five miles southwest of St. Petersburg, at 11 o'clock last evening, the French representatives were greeted by the authorities and entertained at supper by them in the royal room, which all Russian railway stations possess. Arriving at Wilna this morning, they were met by the Governor and the officers of the garrison, and, after an exchange of civilities, were escorted to the royal room for breakfast. The City of Kevno was gaily decorated with flags in honor of the French representatives, and as the train halted at the station, two bands of music vied with one another in an execrable rendition of the "Marseillaise," the air being distorted out of tune and time.

The Governor and hundreds of officers and residents of the city were at the station to receive the distinguished Frenchmen, and in the entertainment which followed champagne flowed like water, while a military band alternately played the Russian anthem and the "Marseillaise."

When hats were not removed by the populace in honor of the city's guests they were promptly knocked off. The Governor proposed a toast to France and to the naval stations, Cronstadt and Toulon. In reply to this toast, Admiral Gervais expressed regret at taking his departure from Russia. He would always remember his reception in Russia, he said, and would not fail to give to President Casimir-Perier an account of the cordiality with which the representatives of France had been received.

Gen. de Boisdeffre proposed a toast to Russia, and when the French officers emerged from the royal rooms their hands were full of flowers. The Governor in the exuberance of his hospitality gave each of the Frenchmen a bearlike hug, the people cheered, the military fired a salute, the bands played, the city's guests returned to their car and the train steamed away.

The Municipal Council of St. Petersburg has unanimously resolved to present bread and salt to Count Lannes de Montebello, the French Ambassador to Russia. The ceremony is equivalent to a presentation of the freedom of the city.

MADAGASCAR QUEEN'S ADDRESS.

Frantic Enthusiasm of the Hovas Against the French Claims.

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, Nov. 28.—Advices from Tamatave say that the address issued by Queen Ranavalo exhorting the Hovas to resist the French has been received by the people with frantic enthusiasm. The Catholics among the Hovas are forming committees to protect their churches. The Hova Premier has promised to protect the Norwegian and English missions.

MEXICO IMPERTURBABLY CALM.

But Guatemala Has Sent Spies Into Chiapas and Talks Tauntingly.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 28.—Guatemalan spies have crossed into Chiapas and Guatemalan agents are buying mules and horses for army service. The newspapers here have been greatly excited by the taunts in Guatemalan papers, but the Mexican Government is cool and determined, and no warlike measure is likely to be taken, at any rate for some time to come.

PORTUGAL'S CHAMBER DISSOLVED.

Turbulence After an Attempt on the Rules Provokes a Decree.

LISBON, Nov. 28.—An attempt to reform the rules of the Chamber of Deputies led to such turbulent scenes on Monday that the King has dissolved Parliament.

Funeral of a Great Artist.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 28.—The funeral of Anton Gregor Rubinstein took place in the Alexander Newski Church at noon today. Delegates from many musical societies followed the coffin of the great pianist and composer from Peterhof to St. Petersburg, when it was brought to this city yesterday.

Settlement of Baring Affairs.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Daily News is informed that the delay in the Baring settlement is less important than has been supposed. It is expected that the prospectus of the new scheme will be ready on Friday.

STRONG AND CONSERVATIVE.

New-York Life's Management Indorsed by Insurance Commissioners.

The New-York Life Insurance Company has been for several months past undergoing a thorough examination at the hands of the Insurance Commissioners of seven States, ranging from Massachusetts to Texas.

The report which these officers make is printed on the second page of The New-York Times this morning, and is probably the strongest indorsement that could be given a great corporation engaged in a fiduciary capacity. The policy holders of the company have reason to give thanks this morning that their affairs are in the hands of a safe and conservative management.

President John A. McCall himself appeared before the Commissioners, as did also Cashier Theodore M. Banta, and both made sworn statements as to the company's present condition. Mr. McCall stated in the course of his affidavit that, between June 30, 1891, and June 30, 1894, the company gained in assets $34,742,738.09; in reserve, $30,450,187, and in surplus, $2,620,389.09. Mr. McCall also swore that the company's gain in annual income within the time specified was $7,000,000, that 92,425 persons were added to the membership rolls, and that the company's insurance in force was increased by the extraordinary amount of $177,703,302. President McCall concludes his statement with the following words:

"The management intends in the year now near at hand, which will be memorable as the fiftieth anniversary of the company's incorporation, to pursue a conservative course in every branch of its operations."

Cashier Theodore M. Banta, who, as the public knows, was a conspicuous figure in the events which resulted in the overthrow of the company's former mismanagement, replied to the Commissioner's questions as follows:

"Q. 1.—Since the advent of the present administration, has any money, within your knowledge, been paid for unlawful or illegitimate purposes? A.—No.

"Q. 2.—Are all of the stocks, bonds, and other securities and property presented to the Commissioners, the actual and sole property of this company? A.—Yes.

"Q. 3.—Is the cash in banks and cash reported as held by the several officers of the company, the sole property of the company and not borrowed for temporary purposes in making the statement presented? A.—Yes."

COL. FELLOWS SPECIFIES

Particular Answers to the Several Charges Against Him.

JUSTIFICATION IN EVERY INSTANCE

Explanation of the Delays in Bringing to Trial Persons Indicted for Homicide—Linson Qualifies.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The answer of District Attorney Fellows to the charges of neglect in office made against him by the Good Government Clubs has been published in part. The unpublished portion was shown to The Times's correspondent later this afternoon in the Executive Chamber. In substance, the charges are met by Mr. Fellows as follows:

The case of murder in the first degree against Henry Muller was referred to Assistant District Attorney Macdona. He says that the papers in the case came from the Coroner's office, and were presented to the Grand Jury in June, 1894. On June 22 an indictment was found for murder in the first degree. Early in the case, Edward Graybill, counsel for the defendant, requested a postponement in order to secure evidence of a witness who was in Germany. After this the attorney for the defendant secured another adjournment for a good cause. The counsel corroborates this statement.

The case of James T. Powers, for homicide, is next reviewed by Assistant District Attorney John T. McIntyre. He says that Powers was indicted in March last. The case was moved for trial before Recorder Smyth during the Summer term. Defendant appeared without counsel, and stated that he would be defended by Messrs. Brooks and O'Sullivan. He was remanded, and Mr. McIntyre sent for the attorneys within a few days thereafter. The Recorder set the case down for Oct. 19. Then it was ascertained that Brooks and O'Sullivan would not appear, and Abraham Levi was assigned. Mr. Levi asked for a postponement, and it was granted. Then the case was transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer Oct. 30. Every delay was due to the intentional procrastination of the prisoner, and the District Attorney's office was always ready to try the case.

The case of Gustav A. Noekel for manslaughter is explained thus: The papers in this case were received at the office May 8, 1894. A number of important witnesses were sent for. Mrs. Guidice, the mother of the woman the prisoner killed, came to the office. Mr. Townsend, who had charge of the case, says that he noticed her physical condition, which was occasioned by the nervous shock. She said that her daughter was prostrated and unable to leave her bed. She wished to take her daughter to Newport. Such was the condition of the many cases in the courts in New-York that it was thought best not to try homicide cases before September. He added that he expected to move the case for trial this month, but there being a large number of other cases on the calendar, it was thought prejudicial to the interest of this case that it should go on.

In the case of the people against William Boggs, Thomas J. Bradley, the Deputy District Attorney to whom the case was referred, says that the indictment was found June 30, 1894. Within two days he sent for all the witnesses in the case and had the case ready for trial. It was thought best in this case to try a number of short cases which were on the calendar. These took preference over this homicide case, and in September Mr. Bradley was ordered by the District Attorney to send the case to another member of the staff, S. J. O'Hare, by whom the case was carried. It was set down for trial for Nov. 27, but this arrangement has now been superseded by the taking of that day for the trial of persons indicted for fraudulently procuring wrongful registration.

The case of Del Nigle is mentioned and can be tried within three days' notice.

Seeman Miller had charge of the case against Thomas Kerrigan for homicide. In June, 1894, he was indicted. On Sept. 19 he received a letter from the District Attorney urging that he go on with the case early in October. Andrew D. Parker, counsel for the defendant, was unable to try the case the latter part of October. It was absolutely necessary that another adjournment be taken.

The Thomas Reilly murder case was placed in the hand of the Assistant District Attorney, Frederick B. House, he says that the crime was committed March 14, 1892. On May 25 of the same year the defendant was adjudged insane and incapable of standing trial, and subsequently was committed to an insane asylum. Mr. House says that while he knew that the plea would be that of insanity, he had to make a study of the case. The District Attorney's office was requested to hold this case, as the counsel for the prisoner was engaged in the police bribery cases. Mr. House further says that the adjournments were very necessary, for the reason that a number of important cases were beinb disposed of at the same time.

The Triano case is explained by the District Attorney's office, by stating that it was necessary to adjourn it at various times because of the absence of material witnesses. The deputy to whom the case was referred, says that on Oct. 22 he was engaged in the trial of other cases, particularly that of Elizabeth Fluegel. By agreement with counsel, the Triano case went over for the term. The office states that this case was ready for trial, but that the Recorder refused to take it up. The deputy to which it was referred was engaged in the trial of other cases.

The indictment of Patrick Masterson for murder in the first degree is explained by the deputy, Miller, to whom it was referred. It was received in the District Attorney's office Aug. 4. He immediately examined all the witnesses that he could reach. Sept. 19 Mr. Fellows stated that he wished the case could be tried early in October. A few days later Thomas C. E. Eccleston, counsel for Masterson, asked for a day to be set for the trial. On Oct. 8 the case was placed on the calendar of the Court of General Sessions. It was set down for trial Oct. 10. Oct. 22, on motion of the defendant's counsel, the Judge ordered the case over for the term. Nov. 13 the case was again placed on the calendar of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and directed to be tried. Nov. 16 the defendant was found guilty of manslaughter and sent to State prison.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The appointment of ex-State Senator John J. Linson by Gov. Flower as Commissioner to take testimony in the charges filed against District Attorney Fellows has caused considerable surprise in Kingston.

Mr. Linson has never identified himself with any particular faction of the Democratic Party, but he has always been very friendly to the National Administration and is classed as a Cleveland man.

He took the oath of Commissioner this morning before Judge Clearwater. He has telegraphed to the authorities in New-York in regard to securing a place to hold his investigation, which will begin next Monday. He will notify both sides when he receives a reply.

District Attorney Fellows was at his office in the new Criminal Court Building yesterday, after his return from Albany, where he filed answer to the charges of neglect of duty.

He said he knew nothing of the appointment of ex-Senator Linson as Commissioner to take evidence bearing on the charges. The appointment was not made until he had left Albany.

ANOTHER GREEN-GOODS VICTIM

This Time It Is a Toledo Man, Who Has Given the Savings of Three Years for Brown Paper.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Nov. 28.—John Eberhardt of Toledo, Ohio, recently received numerous letters from a man calling himself John Carrow of 87 West Street, New-York City, requesting him to meet the latter at Bethlehem, Penn., and receive $5,000 for $500.

The men met last night at the Pacific House, in Bethlehem, and Eberhardt saw Carrow count out $5,000 in good money and put it in a box. After the transaction had been concluded Eberhardt took a train for his home, and after riding a few miles decided to open the box which Carrow had given him. To his astonishment he found that it only contained brown paper instead of crisp United States notes.

Eberhardt left his train here and reported the matter, stating that the $500 he had been swindled out of represented his savings for three years. He had only a railroad ticket to Toledo, and not a cent with which to buy his meals on the way.

GREAT PUMPKIN PIE CONTEST

THE WILY JUDGES COULDN'T SAY WHICH WAS THE BEST.

So the Women of the Sea Cliff Methodist Church Drew Lots to Decide the Winners.

SEA CLIGG, L. I., Nov. 28.—The harvest-home festival and pumpkin-pie contest of the Sea Cliff Methodist Sunday school was held last night in the church chapel. The old-fashioned dinner served was enjoyed by many, but the greatest interest centred in the pumpkin-pie contest.

The array of entries was very tempting. There were big pies, little pies, fat pies, thin pies, pies with a strong ginger odor, pies without the odor of ginger, pies of deep pumpkin hue, pies of light pumpkin hue, pies with crimped edges, pies with straight edges, pies with bars across their surfaces, pies without bars across their surfaces, plain, ordinary-looking pies, and stylish-appearing pies.

Some of the exhibits were in fancy plates, others occupied plain china plates; some were in white plates, and others in yellow clay plates. Some were ornamented with flowers, others with fancy colored papers, and many without anything to appeal to the judges but their smooth, shining yellow surfaces.

It proved a great night for "punkin" pies in Sea Cliff, and also resulted in showing that there are in that place at least three very wise and discreet men. These were the Rev. M. Johnson, Frank Krauss, and Charles E. Hadden, who, as judges, had to decide the weighty question as to which pie was the best, the second best, and so on.

It was a very important undertaking, considering that every woman in Sea Cliff was interested in the outcome of the contest. The three men, however, had evidently judged pumpkin-pie contests before. This is apparent from the fact that they still live to judge another contest.

The ladies were all in a flutter, for was not the honor of making the best pumpkin pie in Sea Cliff one to be coveted?

After sampling, studying, and walking around the pies for a sufficient length of time to indicate that such an important matter had received the amount of necessary consideration, the judges retired to agree upon the verdict.

While they were absent the stillness in the chapel was painful, and each contestant looked toward the door of the judges' room with fear and apprehension. They knew that they could not all be prize winners, and while each one believed she was entitled to first honors, they each hoped that Mrs. So-and-So or Miss So-and-So would win—if she did not.

At last the judges reached a decision, and announced that they found all the pies so "awfully" good that they could not decide which was the best. Their conclusions were received with hand-clapping, and each contestant turned to her nearest neighbor and said "I told you so."

There must be a first choice, and the managers concluded to let the exhibitors draw lots for the honor of being the champion pumpkin-pie maker of Sea Cliff and environments. Miss Muriel Higgins, twelve years old, drew first prize; Miss Mary Lugar, second; Miss Mattie Doncourt, third; Mrs. Rhinehart, fourth, and Miss Ada Martin, fifth.

Before the evening's entertainment closed, Mr. Rhinehart, who is Superintendent of the Sunday school, gave out the following as the only true receipt for making a successful pumpkin pie:

"First, get your pumpkin; second, slice it; boil until tender; season with pepper and salt."

Shay—Heafy.

YONKERS, Nov. 28.—The wedding of Joseph L. Shay of Tuckahoe and Miss Minnie C. Heafy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Heafy of Yonkers, took place in the Church of the Immaculate Conception this morning. The Rev. Thomas J. Heafy, a brother of the bride, and pastor of St. Bernard's Church, New-York, performed the ceremony. A number of clergymen were present.

The bride wore white surah silk, with veil of tulle. In her hand she carried a bouquet of orange blossoms. The bridesmaid, Miss Nellie Brennan, wore a gown of pink Danish cloth, with an overdress of tulle.

Frank Madden of Tuckahoe was the best man. The ushers were James J. Gahagan of Yonkers, Patrick Heafy, and George Wilson of Tuckahoe.

The Living Pictures Were Draped.

There was a rumor last night that a committee from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was to visit the theatres where living pictures were on exhibition for the purpose of securing evidence against the managers.

The managers of the Imperial Music Hall, the Garden Theatre, and Koster & Bial's heard that the ladies were on their way, and the living pictures were carefully draped.

Milhollandites Have a Smoker.

The Eleventh Assembly District Milholland League had a smoking concert at the State Club in East Twenty-second Street last night. There was a big outpouring of the Milhollandites. There was an excellent programme of singing, recitations, and banjo playing. Most of the leading Milhollandites, including Chester H. Southworth, William H. Huber, Henry C. Piercy, and William F. Daly were present.

Hermes Sent to Prison.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 28.—Joseph Hermes was to-day sentenced to twenty years in prison for the murder of his wife. The crime was committed on Sixteenth Avenue, this city, and was witnessed by Hermes's sixteen-year-old son, and his brother Albert. Hermes had been drinking, and after some words with his wife shot her to death. Hermes laughed and joked with the court officers as he was taken from the court-room to be committed to prison.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

CANADIAN CONTRACTORS PROTEST

But a Chicago Man Got a Government Job Just the Same.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 28.—There is trouble among Canadian contractors over the granting of a half-million-dollar contract, in connection with the construction of the Trent Valley Canal, to Andrew Onderdonk of Chicago. A large number of contractors were here to-day, protesting against the action of John Haggart, Minister of Railways and Canals, and pointing out that, while they were debarred from tendering for contracts in the United States, American contractors came to Canada and underbid them for Government works.

Mr. Haggart pointed out that, while the law remained as it is, he had to give the contracts to the lowest tenderers. The result is that R. R. MacLennon, M. P., Glengarry, who is a millionaire contractor himself, will introduce a bill next session exactly similar to the American bill, and which will prevent American contractors tendering for Government works. This, of course, would not interfere with Mr. Onderdonk's contract.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Edouard Thierry.

Edouard Thierry, man of letters, died in Paris yesterday. When he was at the height of his celebrity he was administrator of the Comédie Française. Then a cloud hovered around him. He had once in his life been a poet. The evidence was in "Les Enfants et les Anges," a small, inoffensive, tenderly romantic volume, published in 1833. He bought the copies which the corner green grocer had not used as wrapping paper, he destroyed all of the edition that he could find—but Théodore de Banville learned the secret. So, when the Administrator of the Comédie Française declined plays which were poetic, Thierry's first book was quoted in appeal against his Philistinism. He pleaded extenuating circumstances.

He was born in Paris Sept. 14, 1813. His father was a pharmacist and a scientist. His brother was a distinguished painter. He had been educated at the Collége Charlemagne. He was of Hugo's generation. His early environment had been fatefully artistic. His first, his sincere, book appeared when he was only twenty years of age. He had done his utmost since then to atone for it. He was at thirty as good a Philistine as M. Scribe. His apologies were of no avail. His tormentors teased him until the Comédie Française gave, in 1867, its glorious "reprise" of Hugo's "Hernani."

On this achievement his fame will rest in the books that will live. In the books that are dead, or moribund, he is famous for achievements of a very different order. He wrote dramatic criticisms of an ephemeral, commonplace character for Le Messager des Chambres, Le Conservateur, L'Assemblée Nationale, La Vérité, and the Moniteur Universel. He declined "Alexandre," by Latour Saint-Ybars, and "Gutenberg," by Edouard Fournier, and "Lorenzaccio," by Alfred de Musset, and several other works which the public would not have liked.

He published a "Notice sur M. Le Chanteur, Commissaire Principal de la Marine," in 1849; a tale translated from the Arabic, "Djouder le Pêcheur," in 1853; "De L'influence du Théâtre sur les Classes Ouvrieres," in 1862; "F. Ponsard," 1870; "La Seconde Interdiction de Tartuffe," 1876; "La Comédie Française Pendant les Deux Siéges," 1887; "Archives de la Comédie Française," 1887; documents on "Le Malade Imaginaire," and the "Registre de Lagrange," the diary of one of Molière's players.

He was an estimable man in

MARTIN'S GREAT SPRINT

Won Him the Ten-Mile Professional Race at Madison Square Garden.

MANY PRETTY BICYCLE CONTESTS

Verheyen and Wheeler Ride a Dead Heat—Charles Murphy's Five-Mile Championship.

The fact that the ten-mile cycle race for professional riders was on for decision at the Madison Square Garden last evening was one reason for the gathering of enthusiastic wheelmen in the great building.

Society had a very liberal representation in the boxes. The arena seats on both sides of the building were filled, and both the balconies held crowds of cheering men and women, whose frantic demonstrations over the struggles of the wheelmen, punctuated as they were by the warcry of the Riversides and the chant of the Boston boys, served to remind one of the hubbub of a crowd at a football contest between university elevens.

Like the members of the various cycling clubs, the interest of visitors seemed to centre in the plaque offered by The New-York Times for club competition, a prize which the bicycle makers, the riders, and visitors all agree is the handsomest thing of the kind ever offered as a prize for club riders to contend for.

As was the case on Tuesday, the Riverside Club is in the lead in the competition, though members of rival organizations believe that the scores to be made in the competitions of to-day will materially change the complexion of affairs.

Charles H. Luscomb, President of the National League of Wheelmen, acted as

Alexander Verheyen,
Champion of Germany.

referee at the evening contests, and gave satisfaction to all the contestants.

The racing, both in the afternoon and evening, was better than on the opening day, and as the riders have become more accustomed to the hills and dales of the track, there were fewer falls, and absolutely no injuries of any consequence to any one, though a number of wheels were utterly wrecked in some of the tumbles. The riders all agree that a fall on the track is less liable to hurt them than one taken on a cinder path.

The event of the day's sport was the ten-mile race for professionals, in which Zimmerman, Wheeler, Edwards, Martin, Verheyen, and Berlo were the contestants. Most of the interest seemed to centre in the performance of Zimmerman, who was looked upon as a certain winner, and whose failure in the race was a complete surprise.

Those who remembered Martin's good work in the six-day race of a year ago were confident he would bother the world's champion, but that he would win the race as he did no one seemed to believe probable. Yet win he did, and in splendid style.

Shortly after the start was made it was apparent that Zimmerman and Wheeler looked upon the German, Verheyen, as the man they had got to defeat. Their tactics were to dog him and to annoy him as much as possible consistent with their own chances in the race. The German started away in front, with Zimmerman at his heels, Edwards and Wheeler following the champion, with Berlo and Martin bringing up the rear.

At intervals up to the end of the fourth mile Edwards, Zimmerman, and Wheeler acted as pace-makers, and they kept Verheyen hard at work to maintain his position in the middle of the bunch. Just so surely as he went to the front, one of the three would chase him until they got the lead, and then set a pace for him to follow that was heart-breaking.

When the bulletin announced the beginning of the sixth mile of the run, Verheyen by a tremendous sprint ran up from the fourth place to the lead. He held it but a couple of laps, when Wheeler shot up from next to last place, and after a lively run around the track caught and passed him on the Fourth Avenue turn.

Berlo meantime was making things as lively as possible for Zimmerman, as he did whenever he had a chance.

While these fights were going on, Edwards, the Englishman, slipped his foot from his pedal and seemed in for a bad fall. But quickly balancing his wheel, he managed to regain his foothold without stopping his machine, a performance that seemed to thoroughly delight the crowd.

The announcement that eight miles and four laps had been run woke Martin up, and from being absolutely last he went into the lead in two circuits of the track. His appearance in this fashion, like a meteor shooting across the path of the champion and his partner, young Wheeler, aroused both, and they went after him in the liveliest fashion, as did Verheyen.

Zimmerman passed him finally, and was in front when nine miles had been covered. But in undertaking to make a spurt on the next lap Zimmerman lost control of his wheel and ran up to the outside of the track at the Madison Avenue end. This put him out of the contest, and he followed Berlo off the track when he saw he had no chance of winning.

Then followed a hot fight between Martin, Wheeler, and Verheyen, who ran the rest of the race at top speed and finished in the order named, Martin beating Wheeler only a couple of feet, with Verheyen close to the latter's machine and Edwards a close fourth.

It was simply a tremendous finish, and the crowd was justified in breaking forth in a salvo of cheers for the winner, as it did.

HOW THE RACES WERE WON.

Dead Heat Between Verheyen and Wheeler—Some Close Contests.

The evening performance began with the running of the final heat of the mile race for 2:40 Class A men. Six started at scratch, and Barry, who was quickest to get away, set a lively pace for his competitors for seven of the ten laps in the mile.

On the eighth lap "Tom" Butler, the Cambridgeport boy, went to the front, and, riding easily but strongly, put the race to his credit in 2:29, the fastest mile of the competition. Barry, from Syracuse, finished in second place, with Hedstrom in third place and Roome, Goodman, and Hargan bringing up the rear of the procession. This made practically three straight mile victories for Butler, as he won in both his trial and semi-final heats as well as in the final itself.

"Nat" Butler of Cambridgeport, who had been picked by many as the certain winner of the final heat of the mile scratch race for Class B men, had a bit of bad luck, and was never in the race. In some way he got such a bad send-off that he could not get his wheel going until the other five competitors had gone nearly a lap, and then, thoroughly disgusted, he withdrew.

Blauvelt, after going three laps, was out of the race, and he, too, left the track. Then C. M. Murphy and E. A. McDuffee had it out in the liveliest sort of a scrimmage, first one and then the other leading. Murphy was in front when the last lap was begun, and looked to be a certain winner on the last turn. But in the very short run that remained to the finish line, McDuffee put on a burst of speed, and, shooting down the incline with a show of speed that set every one in the Garden to cheering, caught Murphy right at the finish and snatched victory from his grasp by the narrowest possible margin, less than a foot, as a matter of fact. Hodgson, who rode a plucky race, finished third.

Though there were nine men eligible to start in the two-mile handicap for Class A men, but eight faced the starter and but six were in the race at the finish. This latter fact was due to a fall received by Hargan of the Century Club of Newark on the next to the last lap and when he was in third place. He fell in a new spot on the flat track on the Twenty-sixth Street side.

F. D. White of East Rockaway, who was immediately behind him, had his wheel caught in that of Hargan's and carried it all around the Fourth Avenue turn, where he, too, fell, both wheels being completely wrecked, but the men escaping with trifling injuries.

First Royce, then Butler, and finally Barbeau acted as pacemakers for the field, the victory finally going to Tom Butler, one of the Cambridgeport (Mass.) brothers, who seem to have some part of every race they start in.

Butler got a regular Zimmerman sprint on in the last two laps Barbeau was a good second rode a grand good race.

Trial heats for the ten-mile professional race were run in three-mile heats, the first bringing out A. A. Zimmerman and Jay Eaton as the only contestants. It was mere child's play for the champion to win as he pleased in the slow time of 7:45 2-5. Zimmerman, getting away well, went at once to the front, and was never headed at any time in the run.

The second heat brought Verheyen, the German; Colombo, the Italian, and Appel of Brooklyn together for a scrimmage, in which the two first named had a lively tussle up to the very last lap. Then, with Verheyen but a foot or so in front of him, the tire on Colombo's wheel slipped, and he was thrown on the Madison Avenue turn, and Verheyen won as he pleased.

H. C. Wheeler had an easy thing of the third heat, his only competitor, Guerry, the Frenchman, retiring after riding two miles. Edwards, the English champion, won the fourth heat from Albert and Ashinger very easily. The last of the trial heats had Martin, Berlo, Leona, and Starbuck as starters, and they finished in the order named, the heat being a race between the two first named, and which resulted in a victory for Martin by about two yards in the fastest heat at this distance during the evening, 7:36 3-5.

The first heat of the mile race for professionals brought out Wheeler, Verheyen, Guerry, Edwards, and Ashinger for a run for a purse of $150, of which $65 went to the winner. Wheeler, who is very quick to start, got well away in front, Edwards, Verheyen, Guerry, and Ashinger following him in the order named during three trips around the track, and then Edwards gave way to Verheyen, who lay way down over his bar and pedaled for dear life in an attempt to catch Wheeler. For five laps this sort of chase was kept up, and then Wheeler let up a bit to get a breathing spell for a spurt at the finish.

That was where Wheeler made a bit of a mistake, for Verheyen never let up a bit on his speed, and closed much of the lead Wheeler had secured. Yet, when the bell rang for the last lap it did not seem possible that the German could catch the speedy American. But on the last half of the last lap Ashinger, who was loafing along the track, got in Wheeler's way, so that the latter had to turn out and check his pace a bit on the Fourth Avenue turn.

A. C. Edwards,
Champion of England.

That gave Verheyen his opportunity, and, finishing with a rush, he just managed to catch Wheeler at the finish and so make a dead heat of it. As both men were to start in the ten-mile professional race, the heat was not run off, the money being divided.

One of the liveliest and prettiest races of the evening was that for the five-mile indoor championship for Class B. The competitors were C. M. Murphy, E. A. McDuffee, Monte Scott, W. F. Murphy, Ray Macdonald, and Charles E. Ganse, and every one of them was "out for blood."

Ray Macdonald was the first to set the pace, he holding the lead for about two miles of the journey, with C. M. Murphy and McDuffee following, and Monte Scott bringing up the rear of the procession. After that McDuffee and Ganse alternated in the lead, with C. M. Murphy keeping close to them, and with his weather eye open to every move made by McDuffee, whom he plainly considered his most dangerous opponent.

Ray Macdonald, after loafing awhile, began to take renewed interest in the contest when the fourth mile had been ended, and the final struggle began.

For a mile there was the hottest sort of a struggle. Scott, who had been taking things as easily as possible, when such a fast clip was made, came with a rush soon after Macdonald began to take a renewed interest in affairs.

When four miles and a half had been called, he shot up from the rear, and went after C. M. Murphy and McDuffee, who were fighting hard in front. For two laps the trio were on about even terms, and it looked like anybody's race.

But when the bell rang to announce the last lap Murphy put on a trifle more steam, and, with a magnificent burst of speed, shot away from McDuffee and Scott, and beat them both home, McDuffee managing to hold second place by a narrow margin.

The Riverside Wheelmen had a chance to use their club cheer during the running of the three-mile race for Class A men, in which they had three of the six starters—Barbeau, Granger, and F. F. Goodman. The other contestants were W. C. Roome, Hall of the Narragansett Wheelmen, and Hodgson.

The Riverside boys had all the best of it, as their three men went to the front early in the race and alternated with one another as pace-makers, most of this work falling to Goodman's lot, however. Hall, who had shown such a burst of speed in the semi-finals, contented himself with trailing in the rear of the party, trusting to his speed for a short distance to pull him to the front in the last three laps.

Just as he started to make his spurt, however, he lost his balance while nagotiating the Fourth Avenue turn, and took a tumble which put him out of the contest. Goodman eased up just after this, and falling to the rear allowed Barbeau and Granger to fight it out with Roome, which they did most successfully, Barbeau getting first place, Granger the second, and Roome the third. E. Hodgson finished fourth, and Goodman brought up the rear.

The race for Class B men in the one-mile handicap brought out Ganse, Blauvelt, Connolly, "Nat" Butler, George R. Cutter, and William F. Murphy. Butler, who had a twenty-yard handicap, put one more prize to his credit by winning this event very handily from Ganse, these two and Murphy having the race pretty well between them all the way.

Ganse's seventy-yard handicap stood him in good stead, as he was the leader up to next to the last lap, when Butler hustled along and got a lead that could not be cut down, and enabled him to win rather handily.

RUNNING OFF THE TRIALS.

Plenty of Good Racing by Candidates for the Finals.

The afternoon was, as usual, devoted to the running off of the trial heats set for the several events to be decided in the evening. A goodly number of enthusiasts were in the Garden to watch these contests, which always bring out a lot of good racing.

There were five heats in the Class A mile race for 2:40 men, and they were all very hotly contested, causing some good pacing, sharp sprinting, and very clever racing all around. The winners of the trials were James F. Barry of the Century Club of Syracuse. A. J. Hargan of the Century Club of Newark, Tom Butler of Cambridgeport, Mass.; W. C. Roome of the Hudson County Wheelmen, and F. F. Goodman of the Riverside Wheelmen. The latter made the best time of the trials, riding the mile in 2:32 2-5.

The semi-finals were also run off in this class, Roome, Barry, and Hargan being placed in the first of these, which was ridden in 2:30, and "Tom" Butler, F. F. Goodman, and O. Hedstrom being the three placed in the second, Butler winning after a sharp race with Goodman in 2:31 2-5.

In the mile scratch race for Class B men the four men who secured places for the final heat in the evening were Ray McDonald and E. A. McDuffee, who were the leaders at the close of the first trial, and C. M. Murphy and Butler, who finished first and second, after a bruising race, in 2:25. Butler held the lead up to the last lap, when Murphy, by a very sharp sprint, opened up a big gap, which Butler did not try to cut down, as he only wanted a place in the finals.

The two-mile handicap trials resulted in victories for W. A. Barbeau of the Riversides, G. F. Royce of Paterson, N. J., and "Tom" Butler of Cambridgeport, the placed men being C. F. Granger of the Riversides, who was second to his clubmate in the first heat; E. Hodgson and W. L. Darmer of the Hudson County Wheelmen, who was second in the two succeeding heats.

The trial heats for the five-mile indoor championship of Class B were run at two miles; Monte Scott and Charles E. Ganse running first and second in the first heat, in which "Nat" Butler, Ray Macdonald, and E. L. Blauvelt took headers on the Madison Avenue turn when in front and racing at full speed. Butler's tire burst, and he was thrown directly in Macdonald's path on the upper and outer edge of the track. The latter rolled down the slope and so upset Blauvelt. C. M. Murphy was an easy victor in the second heat from E. A. McDuffee, from whom he stole a big lead on the third from the last lap.

Trials for the three-mile scratch race for Class A men resulted in victories for W. A. Barbeau and F. F. Goodman, both of the Riversides, and "Tom" Butler, of Cambridgeport. In the last heat, and on the last lap of it, when G. F. Royce and W. C. Roome were safely in first and second place, the tire on Royce's wheel burst and threw him, Roome falling over him, thus giving the heat to Butler, who was third at the time of the accident. In the semi-finals Barbeau, Granger, and Roome were placed in the first heat after a lively race, and Everett Hall of the Narragansett Wheelmen of Providence, E. Hodgson and "Tom" Butler in the second. Hall had a very easy victory, and won sitting up, by nearly a half a lap. Hodgson and Butler had a hot race, which the former got by a few inches right at the finish line.

In the trials for the one-mile race for professionals there were four heats, the winners being A. C. Edwards, of England, who beat Guerry, the Frenchman, and C. J. Appel; Alex Verheyen of Germany, who defeated Pete Barlo, after a hard race, and Frank Albert, and H. C. Wheeler, who defeated William Martin, A. A. Zimmerman, and Frank Starbuck, and C. W. Ashinger, who scored a victory over Luigi Colombo. The latter got a tumble when the race was about half run, and though he remounted and rode it out, Ashinger got a lead that he could not cut down.

Zimmerman was beaten by Wheeler and Martin, he said, because one of his pedals would not work properly. The wheelmen thought he was beaten because he was willing that Wheeler should win the mile race in the evening, if possible, while he tried for the one at ten miles.

Summaries of the Races.

The following is the summary of the trial heats run off during the afternoon's racing:

One Mile, 2:40 Class, Class A.—First Heat.—Won by James F. Barry, Century Cycle Club, Newark; Frederick Shafto, Hudson County Wheelmen, second; William H. Tuthill, Newburg Wheelmen, third. Time—2:34 4-5.

Other starters in this heat were William J. Ehrich, City College; William A. Whelpley, Greenwich Wheelmen; James Thompson, Greenwich Wheelmen.

Second Heat—Won by A. J. Hargan, Century Cycling Club; Thomas J. Bell, Riverside Wheelmen, second; William H. Fearing, Young Men's Christian Association, third. Time—2:36.

The other starter in this heat was W. A. Brown, Riverside Wheelmen.

Third Heat—Won by Thomas Butler, Cambridgeport; J. J. Magan, New-York Wheelmen, second; F. W. Lord, Brooklyn, third. Time—2:35 1-5.

The other starters in this heat were W. H. Blake, Riverside Wheelmen; John Penseyers, Press Cycle Club, and L. W. Walleston, Young Men's Christian Association.

Fourth Heat—Won by W. C. Roome, Hudson County Wheelmen; O. Hedstrom, Montauk Wheelmen, second; James F. Barry, Century Cycle Club, Syracuse, third. Time—2:33.

Other starters in this heat were Frederick Sternberg, Liberty Wheelmen, and Charles W. Dyer, Yorkville Wheelmen.

Fifth Heat.—Won by F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen; Charles Leibold, Riverside Wheelmen, second; Fred A. Nagle, Riverside Wheelmen, third. Time—2:32 2-5.

Other starters in this heat were George Gates, Riverside Wheelmen; James W. Heffernan, Riverside Wheelmen; E. Carbonell, Century Wheelmen.

Semi-Finals.—First Heat.—Won by W. C. Roome, Hudson County Wheelmen; James F. Barry, Century Cycle Club, Syracuse, second; A. J. Hargan, Century Cycle Club, Newark, third. Time—2:30.

Second Heat.—Won by Thomas Butler, Cambridgeport; F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen, second; O. Hedstrom, Montauk Wheelmen, third. Time—2:31 2-5.

One Mile Scratch—Class B.—First Heat—Won by Ray McDonald, Springfield Bicycle Club; E. A. McDuffee, West Everett, second; E. L. Blauvelt, Tourist Cycling Club, third. Time—2:30.

Other starters in this heat were Charles E. Ganse, Washington; George C. Smith, Riverside Wheelmen.

Second Heat—Won by C. M. Murphy, Brooklyn; Nat Butler, Cambridgeport, second; Monte Scott, Century Wheelmen, third. Time—2:25.

Other starters in this heat were D. Connolly, Springfield Bicycle Club; William F. Murphy, Brooklyn.

Two-Mile Handicap, (limit 150 yards,) Class A.—First Heat—Won by W. A. Barbeau, Riverside Wheelmen, (40 yards); C. K. Granger, Riverside Wheelmen, (30 yards,) second; F. D. White, Long Island Wheelmen, (70 yards,) third. Time—5:09 1-5.

Other starters in this heat were Louis Hunter, Hudson County Wheelmen; George P. Kuhlke, Greenwich Wheelmen; James W. Heffernan, Riverside Wheelmen; A. Kluge, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; Charles W. Young, Kings County Wheelmen.

Second Heat—Won by G. F. Royce, Tourist Cycling Club, (scratch;) E. Hodgson, (90 yards,) second; C. B. Jack, (25 yards,) third. Time—5:07 1-5.

Other starters in this heat were Henry F. Lehrs, Elizabeth Athletic Club; A. J. L. Prendergast, Syracuse; George Gates, Riverside Wheelmen, and William A. Whelpley, Greenwich Wheelmen.

Third Heat—Won by Thomas Butler, Cambridgeport, (35 yards;) F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen, (25 yards,) second; A. J. Hargan, Century Cycle Club, (120 yards,) third. Time—5:03 2-5.

Other starters in this heat were Tony Senno, Montauk Wheelmen; A. C. Green, Riverside Wheelmen; Thomas J. Bell, Riverside Wheelmen; Charles W. Dyer, Yorkville Wheelmen; Charles T. Earl, Kings County Wheelmen; Frederick Sternberg, Liberty Wheelmen; William L. Darmer, Hudson County Wheelmen; O. Hedstrom, Montauk Wheelmen, and Frederick A. Nagle, Riverside Wheelmen.

Five-Mile Championship (Indoor)—Class B.—(Two-mile heats.) First Heat—Won by Monte Scott, Century Wheelmen; Charles E. Ganse, Washington, second; Ray McDonald, Springfield Bicycle Club, third. Time—5:14.

Other starters in this heat were E. L. Blauvelt, Tourist Cycle Club; Nat Butler, Cambridgeport.

Second Heat—Won by C. M. Murphy, Kings County Wheelmen; E. A. McDuffee, second; William F. Murphy, Brooklyn, third. Time—5:10.

The other starter in this heat was D. Connolly, Springfield Bicycle Club.

Three-Mile Scratch, Class A, (One-Mile Heats.)—First Heat—Won by W. A. Barbeau, Riverside Wheelmen; Charles K. Granger, Riverside Wheelmen, second; B. Hodgson, Newark Wheelmen, third. Time—2:36 4-5.

Other starters in this heat were F. D. White, Liberty Wheelmen; William L. Darmer, Hudson County Wheelmen; A. G. L. Prendergast, Century Cycling Club.

Second Heat—Won by F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen; J. M. Baldwin, Newark Wheelmen, second; C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich Wheelmen, third. Time—2:36.

Other starters in this heat were W. A. Brown, Riverside Wheelmen; C. B. Jack, Columbia Bicycle Club; George P. Kuhlke, Greenwich Wheelmen; Charles Leibold, Greenwich Wheelmen.

Third Heat—Won by Thomas Butler, Cambridgeport; Everett Hall, Kings County Wheelmen, second; W. C. Roome, Hudson County Wheelmen, third. Time—2:45.

The other starter in this heat was G. F. Royce, Tourist Cycling Club.

Semi-Finals.—First Heat—Won by W. A. Barbeau, Riverside Wheelmen; Charles K. Granger, Riverside Wheelmen, second; W. C. Roome, Hudson County Wheelmen, third. Time—2:38 3-5.

Second Heat—Won by C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich Wheelmen; E. Hodgson, Newark Wheelmen, second; F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen, third. Time—2:33 4-5.

One-Mile Scratch—Professional, (first man in each heat and fastest second to qualify.)—First Heat—Won by A. C. Edwards, London, England; Adrien Guerry, Paris, France, second. Time—2:30 1-5.

Second Heat—Won by Alexander Veyheyen, Germany; P. J. Berlo, Boston, second. Time—2:37.

Third Heat—Won by H. C. Wheeler; William Martin, Detroit, second. Time—2:30 4-5.

Fourth Heat—Won by C. W. Ashinger, New-York; Luigi Colombo, Italy, second. Time—2:41 2-5.

Evening Summaries.

One-Mile, 2:40 Class, Class A.—Final—Won by Thomas Butler, Cambridgeport; James F. Barry, Century Cycle Club, Syracuse, second; O. Hedstrom, Montauk Wheelmen, third. Time—2:29.

One-Mile Scratch, Class B.—Final—Won by E. A. McDuffee, West Everett; C. M. Murphy, Kings County Wheelmen, second; Ray Macdonald, Springfield Bicycle Club, third. Time—2:25 1-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Class A.—Final—Won by Thomas Butler, Cambridgeport, (30 yards;) W. A. Barbeau, Riverside Wheelmen, (40 yards,) second; E. Hodgson, Newark Wheelmen, (90 yards,) third. Time—5:06 2-5.

Five-Mile Indoor Championship, Class B.—Final—Won by C. M. Murphy, Kings County Wheelmen; E. A. McDuffee, second; Monte Scott, Crescent Wheelmen, third. Time—13:05 1-5.

Three-Mile Scratch, Class A.—Final—Won by W. A. Barbeau, Riverside Wheelmen; Charles K. Granger, Riverside Wheelmen, second; W. C. Roome, Hudson County Wheelmen, third. Time—7:56 3-5.

One-Mile Handicap, (Limit 70 Yards,) Class B.—Run in one heat, and won by Nat Butler, Cambridgeport, (20 yards;) Charles E. Ganse, Washington, second; William F. Murphy, Brooklyn, third. Time—2:23 3-5.

One-Mile Scratch, Professional.—Final—Dead heat between Alexander Verheyen, Germany, and H. C. Wheeler; A. C. Edwards, England, second; Adrien Guerry, France, third. Time—2:22 3-5.

Ten-Mile Scratch, Professional, (first man to qualify and fastest second in heats, three-mile heats.)—First Heat—Won by A. A. Zimmerman, Freehold, N. J. Time—7:45 2-5.

Other starter in this heat was Jay Eaton, Elizabeth, N. J.

Second Heat—Won by Alexander Verheyen, Germany; C. J. Appel, New-York, second. Time—8:20.

Other starter in this heat was Luigi Colombo, Italy.

Third Heat—Won by H. C. Wheeler. No time taken.

Other starter in this heat, Adrien Guerry, France. Did not finish.

Fourth Heat—Won by A. E. Edwards, London, England; Frank Albert, New-York, second. Time—8:14 4-5.

Other starter in this heat, C. W. Ashinger, New-York.

Fifth Heat—Won by William Martin, Detroit; P. J. Berlo, second. Time—7:38 4-5.

Other starters in this heat were Lucien Lesna, Switzerland; Frank Starbuck, Iowa.

Final.—Won by William Martin; H. C. Wheeler, second; Alexander Verheyen, third; A. C. Edwards, fourth. Time—27:59. Zimmerman quit near the finish.

MANY RACES TO-DAY.

The Cyclists Will Compete in the Morning, Afternoon, and Evening.

The programme for to-day includes the largest number of events scheduled for any single day during the week. The advance sale of tickets has been large, and the holiday amusement seekers will undoubtedly fill the big amphitheatre.

The morning events will be a one-and-a-half-mile for boys and the one-mile 3:00-class heats. During the afternoon there will be two Class A races, two for Class B, and a like number for the professionals. The following are the entries for the day:

THURSDAY MORNING.

One-half Mile, For Boys 14 and 15 Years of Age.—Thomas Hughes, John H. Lake, Herbert Finch, Edward G. Krumm, Richard V. Harrington, James F. Stack, Herman Jankelson, Daniel Sullivan, John D. Glick, Jr., Joseph G. Sheehan, W. I. Smith, John H. Young, W. L. Lesee, F. S. Dume, K. M. Christian, A. C. Smith, A. F. Williams, Thomas P. McGlennon, Frank O'Rourke, Frank V. Goodman, J. E. H. Ott, Frank Wertheim, F. G. Schwartz, W. H. Decker, C. K. Bradley, R. L. Lebley, Ford, L. Sanford, George J. A. Dresselly, Seymour Guthman, William M. Stein, Eddie Ochs, E. W. Schwalbach.

One Mile, For Boys 15 and 16 Years of Age.—John Daur, John H. Lake, Byron Huyler, M. W. Forney, Jr., Daniel Sullivan, John D. Glick, Jr., Joseph G. Sheehan, W. I. Smith, John H. Young, Joseph Grimm, S. Winterbottom, C. Enderlin, John Beckett, A. E. Smith, A. F. Williams, Thomas P. McGlennon, J. R. Barrett, D. L. Ballasy, Joseph H. Buehler, Frank Wertheim, W. H. Decker, C. K. Bradley, W. K. Blake, George J. A. Dresselly, Edward N. Jonson.

One Mile, 3:00 Class, Trial Heats—Class A.—William A. Whelpley, G.W.; George P. Griffiths, R.W.; S. Henshaw, G.W.; Fred H. Graling, Thomas J. Barter, Long Island City Wheelmen; John H. Lake, Port Richmond; Robert H. Roberts, G.W.; Carl Berger, Bushwick Wheelmen; Arthur T. Aten, Brooklyn; M. W. Forney, Edward Rosenheimer, Dauntless R.C.; Harry C. White, Keystone C.C.; L. E. Kaim, Dauntless R.C.; John D. Gluck, Jr., U.L.W.; David Murray, C.C.C.; William J. Ehrich, C.C.N.Y.; C. D. Frazier, Louis Hunter, H.C.W.; C. T. Bahan, Riverside Wheelmen; W. C. Whelan, R.W.; John D. Desel, W.S.A.C.; Peter J. Inglis, Long Island City Wheelmen; Harry J. New, G.W.; John A. Dietz, Jr., Charles W. Dyer, Yorkville Wheelmen; F. E. Hildebrand, N.Y.C.W.; C. Enderlin, C.C.C.; William P. Neville, C.C.C.; Charles B. Underhill, R. M. Christian, R.V.W.; Ferd Sternberg, Liberty Wheelmen; F. Fisher, Falcon Wheelmen; John Beckett, J. F. Lohman, Robert W. Butler, N.Y.W.; L. Kirby, R.W.; Henry Mock, Y.W.; Joseph Graveur, S.W.; A. C. Green, G.W.; W. C. Roome, H.C.W.; William H. Higgins, R.W.; A. Kronfeldt, Ariel Cyclers; P. J. Engeldrum, N.Y.W.; Peter Engledrum, N.Y.W.; C. J. Kelly, N.Y.W.; Joseph E. Butler, Alva Wheelmen; Bert Fox, Huguenot Wheelmen; L. A. Servatius, R.W.; Charles Leibold, R.W.; W. A. Brown, R.W.; Thomas J. Bell, R.W.; W. H. Blake, R.W.; A. Hirsch, O. Hedstrom, B. R. Sackett, R.B.C.; Tony Girne, E. C. Lord, F. W. Lord, J. J. Ford, R. F. Jones, Samuel A. Cramer, Hamilton Wheelmen; Claude S. Vinton, E.C.C.; A. J. Hargan, C.C.C.; James Brown, Golden Rod Cyclers; William Luft, N.Y.W.; L. W. Walleston, Y.M.C.A.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Five Mile Championship (Indoor)—Class A.—George Gates, R.W.; William A. Whelpley, G.W.; F. D. White, Liberty W.; A. J. L. Pendergast, C.C.C.; James F. Barry, C.C.C.; C. S. Henshaw, C.W.; Charles K. Granger, R.W.; William L. Darmer, H.C.W.; William A. La Due, Jr., Old Homestead C.; Charles T. Earl, K.C.W.; Louis Hunter, H.C.W.; W. A. Barbeau, R.W.; G. F. Royce, T.B.C.; P. J. Inglis, L.I.C.W.; H. J. New, G.W.; J. M. Baldwin, C.C.C.; J. W. Judge, R.W.; G. P. Kuhlke, G.W.; E. C. Yeatman, W.R.C.; E. Hodgson, N.W.; W. C. Roome, H.C.W.; Fred A. Nagle, R.W.; E. A. Bofinger, R.W.; C. H. Ertz, R.W.; Joseph Thompson, G.W.; Charles Leibold, R.W.; W. A. Brown, E.W.; T. J. Bell, R.W.; W. H. Blake, R.W.; Thomas Butler, Cambridgeport; Everett Hall, Nar.W.; Thomas Hughes, E.S.W.; L. C. Hoppe, B.C.C.; C. N. Hendrickson, K.C.W.; F. F. Goodman, R.W.; John H. Gardner, S.A.A.; A. J. Hargan, C.C.C.; C. B. Jack, C.B.C.; L. W. Walleston, Y.M.C.A.

One Mile Handicap, (Limit, 90 Yards,)—Class A.—George Gates, R.W.; W. A. Whelpley, G.W.; Frederick Shafto, H.C.W.; F. D. White, Liberty W.; A. J. L. Pendergast, C.C.C.; James F. Barry, C.C.C.; W. H. Owen, G.W.; C. S. Henshaw, G.W.; Charles K. Granger, R.W.; F. C. Borden, William L. Darmer, H.C.W.; William A. La Due, Jr., Old Homestead Cyclers; C. T. Earl, K.C.W.; L. B. Drowne, W. A. Barbeau, R. W.; David Murray, C.C.C.; C. B. Frazier, Louis Hunter, H.C.W.; C. B. Jack, C.B.C.; E. C. Yeatman, W.R.C.; Toney Senne, Metropolitan W.; W. K. Sibley, Metropolitan W.; W. C. Phelan, Jr., W.C. Roadsters; G. F. Royce, T.C.C.; B. L. Jacobus, Montclair W.; A. Cole, N.Y.W.; Thomas Mallon, N.Y.W.; A. Helmstedt, P. J. Inglis, L.I.C.W.; C. W. Dwyer, Yorkville W.; James R. Speed, Jr., G.W.; John Penseyer, Press C.C.; John Allison, R.W.; J. H. Baldwin, C.C.C.; J. W. Judge, R.W.; William P. Neville, C.C.C.; H. C. Eisenberg, H.W.C.; G. P. Kuhlke, G.W.; Frederick Sternberg, Liberty W.; J. W. Heffernan, R.W.; A. M. McIntyre, R.W.; E. S. Perkins, R.W.; E. Hodgson, Newark W.; Frank E. Essex, Excelsior Boat Club; W. H. Fearing, Y.M.C.A.; A. Kluge, S.B.W.; J. R. Barnett, Mercury W.C.; George W. Cole, Jr., T.C.C.; A. C. Green, G.W.; W. C. Roome, H.C.W.; F. A. Nagle, R.W.; S. J. Engledrum, N.Y.W.; Peter Engeldrum, N.Y.W.; E. A. Bofinger, R.W.; C. J. Kelly, N.Y.W.; Bert Fox, Huguenot W.; C. M. Ertz, R.W.; F. C. Chalmers, Joe Thompson, G. W.; Charles Leibold, R.W.; W. A. Brown, R.W.; Thomas J. Bell, R.W.; W. H. Blake, R.W.; O. Hedstrom, Montauk W.; Thomas Butler, Cambridgeport; B. R. Sackett, Ravenswood B.C.; Everett Hall, Narragansett W.; Thomas Hughes, E.S.W.; A. J. Ford, G.W.; R. Bradford, R.W.; F. F. Goodman, R.R.; H. K. Bird, N.Y.A.C.; John H. Gardner, S.A.A.; A. J. Hargan, C.C.C.; William Luft, N.Y.W.; C. W. Young, K.C.W.; J. D. Massop, Yorkville W.; L. W. Walleston, Y.M.C.A.; E. T. Webbe, H.C.W.

Two-Mile Scratch, Open—Class B.—C. E. Ganse, W.R.C.; E. L. Blauvelt, T.C.C.; George C. Smith, R.W.; E. E. Miller, R.W.; O. F. Bernhart, Toledo B.C.; Ray Macdonald, S. B. C.; D. Connolly, Boston; Monte Scott, Crescent W.; I. A. Silvie, Jr., R. W.; A. H. Barnett, Crawford; William F. Murphy, Flatbush; E. A. McDuffe, W. Everett; C. M. Murphy, N.Y.A.C.; Harry H. Maddox, Asbury Park; Nat Butler, Cambridgeport; C. H. Callahan, Buffalo; J. S. Johnson, Minneapolis; J. D. Mossop, Yorkville W.; H. A. Githens, Chicago.

Two-Mile Handicap, (Limit 120 Yards,)—Class B.—Charles E. Ganse, E. L. Blauvelt, George C. Smith, E. F. Miller, O. P. Bernhart, Ray Macdonald, D. Connolly, Monte Scott, I. A. Silvie, Jr., Nat Butler, A. H. Barnett, George R. Cutter, William F. Murphy, E. A. McDuffe, C. M. Murphy, Harry H. Maddox, C. H. Callahan, J. S. Johnson, H. A. Githens.

One-Mile Scratch, Professional.—Albert Hosmer, Jay Eaton, C. J. Appel, A. S. Meixell, S. D. Smith, C. W. Ashinger, A. A. Zimmerman, H. C. Wheeler, A. T. Crooks, Alex. Verheyen, A. C. Edwards, Luigi Colombo, Adrien Guerry, Lucien Lesna, Frank Albert, P. J. Berlo, C. E. Kluge.

Two-Mile Scratch—Professional.—Albert Hosmer, Jay Eaton, C. J. Appel, A. S. Meixell, S. D. Smith, C. W. Ashinger, A. A. Zimmerman, H. C. Wheeler, A. T. Crooks, Alex. Verheyen, A. C. Edwards, Luigi Colombo, Adrien Guerry, Lucien Lesna, Frank Albert, P. J. Berlo, C. E. Kluge.

THURSDAY NIGHT.

Three-Minute Class, Final Heat.—Class A.—One-Mile Championship, (indoor)—Class A.—George Gates, R.W.; William A. Whelpley, G.W.; F. K. Shafto, H.C.W.; F. D. White, Liberty W.; A. J. L. Pendergast, C.C.C.; James F. Barry, C.C.C.; A. A. Zimmerman, Freehold, N. J.; A. C. Edwards, London, England; Frank Albert, New-York, second. Time—8:14 4-5.

Other starter in this heat, C. W. Ashinger, New-York.

Fifth Heat—Won by William Martin, Detroit; P. J. Berlo, second. Time—7:38 4-5.

Other starters in this heat were Lucien Lesna, Switzerland; Frank Starbuck, Iowa.

Final.—Won by William Martin; H. C. Wheeler, second; Alexander Verheyen, third; A. C. Edwards, fourth. Time—27:59. Zimmerman quit near the finish.

NOTES OF THE TOURNAMENT.

—Among the Chicago cyclers in attendance yesterday were F. E. Spooner, the long-distance rider; J. M. Erwin, the enthusiast, who was with the Zimmerman party abroad; F. J. Wagner, R. B. Abbott, J. P. Bliss, the crack Class B man, and H. A. Githens, another Class B rider.

—Jay Eaton, entered in the professional races, is the young man who finished first in the novice race at the meet of the Union County Roadsters at Rahway on Labor Day. He was suspected of professionalism at the time, and after an investigation was ruled out.

—Both J. M. Baldwin of Newark and W. C. Roome of Jersey City wore yesterday the silk scarfs used by them in The Times 150-mile tri-State relay race on June 2. They were in the winning team in this event.

—Boston has a large delegation present. Among the more prominent in the party are C. S. Percival, W. J. Corcoran, A. W. Porter, E. A. McDuffie, Peter Berlo, "Dan" Connolly, George Cutler, "Pop" Sheehan, and Arthur Sidwell.

—While waiting for the events in which he is entered, Champion Zimmerman watched the sport from a box near the Fourth Avenue entrance. He seemed to take a keen interest in it.

—"Archie" Gunn, the artist, has become an enthusiast since the tourney began. He has bought a wheel and proposes to begin riding at once.

—C. B. Robinson, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the Riverside Wheelmen, was present with a party of friends in an arena box.

—Edouard de Reszke, the opera singer, was a late arrival noticed in the box row last evening. He is a devotee of the popular pastime.

—G. Minturn Worden was in evidence last evening for the first time since the tourney opened. "Never saw better sport," he said.

—Verheyen's dead heat with

CUTLER 40, DE LA SALLE 4

Final Game for the Interscholastic Football Championship.

PLAYED ON THE BERKELEY OVAL

Strong Winds Play Havoc With the Punts of the Schoolboys—The Victory Somewhat of a Surprise.

Cutler.	Positions.	De La Salle.
Peil	Left end	McGinness
Hayden	Left tackle	Maguire
Wickes	Left guard	Phetan
Besles	Centre	Rafter
Nicoll	Right guard	McNally
Van Wagenen	Right tackle	Corrigan
Harbeck	Right end	Lynch
Curtis, (Capt.)	Quarter back	T. Brennan
Harris	Left half back	Tilford
Elmer	Right half back	E. O'Shea
Sands	Full back	Bears, (Capt.)

Cutler defeated De La Salle yesterday on Berkeley Oval, and won the interscholastic football championship. The score was 40 to 4. This was a surprise, because the De La Salle team was thought to be a very strong one, and while the Cutler boys expected to win they thought the score would be a small one.

It was anything but a pleasant day for football. A strong northwest wind swept over the ground and the thermometer was far below the freezing point. Every one on the Oval shivered, even the players, and no one was sorry when the game was over. About 1,000 friends and relatives of the players watched the contest, and cheered and danced in the covered stand trying to keep warm.

De La Salle won the toss and chose the goal at the northwestern end of the field. Cutler took the ball and had to play against the wind, which at times did more to drive the ball toward their goal than the combined efforts of the De La Salle players. Sands kicked off, but the ball only went about twenty yards. Brennan caught it, but was promptly downed. The De La Salles tried to go through the Cutler line, but failed, and when the Cutlers got the ball they had little trouble in working up the field, and after seven minutes' play Elmer made a touch-down. Wickes tried to kick a goal, but failed.

Sands was the next man to carry the ball over the line. He made several good gains around the ends, and was ably assisted by Harris and Elmer. After twenty-five minutes' play Harris secured the third touch-down, and this time Wickes kicked a goal, making the score at the end of the first half 14 to 0 in favor of Cutler.

In the second half Bears kicked off, and the ball was caught by Sands on Cutler's twenty-five-yard line. It was quickly rushed back, and Elmer made a touch-down, and Wickes kicked a goal. Bears kicked off again. Sands punted back, and the wind carried the ball over the goal line. The ball was brought out to the twenty-five-yard line. Bears punted, but the wind carried the ball back and it was downed by Cutler on the ten-yard line. Hayden made a touch-down. Sands made the next touch-down, and then the De La Salle boys braced up and worked the ball to Cutler's twenty-five-yard line, and then Bears made a good run around right end and secured the only touch-down for his side.

For Cutler, Hayden and Harris each made a touch-down, and Wickes kicked the goals.

The summary: Score—Cutler, 40; De La Salle, 4. Touch-downs—Elmer, (2,) Sands, (2,) Harris, (2,) Hayden, (2,) Bears. Goals from touch-downs—Wickes, (4,) Substitutes—Ludis for Lynch. Referee—J. Howland, Yale. Umpire—Elliott, Berkeley. Linesmen—Lefferts, Berkeley, and Hackett, Trinity.

The standing of the teams in the Interscholastic League follows:

FIRST SECTION.

Schools.	Games Played.	Won.	*Lost.
De La Salle	2	2	0
Columbia Grammar	2	1	1
Barnard	2	1	1
Hamilton	2	0	3
Condon	0	0	5

SECOND SECTION.

Cutler	3	3	0
Berkeley	2	1	1
Trinity	3	1	2
Woodbridge	2	0	2
Harvard	0	0	1

*By forfeit or otherwise.

NO TICKETS TO BE HAD.

Few New-Yorkers Will See Yale and Princeton Play Football.

The chances of New-Yorkers who are unacquainted with any of the students at Yale or Princeton seeing next Saturday's big football game are very slim, unless they stand on the bridge that overlooks Manhattan Field or patronize the stand that is being erected on Dead Head Hill.

A few tickets were sent back to the city yesterday and were put on sale at the Windsor Hotel, but they were snapped up as soon as they were exhibited. The storekeepers are likely to experience quite a loss through this. Many of them have laid in a big stock of emblems and ribbons in the colors of the two colleges, and they are likeyl to have them left on their hands until the next game, as very few will buy these emplems who do not go to see the game.

At Manhattan Field a gang of carpenters have been busy strengthening the stands and repairing the seats. The boxes at the north side of the field have been built, and a fence four feet high is being built around the field. The turf is in fine condition, and is rolled every day.

The teams will arrive in the city to-morrow afternoon. Yale will go to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and Princeton to the Murray Hill.

The line-up will probably be as follows:

Yale.	Positions.	Princeton.
F. Hinkey	Left end	Brown or Smith
Beard	Left tackle	Holly
McCrea	Left guard	Wheeler
Stillman	Centre	Riggs
Hickok	Right guard	Rhoes
Murphy	Right tackle	Taylor
L. Hinkey or Greenway	Right end	Trenchard
Adee	Quarter back	Ward
Armstrong	Left half back	Rosengarten or Reiter
Thorne	Right half back	Barnett
Butterworth or Letton	Full back	Bannard or Coeman

WILL NOT BE A "SLUGGING" GAME

Harvard and University of Pennsylvania to Play Fair Football.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 28.—The defeat at Springfield has not daunted the courage or enthusiasm of the men of Harvard, for they look upon the result as a combination of Yale's luck and the onesided decisions of the umpire and referee. The unanimous opinion is that the Harvard eleven outplayed the Yale team at almost every point, and that, too, with only three men, during the greater part of the game, who had over lined up before against a Yale eleven.

In one way was the Harvard team weaker than the Yale. The Yale men were readier to take advantage of Harvard's blunders, and, though they made as many misplays as the crimson, the latter did not pursue their advantage with the same quickness and alertness as the blue.

The men have been practicing every afternoon for the game with the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, to-morrow. "Charlie" Brewer's ankle still troubles him, and there is little prospect of his going into the game. Wrightington, too, is recovering but slowly, and bids fair to be deprived of a chance to meet the Pennsylvanians. Hallowell is in a comfortable condition, but he will be unable to play again this season. The team will therefore line up as at Springfield, with the exception that Emmons may go in at left end, Wheeler at tackle, and Hayes and Whittemore at half back. The team left Cambridge this morning, and the men will put up at the Hotel Metropole while in Philadelphia. The delegation from Harvard will not exceed 250 men.

Harvard has been congratulated by Pennsylvania in an official letter for her gallant struggle against Yale, and assured that Pennsylvania's men would meet the Harvard team in the best of spirit, and that no slugging or unnecessary rough play would be indulged in. Pennsylvania has agreed with Harvard that Umpire Moffatt's services will not be desired on Thanksgiving Day.

PRINCETON'S FINAL PREPARATION.

Even Team Work the Feature of the Practice—Bannard at Full Back.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 28.—The coachers who have been assisting in the preparation of the Tigers for battle against Yale Saturday were helped to-day by last year's full back, James R. Blake, who gave Bannard the benefit of his valuable experience. To-morrow the eleven will receive their final lesson in the tactics to be used. As the game is to be called at 2 P. M., it has been thought best by the authorities to have the regular practice take place at that hour instead of 12:30, as has been the custom.

Bannard played at full back and did good tackling. His defensive work is not up to the mark, and he is liable to fumble when catching punts. For this reason he will be played close to the line and the catching of punts will be left in the hands of Ward and Rosengarten, or whoever takes the place. It is thought by some that Capt. Trenchard will drop back when the opposing team is expected to kick. This move will not be resorted to, however, if the backs handle the punts successfully.

Brown and Rosengarten were both slightly injured to-day, but both are expected to be in condition by Saturday. The team work to-day was marked by an evenness which has not been accomplished heretofore. During the second half of second eleven kept the ball to practice the line in defensive play.

Juniors, 16; Plebs, 0.

'96, Second Class.	Position.	'98, Fourth Class.
Lincoln	Left end	Henryhan
Cantleman	Left tackle	Peterson
Morizbaugh	Left guard	Shockley
Marshall	Centre	Brown
Bissett	Right guard	Schofield
Kimball	Right tackle	Lenaldt
Tozier	Right end	Thorpe
Mustin	Quarter back	Rutledge
Dean	Right half back	Johnson
Henry	Left half back	Bissell
Palmer	Full back	Woods

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 28.—The first of the series of games to determine the class championship at football at the Naval Academy took place this afternoon between the Second and the Fourth Classes. This will be followed on Saturday by a game between the First and Second Classes, and the victorious teams in these two contests will, on a day yet to be named, play each other, the winner being the champion.

The "Plebs" played a plucky game, and several times had the ball so well up in the field of the juniors that their backers thought they might score, but those hopes were not realized, the game of one half only, ending 16 to 0, in favor of the Second Class.

Doctors to Play Football.

The football teams of the Columbia College Medical Department and the Long Island College Hospital of Brooklyn will battle for the football championship of the local medical schools at the Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, this afternoon. The game will be called promptly at 3 o'clock. The contest will be interesting, as the two teams are well matched and have been playing in very good form.

The line-up will be:

Columbia.	Position.	Long Island.
Sutphen	Left end	Salmon
Tiedeman	Left tackle	McCullom
Penny	Left guard	McCabe
Luiz	Centre	Munson
Hobdy	Right guard	Love
Grant	Right tackle	Phelps
Gilton	Right end	Dunty
Wilson	Quarter back	Tamson
Stiles	Left half back	Piano
Monarty	Right half back	Gormly
Ellis	Full back	Van Valkenburg

Five tally-ho coaches have been engaged by the Long Island College students to take them to the field. They will leave Brooklyn at noon and will drive all the way. There will be several coach parties of Columbia men as well.

Capt. Knipe Will Play.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—Capt. Knipe will probably be able to play against Harvard to-morrow. He will be at left half back. There has been some doubt as to whether he would be able to stand the strain of a game, and even now it is not known whether he can last the whole match. After Thursday there is no other game for which it is necessary to keep the players in fighting trim, so that Capt. Knipe and the rest of the men are likely to play the entire match through unless absolutely disabled. This will send Gelbert to left end, and thus make the line-up against Harvard exactly like that of the Princeton game.

The only other man whose prime physical condition is doubtful is Right End Rosengarten, who is suffering with a severely-strained arm, received in the Cornell game. No news was received from the eleven at the Water Gap to-day, excepting that Coach George Woodruff was ill with intermittent fever.

Laurie Bliss of Yale will probably referee the game.

West Point Football Season Closed.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The football season here virtually ended with the Yale game. The cadets were greatly disappointed at the failure of Lafayette and Lehigh to keep their engagements. Both colleges wired Manager White that their teams had disbanded. How such could be the case in the light of subsequent events can scarcely be conceived. Both Lafayette and Lehigh have played since canceling their game with West Point.

After to-day the training table in the mess hall will be abandoned, and unless an outside team agrees to come here next Saturday, one of the best teams ever organized at the Military Academy will have no further chance to distinguish itself.

Brooklyn Schoolboys' Big Game.

The Polytechnic Institute team and High School eleven will play a game of football at Eastern Park to-day. This game is to the Brooklyn schoolboys what the Yale-Princeton is to collegians, and has always been a lively contest. The High School won last year, but the "Polys" have worked to win back honors this year. The grand stands have been decorated with the school colors. A big crowd is sure to be present. The line-up will be:

Polytechnic.	Position.	High School.
Chapman	Left end	Underwood
Barger	Left tackle	Griffin
Backus	Left guard	Weymouth
Lichtenstein	Centre	Brown
Crosby	Right guard	Moore
Dougherty	Right tackle	Neuhaus
Madden	Right end	Buell
Korke	Quarter back	Watt
Slocovitch	Left half back	Weightman
Moore	Right half back	Clark
Jones	Full back	Cohen

The game will be called at 2:30 P. M.

Football Games and Gossip.

—The Royal Blue Line trains from the Central Railroad of New-Jersey station, foot of Liberty Street, will take patrons of the Harvard-Pennsylvania football game to Philadelphia in quick time to-day. A special rate of $2.50 for the round trip has been made, tickets good to go and return on all trains on the 29th and 30th inst. The Harvard Club of this city departs on the two-hour flier, leaving here at 11:30 o'clock.

—The game between All-Philadelphia and the Cosmopolitan Association Football Club, arranged to be played in Philadelphia to-day, has been postponed owing to the Pennsylvania-Harvard game. The "Cosmos" instead will journey to Newark, where they will meet the Jefferson Club of that place.

—At the game this afternoon between Pennington Seminary and the New-Jersey Athletic Club at Bayonne, N. J., at 3 P. M., the linesmen will be given the authority of umpires. This ought to be a big check on rough play.

—The South Orange Field Club football team is preparing for a big contest to-day with the Yale University seniors' eleven, to take place on the former's grounds at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

—The Orange Young Men's Christian Association football eleven will play a game with the Roseville Athletic Association eleven on the Orange Oval this morning at 10 o'clock.

—The Bloomfield Cycling and Athletic Association and the Bayonne Athletic Club will pit their football teams against each other at the Glen Ridge Oval this morning.

—The South Orange Field Club second eleven and the Highland Athletic Club team will play football this morning at South Orange, beginning at 10:30 o'clock.

—The Cleveland Athletic Club will meet the Newark Academy in a game of football on the Lincoln Avenue grounds this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—Bayonne Field Club and Jersey City Field Club football elevens will play for the championship of Hudson County at 10 A. M. to-day at Bayonne.

—Trinity College and the team of the Laureate Boat Club will play at Troy this afternoon.

PLANS OF THE FENCERS.

Interest Shown in the Sport at Racquet Club—Coming Tournaments.

The increased popularity in fencing this season is being shown very clearly by the additional interest in this branch of sport among the members of the Racquet Club. This club has always numbered among its members some of the best-known amateur fencers in this country, and, although of late years they have not appeared prominently as contestants in inter-club tournaments, they keep up their skill, and before the close of the present season some of them may be seen in the various matches.

H. K. Bloodgood and Eugene Higgins, who, a few years ago, had a high rank among the champions of America, are still active fencers in the club, and undoubtedly could hold their own with the acknowledged experts at the foils. W. T. Lawson is another who is one of the most active of the Racquet Club's fencing coterie. As Chairman of the Gymnasium Committee of the club he has charge of the fencing department, and is endeavoring to instill an extra amount of vim into this branch this season. Fencing is really more popular at the club this year than last, and several new men have been added to the number already practicing under Prof. Gouspy's instruction.

Prof. Gouspy has been with the club for three years. The fencing season at the Racquet Club was practically opened two weeks ago, and the men are now gradually getting in shape for the club tournaments, two of which are generally given during the year. The first will probably take place about the middle of December. The most active of the fencers at present are: W. T. Lawson, H. K. Bloodgood, Eugene Higgins, L. J. Francke, Whitney Warren, Cecil Baring, Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., and W. Mackey.

One of the most interesting fencing events to be held in this city will be the second annual tournament of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association, which will be held this season, as it was last, in the rooms of the Racquet Club. This will take place in the Spring, probably in April. The Columbia College boys are now practicing actively for this event, and Prof. Gouspy is instructing them in all the fine points of the art. They have been practicing in the gymnasium of the old Manhattan Athletic Club, but will have to move out as soon as the new Manhattan Club formally takes possession. The college is now fitting up a gymnasium in an old building at Fifty-first Street and Park Avenue. This will contain all the appliances necessary for regular gymnasium work. The fencers will be well provided for. The students hope to enter a team which will have no difficulty in winning the championship. It now rests with Harvard, she having won it last year.

Fitzhugh Townsend is the Captain of the Columbia fencers. L. M. Lawson, who made the best individual record last year, will probably be among the Columbia fencers again, as he is still in college. At present the Columbia fencing contingent consists of fifteen men, most of whom have had considerable experience.

Next month the second handicap team tournament of the fencers' club will be held. The first took place a few days ago, and was the first contest in this city under the new rules, as previously mentioned in The Times. In speaking about the new rules, W. Scott O'Connor of the Fencers Club, said that the members, so far as he had heard, were very well pleased with them and considered them a great improvement over the old ones. In the coming team match the men will be rehandicapped, and final awards for position made after the third match.

The ladies' classes at the Fencers' Club are already well under way for the Winter, and the membership is considerably larger than last year. The ladies meet three times a week, in the morning, and Prof. Vauthier, the club maitre d'armes, is their instructor. The fencing season has opened remarkably well, and it promises to be full of activity from now until Spring.

Affairs of the Cricketers.

The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan District Cricket League had a largely attended meeting at the Cricketers' Club on Tuesday night, representatives from the following clubs being in attendance: New-Jersey Athletic Club, J. L. Reid; Staten Island, F. T. Short; Manhattan, D. A. Munro; Brooklyn, A. A. Adams; Morris Park, Jerome Flannery; Paterson, Valentine Bliss; Victoria, J. Campbell; New-York, E. A. Smith; Harlem, W. Fenwick, and St. George's Athletic Club, F. J. Davidson. The clubs unrepresented were the Columbia and Kings County St. George.

In view of the recent formation of the New-York Cricket Association some expression of opinion was expected regarding that project, but, as the league had received no official information on the subject, the matter was not once alluded to in the meeting, although one of the members showed a list, after the meeting, which contained the names of no less than eleven clubs which had signified their intention of joining the new organization. The matter of the protest against the amateur standing of J. West of the Paterson Club, who won the bowling prize in the first section, was settled after a full explanation from V. Bliss, the Paterson delegate, who indicated how the misunderstanding arose.

The committee appointed to arrange the smoking concert for the presentation of prizes reported that they had not yet decided upon a date, but that the affair would take place about the middle of December.

Racing at St. Asaph.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $250. Six and a half furlongs. Modereno, 103 pounds, (Sims,) 7 to 20, won; Buckeye, 110, (Fean,) 9 to 1, second; Truepenny, 110, (Doggett,) 12 to 1, third. Redtop also ran. Time—1:24.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; purse $250. Six furlongs. Kilkenny, 109 pounds, (Keefe,) 7 to 1, won; Trump, 104, (Penn,) 12 to 1, second; Uncle Jim, 102, (Banks,) 10 to 1, third. Bauterer, Bonaventure, Warpeak, Gov. Fifer, Blondy's Victim, Florinda, Willie McAuliffe, and Runyon also ran. Time—1:14½.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; purse $250. Seven furlongs. McIntyre, 101 pounds, (Simms,) 3 to 5, won; Blacknawk, 96, (A. Brown,) 4 to 1, second; Blue Garter, 96, (O'Leary,) 15 to 1, third. Gallatin also ran. Time—1:30¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; purse $250. Six furlongs. Vocality, 99 pounds, (O'Leary,) 7 to 1, won; Forager, 105, (Murrell,) 8 to 1, second; Ass, 100, (Finnegan,) 7 to 5, third. Ruby, Bordelais filly, Little Ella, and Irogien gelding also ran. Time—1:17½.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; purse $250. Seven furlongs. Major General, 105 pounds, (Griffin,) 4 to 1, won; George Dixon, 108, (Sims,) 3 to 1, second; Thurston, 108, (Doggett,) 6 to 5, third. Tiny Tim, Blue Mass, and Diabolys also ran. Time—1:30.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; purse $250. Six furlongs. Andrews, 100 pounds, (Lambley,) 6 to 5, won; Elise Morrison filly, 95, (Griffin,) 11 to 5, second; Navahoe, 105, (Crane,) 13 to 5, third. Meteor, Boothroyd, and The Scalper also ran. Time—1:17¾.

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—A lawyer-farmer who lives in Southern Florida, and who is spending his annual holiday in New-York, says that horse dealers here are quite ignorant of the kind of horse which is best adapted to farmwork in that State. On his farm he uses twenty horses, and experience proves, he says, that such animals as are employed for draught work in the metropolis are almost worthless in Florida. A pair of fifteen-hundred-pound "chunks" which he bought here last year and shipped to his farm did not last six months, notwithstanding every care was given them. Florida is so sandy that these heavy animals become leg weary by carrying their own weight and soon lose their appetite, whereas horses taken from here that weigh from 1,000 to 1,100 pounds soon become accustomed to the deep roads and do not mind it at all. Some of the Florida farmers have had very satisfactory results with horses bought from street car lines at prices varying from $40 to $60. These horses are always more or less sore in front, but that does not prevent them from doing good work in the country. In fact, after a few weeks they seem to outgrow the soreness and are just as good on the farm or on the sandy roads as if they were sound of foot.

—Dr. W. Seward Webb, Secretary of the American Hackney Horse Society, has sent out a circular to breeders and other owners notifying them that it is desired by the society to have all prizes won by hackneys recorded in the Stud Book. As entries to Volume II., A. H. S. B., close on Dec. 1, names and pedigrees of stock to be registered should be sent to the society's office, 51 East Forty-fourth Street, New-York, without delay. Telegraphic entry to be confirmed by mail may be made. Mr. Du Barry, assistant to Dr. Webb, says that the receipt of entries has more than come up to their expectations, and that there will be as many horses recorded in Volume II. as there are in Volume I. An interesting feature of the forthcoming volume will be a short history of the American Hackney Horse Society from its origin to date. In addition to giving what are known as local prizes, the new book will have a complete list of prizes won at the national horse shows. The next annual meeting of members will be held in January, following a Directors' meeting to be held on the same day.

—In addition to the Tattersalls sale of trotting stock in Madison Square Garden last week, several other notable transactions in trotters within the last few days have shown that the market in the neighborhood of New-York is in an improving condition despite the anti-betting amendment to the Constitution. At Troy a few days ago the stud of W. G. Howes was disposed of at public sale, and everything that could show speed sold well. The ten-year-old stallion Victor Wilkes, 2:33¾, by Victor Bismarck, out of Mattie Wilkes, by Colonel Wilkes, brought $3,600, going to Horace Ellis, Castleton, Vt. Victor Wilkes is the sire of Ruth Wilkes, 2:17½, and five other trotters with records below 2:30. The yearling filly Nellie Wilkes, a full sister to Ruth Wilkes, went for $1,500 to D. J. Whelan of Troy. Gladys Wilkes, a two-year-old filly by Victor Wilkes, sold for $1,100, and a dozen other promising young trotters brought surprisingly good prices.

—A successful sale was held at Flemington, N. J., a few days ago, this being the closing-out sale of W. N. Burgess, proprietor of East Lynne Stock Farm. The top price of the sale was $510, paid for a two-year-old filly by Quartermaster, 2:21¼, out of Carrie B., by Bayonne Prince, 2:21¼. The dam of this filly fetched $280; Ermea, a five-year-old, by Erelong, out of Lady Medium, by Happy Medium, went for $350; Zeluca, a three-year-old, by Epaulet, 2:19, for $200; Prince Gladness, a three-year-old, by Bayonne Prince, 2:21¼, out of Gladness, by Mounbritonian, 2:20½, for $300; a two-year-old filly, by Regal Wilkes, 2:11¾, out of Theo, by Le Grande, for $345, and a black gelding, by Bona Fide, for $205. The average for ten head of undeveloped colts, fillies, and brood mares was $272.

—The Parkway Driving Club has arranged a three-cornered sweepstakes race, to be trotted this afternoon on the half-mile track at Gravesend. T. L. Arthur's Fritz Wagner, H. Bellou's John Y., and John Hayes's George Sprague are the entries, and the stakes are $150 a corner. Admission is free. The race will be called at 1:30 o'clock.

—Central Park was deserted by equestrians yesterday, the raw wind which prevailed making this kind of exercise most uncomfortable, particularly for women riders. In consequence the tan bark rings of the schools were well patronized.

—The imported three-year-old chestnut stallion The Seer, (63 A. H. S. B.,) by Vigorous, (1,215,) out of Queen of the Roses, (29 A. H. S. B.,) has been sold by Isaac W. Ives of Danbury, Conn., to Harry Plant of the same place.

—Thomas B. Hidden of Short Hills, N. J., has been proposed for life membership in the American Hackney Horse Society.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—There will be an all-day shoot to-day at Woodlawn, under the auspices of the New-Utrecht Rod and Gun Club. The Ferguson-Hegeman shoot will take place at 10:30 o'clock, and the contest for the Holiday Cup at 1:30 o'clock. On Saturday there will be a shoot for a special sweepstakes.

—The National Aletic Club will have a boxing tournament at the clubhouse, Bushwick Avenue and Cedar Street, Brooklyn, to-night. John P. Eckhardt will be referee. There will be contests in the 110-pound and 130-pound classes. The finals will be held on Saturday.

—De Oro, the pool champion, writes to The New-York Times that he is ready to accept Malone's challenge for a game, $500 a side, the game to be played in January, for the championship.

—Manager Hanlon will take the Baltimore Baseball Club to Texas for early practice next Spring.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 29.

Football.—Brooklyn High School vs. Polytechnic Institute, at Eastern Park, afternoon; New-Jersey Athletic Club vs. Pennington Seminary, at Bayonne, N. J., 3 P. M.; Cherry X. vs. Young Men's Christian Association, at Mott Haven; Harvard vs. University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; Lehigh vs. Cornell, at Ithaca; University of Virginia vs. University of North Carolina, at Richmond, Columbia Athletic Club vs. Boston Athletic Association, at Washington; Columbia Medical Department vs. Long Island College, at Columbia Oval; Bayonne Field Club vs. Jersey City Field Club, 10:30 A. M., at Bayonne.

Cycling.—International races at Madison Square Garden, morning, afternoon, and evening; Liberty Wheelmen's annual road races on Merrick course, Washington Wheelmen's Fall road races; bicycle races at Jamaica, 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.; College Point Wheel Club races, Broadway, Flushing; Gramercy Wheelmen's races, on Merrick course; Essex County Roadsters' races at Newark, 9:30 A. M.

Hare and Hounds.—Xavier Athletic Club run over Fort George course; New-York Athletic Club paper chase, at Travers Island.

Athletic contests at Red Bank, N. J.

Flushing Gun Club shoot.

New-Utrecht Gun Club shoot.

FRIDAY, NOV. 30.

Cycling.—International races at Madison Square Garden, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 1.

Cycling.—International races at Madison Square Garden.

Football.—Yale vs. Princeton, at Manhattan Field; Yale freshmen vs. Harvard freshmen, at Cambridge; United States Army Engineers, of Willett's Point vs. Company E Battalion Engineers, at West Point.

MONDAY, DEC. 3.

Bowling.—Manhattan vs. Bushwicks, at American Alleys, Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn; Kings County vs. Montauks, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Billiards.—Fournil vs. Gallagher, cushion carom match, at Maurice Daly's, 8 P. M.

HIGHWAYMAN INTIMIDATES TWO CLERKS

Two Robberies Committed by Him at Port Jervis—The Man Gets Away.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Nov. 28.—This town was startled this evening by two surprisingly bold robberies. Shortly after 7 o'clock a stranger entered the Western Union Telegraph office, on Pike Street. He pointed two revolvers at the head of John Duley, the operator, who was alone at the time, and demanded his money.

Duley threw his pocketbook in front of the robber, who then ordered him to produce the company's money. Duley took from a drawer a box containing some small change. The stranger declared that such a little amount was not worth bothering about. After cautioning Duley to remain quiet, he backed out of the room. President Benjamin Ryall of the Monticello Railroad, who happened along at this juncture, fruitlessly pursued the robber some distance.

About five minutes after this incident the stranger entered the drug store of Stephen St. John, on the same street, and repeated his performance. He demanded all the money in the place of Oliver Squires, the clerk, who pretended to obey. But he retreated to the rear of the store and fled through the back door to the street, giving the alarm. In the meantime the robber, covering two customers in the store with a revolver, secured the contents of one money drawer, about $5, and then disappeared.

By this time news of the daring robberies had spread all over town. The police and self-constituted vigilance committees diligently searched the streets in every direction, but without avail. About an hour later a man answering the description of the robber entered a lunch wagon a short distance from the scene of his first exploit, but, although the street was filled with people discussing the affair, he managed to escape detection, and subsequently ran off in the direction of Germantown.

The robber was about thirty-five years of age and of short stature. He was shabbily dressed and wore a slouch hat.

CHARGED WITH SWINDLING HIS CLIENTS

The President of the Boston Debenture Company Placed Under Arrest.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—President Olin Adams of the Debenture Investment Company, with its principal offices in the Equitable Building, this city, and in Dubuque, Iowa, was arrested to-day, charged with securing $3,000 by means of false pretenses.

It is alleged that the debenture company has been engaged in buying parcels of real estate of small value on which large mortgages have been placed, and put on deposit with the Equitable Trust Company, which simply certified that the mortgages had been deposited with it. The false pretense alleged against the President of the debenture company consists in giving a fictitious value to the mortgaged property on which the bonds sold investors were issued.

It is alleged that among the lots of land bought have been parcels in the suburbs which were worth but $200 or $300, and which were afterward mortgaged for many times their actual worth. Citizens of other New-England cities and towns are said to have invested in the company's bonds, one man in Fall River, Mass., having, it is stated, bought bonds for which he paid $12,000.

Dr. Sanborn, the complainant in the case, says he bought two bonds for $1,000 each, and two for $500 each, secured by mortgage on land in Roxbury, which, he says, was represented to him to be valuable, but which he claims is practically worthless.

The company represented that it had a capital of $100,000, and is issued in all about $200,000 in bonds in three series, bearing interest at 6, 7 2-10, and 7¼ per cent.

They Will Fill Essex County Offices.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 28.—A slate was made out by the Republican Board of Freeholders at a caucus to-night. The county patronage will be distributed as follows: Auditor—ex-Postmaster Edward L. Conklin; Collector—Harry Keepers; County Physician—Dr. Washington; Jail Warden—William Bovet; Penitentiary Warden—Harry Stone. The positions pay from $1,000 to $3,500 each.

New-Yorker Killed in Rio.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28.—A cablegram from Rio de Janeiro to-day announces that Max Northman of New-York has been assassinated in that place. Northman was a coffee buyer, and represented a prominent New-York coffee firm. He had been in Rio about two years.

Boarders Wanted.

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1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

31st ST., 28 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; cuisine and appointments excellent; references.

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Furnished Rooms.

11 WEST 22d ST.—Rooms for gentlemen; newly fitted; bath same floor; connects Clark's restaurant, 23d St.

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CONTAINING 300 ROOMS, 100 OF WHICH WITH PRIVATE BATH. CONDUCTED ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS. LIGHTED ENTIRELY WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS. OFFERS FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS AT POPULAR PRICES.
LOUIS L. TODD, Proprietor. O. D. POTTER, Manager.

THE REBUILT
BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL
will offer a few
ELEGANT SUITS OF ROOMS
to
Permanent Families,
For the Winter only, on very reasonable terms. Will be open for inspection this week.
The very central location of the BROADWAY CENTRAL, and the facility of the Cable Cars to reach all points, make it central and convenient for all persons doing business in the city.
TILLY HAYNES, Proprietor.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18th ST. AND 4th AV., N. Y.
AMERICAN PLAN.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, having large rooms and a CUISINE OF THE HIGHEST GRADE. RATES REDUCED TO SUIT THE TIMES for transient and permanent guests. C. L. BRIGGS.

THE HANOVER,
Cor. 5th Av. and 15th St.
A HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
Apartments furnished or unfurnished, with private service, if desired.
E. W. EAGER, Manager.

THE DUNMORE,
230 West 42d St.
European plan.
Furnished suites, with bath.
WILLIAM H. VALIQUETTE.

Winter Resorts.

The Mountain Park Hotel,
HOT SPRINGS, N. C.
Located about the centre of the GREAT SOUTHERN R. R. SYSTEM.
Only 24 hours from New-York by 4:30 P. M. train Penn. R. R. daily, with through Pullman cars. A most charming Resort in "THE LAND OF THE SKY," 1,800 feet elevation, surrounded by lofty pine-clad mountains, making it thoroughly sheltered from wintry blasts. The curative character of its justly-celebrated NATURAL THERMAL WATERS flowing through luxurious marble baths have a NATIONAL REPUTATION. The eminent physician, Dr. F. SCHUMAN LECLERCQ, with 10 years' experience at CARLSBAD, AUSTRIA, again in charge.
The Hotel is first-class in all appointments, with unsurpassed cuisine, under the experienced management of DOOLITTLE & BODEN. Mr. Boden may be seen at Windsor Hotel, N. Y., from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M. daily, or will call at residences of persons desiring information.
SOUTHERN IMPROVEMENT CO., Proprietors.
J. D. KEILEY, Prest., 19 Whitehall St., N. Y.

THE HOTEL BONAIR,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
Will open Dec. 15, 1894. This new and elegant hotel is situated in one of the most delightful sections of the South.
It stands on the crest of the hill's overlooking the Savannah Valley, three hundred feet above the City of Augusta, from which it is two miles distant. The climate is mild, bracing, and healthful, the average temperature in Winter being 54 deg., while statistics show that it is the driest atmosphere found in the United States, except at great altitudes. It is without question the finest climate in the South for those suffering from overwork or pulmonary troubles.
The hotel is elegant, in its appointments and liberal in its management, while its cuisine and service are unsurpassed in the South. For information in regard to rooms or booklet, call or address C. A. LINSLEY, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York, until Nov. 25, 1894; after that date at Augusta, Ga.

Religious Notices.

AFTER YOUR HOME THANKSGIVING TODAY, please come, to-morrow evening, (Friday, 7:30) to the great Thanksgiving Turkey Supper to 400 unemployed workingmen, at St. Bartholomew's Mission, 42d St., 3d Av.; room for 500 visitors; come early; fine programme.
HENRY H. HADLEY, Superintendent.

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Thanksgiving praise service at 11 o'clock to-day. Sermon by the pastor.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV., corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services Thanksgiving Day, 20th inst., at 10:30 A. M.: Dr. Van Dyke will preach. The congregation of the West Presbyterian Church, 42d St., 5th and 6th Avs., will unite in these services.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Union Thanksgiving service, Nov. 29, at 11 A. M. Sermon by Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.—Thanksgiving service at 11 A. M. Sermon by Rev. Henry Everston Cobb.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Thanksgiving service at 10:30 A. M. Sermon by Rev. Alfred E. Myers.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Av., corner 45th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D.D., Pastor.—Thanksgiving Day service at 11 o'clock; subject—"Special Reasons for Gratitude in the Year 1894."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St.—Thanksgiving services. The pastor, Abbott E. Kittredge, will preach in the morning at 11.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Thanksgiving service, with sermon, will be held on Thursday, Nov. 29, at 11 o'clock A. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th AV., CORNER 53d St., Rev. Dr. Brown, D. D., Rector.—The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., LL. D., will preach Thanksgiving morning. Service at 11 o'clock.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway.

SUGAR TRUST'S NEW MOVE

Orders Issued for the Closing of Its Refineries.

PRESIDENT HAVEMEYER'S EXPLANATION

Congress Held Responsible — Congressman Warner Says the Trust Needs No Sympathy —Its Stock Falls.

Orders were issued yesterday by the Sugar Trust to close all its refineries in New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

This will throw several thousand men out of work, and afford them little cause for thanksgiving to-day.

According to a Reform Club statistician, there are about 9,000 employes of the American Sugar Refining Company throughout the country, but President Henry O. Havemeyer says there are 50,000.

The sugar market, owing to overproduction and war among the big wholesale grocers, has been very much depressed for several months. In anticipation of the passage of the new tariff law, every dealer laid in as large a stock of sugar as possible. As a result, the Sugar Trust was forced to economize and reduce its working forces. It was thought that the approach of Winter would improve business, but such has not been the case, it is said.

Another important feature of the case is the fact that on the assembling of Congress next month a determined effort may be made to pass the Free-Sugar bill, which has already passed the House and has received favorable consideration by the Finance Committee of the Senate.

President Havemeyer of the American Sugar Refining Company gave out the following statement yesterday:

"The sugar business has been bad for some months past. We have been hoping against hope all along, and tried to weather through the period of depression, trusting that business might improve and that we would soon be able to run our works to their fullest capacity, but everything was against us.

"The reaction that followed the passage of the Tariff bill brought about a dull season, and the war among the wholesale grocers in several sections of the country still further tended to demoralize trade. When to this was added the excitement of an election canvass and the general report that Congress would pass a free-sugar bill, making all sugars free, you can readily see that there were enough causes to compel us to shut down completely.

"But we ran our works up to the present time with a reduced force in the hope, Micawber-like, that something would turn up. Our faith in the future has failed us, and, beginning to-morrow, we shall shut down all our works in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. This will affect 50,000 operatives.

"We cannot do anything else. We are sorry for our men, and have been trying to ward off the blow all along. But the truth is, we have been running our works at a loss for several months past. And it's time to call quits now.

"The last Congress is responsible for the present situation, and if they pass the Free Sugar bill at Washington, as it is reported that they will, they will kill the sugar industry completely. Things cannot be much worse than they are now. There is very little difference between the prices of raw and refined sugar, and there is no reason or justice in continuing a business at a heavy loss.

"We must either have enough profit to cover the bald expenses of carrying on sugar refining or else go out of the business completely. We cannot compete with the wages paid in Europe, and our men could not begin to support themselves and their families at such figures. And yet we are asked to run our establishments with only the margin in refining that is to be found between the cost of raw and refined sugars, which is now a trifle less than half a cent a pound.

"No; the only thing for us to do is to shut down completely until there is a market for our goods and until we can see our way to pay expenses. And I can see nothing cheering or reassuring in the outlook at the present moment."

Congressman John De Witt Warner was seen at his offices in the Trinity Building yesterday afternoon by a reporter for The New-York Times. His opinion on the subject of the closing of the sugar refineries was given as follows:

"One is reluctant to assume inhumanity on the part of employers, but any one who has investigated the hardships to which the employes of the Sugar Trust are subjected, whose condition has been an annual scandal, can scarcely be surprised at learning that Winter starvation is to be added to Summer boiling.

"It is easy to imagine several reasons for the shut-down reported from the sugar refineries. In the first place, Congress is about to meet, and no time could be more opportune than the present for an attempt to plead poverty and thus melt the hard hearts of legislators who might otherwise think that the Sugar Trust can earn its own living.

"Again, the sugar market has been of late so glutted by the large production of the trust just before the Wilson bill went into effect that the members of the wholesale combinations in different parts of the country were breaking their arrangement and selling sugar at lower prices than those quoted by the trust. The shut-downs last month so stopped production that this surplus was much reduced. A short shut-down now will probably leave the country drained of sugar and enable the trust to get the wholesale grocers back into line at the same time that it is fooling Congress and keeping down the price of Louisiana raw sugar.

"The trust needs no sympathy. The apparent margin between raw and refined sugar has, to be sure, been small, but until very lately the main portion of the trust's sales since Sept. 1 have been of refined sugars, manufactured from raw sugars, which had been entered free, so that the real margin was about as large as under the McKinley bill. This talk of sugar being as cheap now as last year is misleading, for raw sugar is so much cheaper than it was then that refined sugar ought to be nearly a cent lower than it was a year ago. In fact, it is about the same price, so Mr. Havemeyer was right when he admitted to the Senate committe that the sugar schedule he wanted—and got—would make sugar about a cent a pound higher than under the McKinley bill."

Byron W. Holt, who is well versed in Sugar Trust matters, was seen at his residence, 135 East Sixty-fifth Street. He agreed in the main with Congressman Warner's views.

"I do not believe," he said "that the closing of the refineries by the Sugar Trust is done to influence legislation. I cannot believe that the trust would be so stupid. The simple explanation is that the grocers overstocked with sugar for a rise, and the surplus on hand at the time of the passage of the new Tariff act has not been exhausted yet.

"If it is true, as reported, that Senators Gorman, Brice, Butler and others have recently been in conference about the so-called "pop gun" bills, it is likely that the Sugar Trust's interests would be well enough looked after without any such foolish resort as closing the refineries."

Mr. Holt laughed at the idea of there being 50,000 employes thrown out by the shut down.

"Why, the Sugar Trust throughout the country," he said, "only employs about 9,000 men."

William F. Hull of the Reform Club agreed entirely with Congressman Warner's views, and said that every one must deprecate the action of the trust in throwing out so many employes at this time of the year.

William Dick, a member of the Sugar Trust, who lives at 156 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, said to a reporter for The New-York Times last evening:

"It is a fact that some of the refineries are to shut down, but just how many I cannot say. The reason is that we have a large stock of sugar on hand and there is no demand for it. It is useless for us to go on manufacturing sugar when we now have more than we can use.

"How long the refineries will be closed I do not know, but they will be started again just as soon as business picks up. In fact, we have been operating for some time at a loss.

"I see it stated in an afternoon paper that all the refineries are going to be closed and 50,000 men shut our. I hope The Times will correct this. Even if every refinery is shut down, there would not be 50,000 men shut out."

"How many men will lose employment by this action of the Sugar Trust?" the reporter asked.

"Oh, I suppose a great many, but no where near 50,000," responded Mr. Dick.

Mr. Dick also said that he was sorry that the Sugar Trust had felt compelled to close the refineries, but there was no use in running them at a loss, such as has been the case for some time past.

"Why," he said, "we have more sugar on hand than we will be able to use in some time. If business picked up and sugar sold quickly, we would soon run out of the stock, and then we would have to start the refineries again. I do not think the refineries will be closed for a long period, but just how long I do not know."

Several of the refineries on Kent Avenue Brooklyn, were lighted up last night, and the machinery was running, and the sidewalks in front of the refineries were crowded with trucks filled with new empty sugar barrels.

There had been average dealings in Sugar at the Stock Exchange yesterday, with slight fluctuations for a stock often active and swift, until the last hour, when rumors of bearish news reached the market. No one quite knew what form the news would take. It was commonly supposed that it might relate to the dividend, which should be declared next week. There was some talk also of closing one or more of the refineries.

This caused a brisk selling movement, the price being depressed quickly from 88½ to 86⅝. The market closed with a natural rebound to 86¾. Sugar had been quoted in the morning at 89¾. It lost 1¼ in four hours, and 2⅛ in a small part of the last hour. The net loss for the day was 2⅝, with sales of 62,282 shares.

Since Sugar is a stock in which operators expect unsteadiness, the reports in market hours and the subsequent announcement of intention to shut down the refineries brought out various versions and comments. Holders of long contracts were alone unanimous in wishing that they had unloaded. They saw in the news a purpose to depress the stock. Their only comfort was in hoping that bad news, if true, might work by the rule of contraries, as often happens, and hold the stock at about present prices. No one assumed to guess what the Directors might see fit to do regarding the dividend.

Common opinion has met with reversal through the course of Sugar. When the stock began to move downward from 114¾, the construction put upon the movement was that insiders wished to rid themselves of too much company. After a decline of thirty points or more, those who had guessed right originally tried again. They gave out that the insiders were again gathering in holdings. The stock advanced ten or twelve points. The news yesterday put guessing below par, and sent holders of the stock home with a hollow feeling around the median line, which their Thanksgiving turkey can hardly remove.

When the refineries were shut down in September the market was startled. When the stock had executed a proper manoeuvre at that time, the trust officers explained that there was always a shut-down at the close of the canning season, when the refineries were cleaned. Reports of another shut-down reached the stock market three weeks ago. They were forgotten when nothing came of them.

The report yesterday seemed to take Secretary Searles unawares. His first comment was, "We will simply lay off for Thanksgiving Day." When he heard what Mr. Havemeyer had given out, he became firmly non-communicative.

Views of Boston Refiners.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—One of the managers of the Revere Sugar Refinery said to-day:

"I have no definite information concerning the action or proposed action of any other refinery than our own. We are not concerned in any way with the New-York refineries. That a shut-down must come, and that soon, appears inevitable, but probably it will be of short duration. The trouble is overproduction and the fact that the dealers and jobbers have so large a supply on hand, far in excess of the demand. It is not long since we had a shut-down, and, in fact, it came immediately after the duty was put on."

At the office of the American Sugar Refinery, one of the officials attributed the proposed shut-down to the same cause as that suggested by Mr. Spaulding, but said he had no information from New-York concerning the same, and further declared that his concern would naturally receive it as soon as any in Boston.

WHAT THEY FEEL THANKFUL FOR

Lieut. Gov. Sheehan and Mayor Gilroy Glad They Are Alive.

Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan called on Mayor Gilroy yesterday afternoon. There was nothing of political interest in the visit.

Some one asked Mr. Sheehan what he had to be thankful for on this particular Thanksgiving Day. The Lieutenant Governor thought a moment, and evidently recent political events came quickly to his mind, for he said: "I am thankful that I am permitted to live."

Mayor Gilroy was asked the same question, and he replied: "I am thankful that I am alive, that the members of my family are in good health, and that I am going to lay down the care and responsibility of holding office at the end of this year."

Mr. Sheehan went to Buffalo last night to spend Thanksgiving at his home.

Woolen Mills Resume Operations.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Nov. 28.—The woolen mills on Water Street, employing about sixty hands, will resume on full time, after many months of idleness.

An examination of new styles of Furniture at FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St., reveals many improvements and marked reduction in cost.—Adv.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

TO HAVE A BRILLIANT STAFF

Men Whom Mr. Morton Is Choosing Will Have No Cheap, Burnished Epaulets, but Real Gold.

As Governor-elect Morton progresses with the making up of his official staff, the stars, ribbons, golf sticks, anise-seed bags, and favors for the german swell into a brilliant rainbow of promise, and bid fair to surround the social end of his administration with a halo as bright as a sunset sky.

Among those who are likely to have places which will entitle them to write "Col" before their names are Lispenard Stewart, John Jacob Astor, and Archibald Rogers.

Mr. Stewart can lead the german with a fascinating grace that is one of the charms of his statesmanship. Mr. Astor, it is said, is preparing to bring the administration some gold lace that is real, and to add lustre to the two years' term by a display of epaulets on which real refined gold will glitter in the place of the usual cheap, burnished things that adorn the usual staff officer.

Mr. Rogers adds the accomplishment of being able to "ride to hounds" after more anise-seed bags in a given time than any other of the band of bold hunters that dash madly through the jungles of Westchester County in pursuit of this species of game.

Mr. Rogers is reckoned a good fellow in the half dozen or more clubs of which he is a member, and he is a genial host to such of his friends as are privileged to enjoy his hospitality at Coleman Farms, in Hyde Park. He has made ventures in politics before.

Several years ago he was the Republican candidate for Assemblyman. No one questioned his integrity, and he and his friends made preparations to invade the Democratic stronghold for a victorious fight. It appeared that he was making a good fight until a group of Westchester County farmers came together to discuss the political situation. As the story is now told, two or three warmly indorsed Mr. Rogers. Finally another joined the group.

"'Spose yer goin' ter vote fer Rogers, ain't ye?" asked one.

"Darn sight, I will," said the man addressed.

"Why not?" was asked.

"Why not? Why, he's one of them doods that's been chasin' these ere anise-seed bags all over this county. A hull squad of them chased over my fields like mad t'other day, breakin' down fences an' tearin' up turf to beat thunder. Went straight through my patch I sowed down to herdsgrass, an' made a reg'lar path where there won't never be a spear on it grow. An' fer nothin' but one of them aniseseed bags! Darn sight, I'll vote for him."

It turned out that some other farmers thought they had a grievance of the same nature, and the word spread like a prairie fire through the farming section of the district, and, in the end, Mr. Rogers was ingloriously defeated for the Assembly.

It has been semi-officially announced that ex-Collector B. O. Flagler is to be appointed Chief of Ordnance. This is one of the really important places on the staff. The Senate must confirm the nomination. It is a two-year office, and the one who holds it is constantly on duty, having charge of the "purchase, sale, preservation, issue, and return" of military property, the care of arsenals and armories, and, with the Adjutant General, acting on numerous boards, and being assistant in charge of the State Camp at Peekskill. The salary is $2,500. The office has been held by Joshua M. Varian since Jan. 1, 1886.

Political experts were guessing last night that ex-Congressman W. C. Wallace of Brooklyn would be the coming Judge Advocate General. Col. James M. Varnum has a considerable backing for this place.

WEDGED BETWEEN TWO ENGINES

J. T. Shanley, an Eighth Avenue "L" Road Fireman, Seriously Injured While Cleaning His Locomotive.

John T. Shanley, twenty-five years old, of 198 Edgecombe Avenue, a fireman in the employ of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, was seriously injured yesterday morning by being caught between two engines in the engine yard of the elevated road, at One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue.

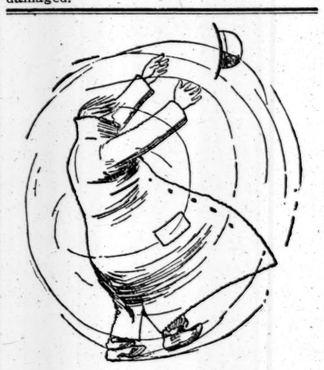
His left shoulder blade and leg were fractured, his head and left arm were lacerated, and he probably received internal injuries.

He was fireman on Express Engine No. 159, which was detached from a train and run into the yard a few minutes after 9 o'clock. At the time of the accident Shanley's engine was standing on a siding leading to the roundhouse. He was at work cleaning the engine, when Engine No. 76, in charge of Engineer William Tate, backed from the main track to the siding next to the one on which Shanley's engine stood.

Engine N. 159 was not far enough past the junction of the two tracks for No. 76 to pass. Engineer Tate did not see this until the two engines were almost together. Before he could reverse his lever, Shanley, who was standing on the outside of his engine next to the side track, was caught and wedged between Tate's engine and his own.

Tate reversed his engine almost instantly, and the injured man fell unconscious beside the track. He was at first thought to be dead.

He was taken to the station platform at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and thence to Manhattan Hospital, where his condition is said to be serious. The employes in the engine yard say that Tate was not to blame. The engines were not damaged.



Warm ulsters for the football game and all Winter; but look out! no cotton in the lining!

Stores closed to-day; come to-morrow.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

Deutsch & Co

Fifth Avenue. Cor. 22d St.

Removal Sale.

Grand Bargains.

Our Trade-Mark in Every Garment Guarantees Quality, Style, Fit, & Finish.

Everything Equal,

Our Prices Defy Competition.

Fitting Free of Charge.

Driving Coats.

Golf Capes.

Short Jackets.

Theatre Capes.

Dinner Gowns.

Velvet Bodices.

Chiffon Waists.

Crepon Skirts.

Moire Skirts.

Theatre Crowns.

Hats and Bonnets.

We have an extensive & very choice stock of Imported Model Gowns, also our own make. Every garment made over silk foundations, & we fit every garment without extra charge.

Deutsch & Co.,

5th Ave., cor. 22d St.

YESTERDAY'S WEDDINGS.

Gray—Verdenal.

A fashionable and very pretty wedding took place at noon yesterday, when Miss Blanche Edelin Verdenal was married to Lee C. Gray, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dominique F. Verdenal of 180 West Eightieth Street. The Rev. Dr. Taylor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament officiated.

The house was prettily decorated with chrysanthemums and various other flowers.

The bride, who is a charming and petite blonde, wore a gown of white satin, with a trimming of natural orange blossom garlands, and carried a bunch of orange blossoms and lilies of the valley.

D. Chapman of San Francisco acted as best man.

On their wedding tour the newly-married couple will be joined in New-Orleans by Mr. and Mrs. William Forsyth, the latter formerly Miss Verdenal, and after spending several weeks in traveling through the South, Mr. and Mrs. Gray will return to Fresno, Cal., where Mr. Gray and the Forsyths make their home. The bride is from California, her parents having lived in San Francisco for a number of years.

The bride and bridegroom received many handsome gifts from the following friends: Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Tichenor, Mr. and Mrs. David Welch, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Metcalf, Gen. John T. Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rosener, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine P. Snyder, Miss May Newcombe, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Wilcox, Mrs. R. Deane and Miss Deane, Miss Marie Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Howells, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. McConnell, and Mr. and Mrs. M. H. De Young of San Francisco.

Among the guests at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Valentine P. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kemp, William M. Smillie, Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hess, Isidor Wormser, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Condit, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rosener, Miss Condit, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Pearson, F. A. Hammond, David S. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Metcalf, Miss Metcalf, Gen. John T. Cutting, Gen. and Mrs. William C. Heppenheimer, Mrs. Clara Catherwood, Miss Catherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Wilcox, James R. Keene, Edward G. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Levy, Mr. and Mrs. David Welch, Miss Kiernan, Mrs. R. C. Newcombe, Miss Patterson, the Rev. Dr. C. Taylor, Miss Miller, A. C. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Raymond, H. J. Grant, John W. Chapman, Joseph Clarke, Charles D. Chapman, Miss Hibberd, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Cowles, Frederick Cowles, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Evans.

Ten Eyck—Breckinridge.

St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church was the scene of a pretty wedding yesterday afternoon, when Miss Laura Breckinridge was married to John Conover Ten Eyck.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford, rector of the church, officiated.

The bride is a daughter of J. Cabell Breckinridge of Louisville, Ky., and Mr. Ten Eyck is prominent in business and social circles in this city. He is a member of the University and University Athletic Clubs and of the Rockaway Hunt Club. He was graduated from Princeton in 1885.

Majestic's Passengers Disappointed.

The White Star Line steamship Majestic, after a stormy passage, arrived at Quarantine yesterday afternoon at 2:45 o'clock. For the weather that she encountered, she made a remarkably fast passage, consuming but 6 days 4 hours, and 33 minutes in her trip across.

The Majestic had 275 cabin passengers. They expected to have their baggage examined last night, as they reached the pier at 4:30, but, as the Treasury Department has made an order that no baggage shall be passed by the Customs Inspectors after sundown without a special night permit from the Collector of the Port, and as no such permit was on hand, not over one-quarter of the passengers were fortunate enough to get their baggage passed.

Mrs. Lamb's History of New-York.

Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., publishers of Mrs. Lamb's valuable "History of the City of New-York," have made a material reduction in the price, so as to place it within the reach of all interested in the welfare of our city. The following letter from Dr. Parkhurst shows how he appreciates this work:

Sirs: In reply to your note of Nov. 21, permit me to say that I am fortunate in being the possessor of Mrs. Lamb's two volumes of the "History of the City of New-York."

There is no work, so far as I know, that rivals it, or even approaches it, as a textbook of information touching the history of our city. At this time, when there is so deep and general an interest in municipal matters, I wish there could be created a sentiment in behalf of the earnest reading and patient study of just such a work as Mrs. Lamb's long and wide research has given to the public. I think we could all of us render better service to our city if we were more familiar with its antecedents. Yours very sincerely,

C. H. PARKHURST.

FISCHER PIANOS.

Established 1840. Nearly 100,000 now in use. Received Highest Award World's Fair, Chicago.

NEW SCALE, NEW AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS, IN OLD MAHOGANY, WHITE MAHOGANY, (with or without Brass Ornamentations,) BURLED OR CIRCASSIAN WALNUT, OAK, and many other woods.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS IF DESIRED. TO RENT, ALSO EXCHANGED.

FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS, 110 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 16th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—A new bill will be introduced to-day by the Takewaza Imperial Troupe of Japanese now performing at the Grand Central Palace. The only feature of the old bill retained is "All Right's" dramatic "Slide for Life," with which each performance closes. The "Slide for Life" was first introduced in Paris some years ago by a clever Japanese acrobat, who eventually lost his life while performing the feat.

—The Health Inspectors yesterday seized several carcasses of beef at the abattoir of the Union Beef Company, at First Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. The animals came from Orange and Monroe Counties, N. J., and were believed to be infected with tuberculosis.

Michael J. Walsh, sixty years old, of 29 Third Place, Brooklyn, while going on board of a Hamilton Ferry boat, in this city, was crushed against the guard span by a truck and received contusions of the breast and ankle. Friends took him home.

—James Cullen, a laborer, of 68 Leroy Street, while trying to board a freight train at Greenwich and Canal Streets yesterday morning, missed his footing, fell between the cars, was run over, and died within an hour at the Hudson Street Hospital.

—Mr. Haynes will provide a grand Thanksgiving Day dinner at his Broadway Central Hotel for those who do not wish to dine at home. Visitors can secure dinner tickets at the hotel for 75 cents.

—Battalion Chief Short was thrown from his wagon yesterday morning into a trolley pole at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue while going to a fire. His head was severely cut.

—Thanksgiving Day service at the First Presbyterian Church, Twelfth Street and Fifth Avenue, will be conducted at 11 o'clock this morning by the Rev. Howard Duffield.

Brooklyn.

—Tom L. Johnson of Clevland, Ohio, has begun a suit in equity in the United States Circuit Court against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. He claims damages for the use of a trolley fender, which infringes on a patent issued to him June 16, 1891. He also wants a mandamus preventing the company from using the fender.

—Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has denied the application of James Allen for a mandamus to compel the Board of Apportionment in Richmond County to appoint him as an Assessor on the ground that he was a veteran.

—John H. Burtis filed his bond as a Commissioner of Charities and Corrections yesterday. The amount is $10,000, and the bondsmen are William Berri and Alfred J. Pouch.

—Collector of Internal Revenue A. Augustus Healy yesterday demanded the resignations of Capt. George N. Deck, Randolph Fuller, A. May, and R. Wells, to take effect Dec. 1.

—Daniel Freel, a fireman attached to Truck No. 2, has been retired upon half pay. He has been ill for months. He was appointed a fireman in 1883.

—Governor-elect Levi P. Morton has been invited to attend the fair of the Twenty-third Regiment, at its new armory, on Friday night.

—Justice William J. Gladding of the old town of Gravesend is a candidate for the Police Justiceship in the Thirty-first Ward.

Long Island.

—Mrs. Andrew De Bevoise of South Street, Jamaica, awoke at an early hour yesterday morning and discovered a burglar in her bedroom. Mr. De Bevoise is not only a sound sleeper, but is also deaf, and he did not hear his wife's cries of alarm. They were heard by a son, however, and, revolver in hand, he rushed into his mother's room. As he entered the apartment the burglar opened a window and leaped to the ground, a distance of fifteen feet. Young De Bevoise fired two shots after the flying thief, but neither took effect.

—A syndicate composed of prominent New-York and Brooklyn men who are interested in the Austral Hotel Company and Electrical Construction Company, are endeavoring to secure a franchise from the Islip Town Board for permission to run a trolley line from Brentwood, a Winter resort among the pines, to the south side of the island and thence to Babylon. The road will open up a large area of undeveloped property.

—Michael Fanning of Union Course, while crossing the Long Island Railroad tracks near his home Wednesday night, was struck by a train and instantly killed. He was formerly a New-York police Sergeant.

Westchester County.

—The Rev. Robert L. Kemp, colored, of Milford, Conn., who had been indicted for assault in the first degree in attempting to shoot Samuel Levine in Mount Vernon, was yesterday acquitted. He came from Milford to Mount Vernon to visit his father-in-law last October. They stopped in Levine's place and had some whisky. As they were going away Levine said they had not paid for the drinks. Kemp drew a revolver, and, it is alleged, snapped it at him, but it did not go off. This was denied.

—Policeman John Irving of Sing Sing yesterday morning arrested William Sawyer on a warrant charging him with forging the name of Mrs. Oscar Miller to an order for a suit of clothes on a local dealer. Afterward, it is said, he forged a check for $66 with the same signature, which he had cashed at Y. P. McCaffrey's grocery. Then he disappeared. He was found yesterday near Mount Kisco and arrested. He is held for the action of the Grand Jury.

—The young people of the Sing Sing Presbyterian Church held a sociable on Tuesday evening, and instead of having refreshments themselves, as usual, each brought articles of groceries and provisions for the poor of the church. One young man brought a live chicken, which created much amusement.

—The Grand Jury found no bill against Maggie Sheehan, who shot and killed her brother William, at Croton Dam, ten days ago. They took the view that she acted in self defence, and that the shooting was justifiable.

—Andrew Rohr the crack pigeon shot of Sing Sing, has been elected Commodore of the Ossining Yacht Club, of which he has been one of the most active and enthusiastic members.

—A draft of fifty prisoners was sent from Sing Sing Prison to Clinton Prison on Tuesday night.

Yonkers.

—The evangelistic services conducted by the Rev. B. Fay Mills and his assistants, the Rev. Mr. Fleming and Dr. F. B. Sprague, have opened auspiciously in the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church. All the Protestant pastors of the city are interested in the revival and attend the services.

—The Post Office will be open to-day from 7 to 10 A. M., and the carriers will only make the early morning delivery. All mails will depart on schedule time. The office door will be open for the accommodation of box holders until noon, and also from 6 to 8 in the evening.

—The Yonkers Bicycle Club will have two runs to-day. They will leave Getty Square at 9 o'clock and go on a "blind" run, which is something similar to a paper chase. A short run will take place in the afternoon, starting at 3 o'clock.

—Mayor Peene yesterday opened proposals for the purchase of City of Yonkers assessment bonds of the par value of $17,500, 4 per cent. interest, maturing Feb. 1, 1896. The bonds were awarded to the Yonkers Savings Bank at 100.66.

—By the breaking of a coupling in the shafting in the sizing room of the Waring hat factory yesterday morning about three hundred hands had to stop work. The break will be repaired by to-morrow.

—There will be a football game for charity at the Y. M. C. A. grounds this morning at 10:30, Yonkers Lawn Tennis Club eleven against the Crescents of Harlem.

—The Leo Association will have an entertainment and dance in Teutonia Hall this evening.

—The net proceeds of the Messiah Baptist Church fair were about $150.

—George R. Mursick of Nyack has been visiting Yonkers friends.

—The Minuet Circle had a dance in Wiggins's Hall last evening.

Dividends 5, Not 85, Per Cent.

In its report yesterday of W. Bayard Cutting's testimony before the Tenement House Committee, The New-York Times quoted the dividends of the Improved Dwelling Association as 85 per cent. Mr. Cutting writes that dividends have been regularly paid at the rate of 5 per cent.

SPECIAL SILK SALES.

Commencing to-morrow and continuing until January 1st, we shall hold a Series of Special Silk and Velvet Sales that will be of surpassing interest. No goods will be offered that are not of a thoroughly reliable character.

Black and Colored Dress Silks in all the various makes and qualities. Novelty Silks for day and evening wear. Skirting, Lining Silk and all the various types will be included in the several sections of our departments, both on the Main Floor and in the Basement.

Ladies wanting Silks for immediate or prospective use will find this a tempting opportunity.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Hilton, Hughes & Co.

Successors to A. T. Stewart & Co. B'way, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

Thanksgiving Reading that Will Be Found Very Profitable.

No sale was ever so opportune as the disposal of our entire wholesale stock at retail; just when everybody feels the necessity of making every dollar go as far as possible. It opens to the public the largest amount of fine merchandise ever collected under one roof, in this or any other country, at prices way under manufacturing cost, and with our guarantee that everything sold is the best of its kind.

Toys. (Basement.)

We have been forced to quadruple the space allowed this stock. It is the most varied, the most interesting, and the best selected for every purse ever collected. All little boys and girls are welcome. Goods purchased now will be held for Christmas delivery if so desired.

China Dept.

Superb display of BRIC A BRAC, including rare designs from every well-known pottery of this country and Europe.

Austrian China Dinner Sets, richly hand decorated; were 30.00..... 17.87

Linens.

8-4 Bleached TABLE DAMASK, 1.00 quality, at..... .69 cts.

1.25 quality, at..... .98 cts.

Fine HUCK TOWELS, 24x42; were 30 cts..... .18 cts.

2½ yd. wide Linen Sheeting; was 1.25..... .79 cts.

Blankets.

A 5.00 strictly all-wool, 10-4 Blanket..... 2.95

A superb 7.00 CALIFORNIA..... 3.98

A 2.75 Silkolene Comforter..... 1.69

Ladies' Cloak Dept.

Mnfr's entire stock of Ladies' fine warm

Chinchilla Jackets,

latest cut—most approved—26 and 40 in. long,

18.50 22.50 27.50

(They are worth double those prices.)

Carpets and Rugs.

Superior VELVETS, Parlor Patterns, matching ⅝ borders, were 1.25..... .78 cts.

10 wire TAPESTRIES, with borders, were 90 cts..... .59 cts.

7,500 RUGS, foreign and domestic, all grades and sizes. ORIENTALS in great variety. JAPANESE DANTSU RUGS at 1-5 value. 3,500 yds. MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLES and CUT LENGTHS.

.35, .45, .55, and .65 cts.

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.

Ladies' Black COTTON STOCKINGS, opera length, were 6.00 doz. .33 cts.

Ladies' LISLE-THREAD Stockings, Black boots, co'l'd tops, were 1.00 pr..... .48 cts.

Children's Black ribbed wool Stockings, sizes 7 to 9, were 4.00 doz... .25 cts.

Furniture.

The positive announcement of the low prices we have made on Furniture has impressed trade everywhere. Our friends know that time spent on comparisons is wasted. Nothing mysterious about it—simply a question of putting the best possible goods out for the least money. A special feature now:

Mahogany 3-piece PARLOR SUITS at..... 35.00 and 42.00

Ladies' DRESSING TABLES and DESKS at..... 25.00

You double your money on each purchase.

Upholstery.

Tapestry COUCH COVERS, were 3.50..... 1.95

Handsome TAPESTRY, for furniture covering, portieres, or drapery; was 3.00 yd..... 1.10

Silk-faced TAPESTRY; was 6.00... 2.25

Silks.

Beautiful SILK CREPONS—"The Ragbag"—all shades and black; were 65 cts.; wholesale floor..... .29 cts.

Fine exclusive NOVELTY SILKS; were 4.00, 5.00, and 6.00; (rotunda)..... 1.98

Ladies' Shoes.

OXFORDS—kid, pat. leather, black, tan, red—finest 3.00 to 6.00 goods—odd sizes, in all widths..... .98 cts.

Established 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway, Cor. 31st St.,

Third Av., Cor. 123d St., New-York.

Four Brooklyn Stores.

Men like to be well dressed at Thanksgiving time, and turkeys don't.

We cater to the higher order, preferring to dress men and boys rather than gobblers and Spring chickens; though we have some tenderness for the latter, when they have some for us.

Speaking of the higher order of dressing, you should know our Tuxedo and Evening Dress Suits. You'll find they compare very favorably with those produced by the best tailors, and cost less than half.

We'd like you to see our $3 and $4 Derby Hats. They'll be interesting to the man who has been paying $5.

WATERS PIANOS

The great reputation which the Waters Pianos have maintained for FIFTY YEARS will be increased by the improved Waters Pianos of to-day. Their wonderful TONE QUALITIES are the exclusive products of special knowledge and long experience in piano construction.

Elegant Upright and Baby Grand Pianos in fine, light, and dark figured wood cases are offered at extremely low prices and on our new

3-YEAR SYSTEM,

granting three years' time without interest. A handsome stool and cover are given with each Piano, and no charge for delivery or boxing and shipping to distant places.

Old pianos taken in exchange at full value. Our store will remain

OPEN EVENINGS

until Jan. 1. Please call or send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO., 134 Fifth Av., near 18th St.

JOHN W. FLORA'S CLAIM

A Suit Begun Against the Longworth Heirs for $100,000.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 28.—In the United States Court to-day John W. Flora of Kentucky sewed the Longworth heirs for $100,000, and made the startling assertion that he is a son of the late Eliza L. Flagg. She was a daughter of Nicholas Longworth, the founder of the Longworth estate, and the head of the most aristocratic family in southern Ohio, which for ninety years has been the leader in all financial, social, and political affairs hereabouts. Mrs. Bellamy Storer, wife of the Congressman, is one of the grandchildren.

Flora asserts that he was born to Eliza L. Longworth in 1824 or 1825, and a few months thereafter Nicholas Longworth gave him to a Kentucky farmer named Flora, by whom he was raised. Miss Longworth married Flagg in 1839, and died in New-York about two years ago. In her later days she was eccentric, and bequeathed $300,000 to Greenwood Cemetery, to be used in erecting a monument and caring for her grave.

Flora claims that in Nicholas Longworth's will it was intended to provide for him, which, if construed as he claims, and his maternity established, makes the collection of his $100,000 an easy matter. The Longworths acknowledge that for two years they have been negotiating with him.

Black Persian

Best German (Saxony) Dye

Eton Jackets	$85
Coats and Jackets	100
Mantles	145
Capes	75
Collars	35
Collarettes	15
Boas	12
Muffs	6

And upwards.

C. G. Gunther's Sons, FURRIERS, 184 Fifth Avenue, New York. EST'D A. D. 1820.

CARPETS. FURNITURE.

No old, high-priced Stock can be found at COWPERTHWAIT'S, 104 West 14th St., Near 6th Av.

Thursday
Nov. 29-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

TO PROTECT LABORERS

Reform Needed to Save City Employes from Politicians.

MERIT OF THE BAY STATE'S SYSTEM

Dorman B. Eaton Explains the Civil Service Plan Which Has Met With Success in That State.

One of the changes in the management of city affairs which many people are anxious to see accomplished is a reform in the method of employing city laborers which shall take from district party leaders and politicians of all stripes the power of giving such employment as a reward for petty election work—often for nothing more than the laborer's vote—and shall protect the laborers from extortion on the part of the politicians.

Dorman B. Eaton, ex-United States Civil Service Commissioner, who for many years has given the closest study to matters pertaining to the public service, is especially interested in the problem presented by the employment of city laborers. He firmly advocates the system in vogue in Boston, and, because of his familiarity with its details, a reporter for The New-York Times was sent to him for an explanation of the method.

"I am willing to explain this matter," said Mr. Eaton, "although I have twice before brought the subject to the attention of the New-York public—once soon after the labor reform method of Boston had demonstrated its great usefulness, and again, three years ago, when several patriotic citizens were trying to secure a better law for street cleaning. They saw the need of the Boston system, but I think found Tammany would oppose a reform which would suppress its extortion from laborers; and Tammany's support was needed for the Street-Cleaning bill.

"The Legislature of Massachusetts in 1884 enacted a civil service reform law which followed as closely as the State Constitution would permit the provisions of the national Civil Service act passed in 1883. But it contained an additional provision for regulating the selection of laborers in the public service of her cities.

"This provision was promptly carried into effect in that year under the Civil Service Commission for which the act provided. The administration of this provision has been under a special bureau controlled by the commission. The significance of the results which have been obtained, and the nature of the reform itself, cannot be understood without some reference to the evils which attended the selection of laborers according to the old party spoils system.

"The labor system of Boston, to which I shall in the main confine my explanation, like the partisan spoils system of this city, was treated chiefly as a means for gaining party patronage and for extorting money from the applicants for labor for the benefit of the dominant municipal party.

"The laborers sustained much the same relation to politicians and municipal officers that vassals under the feudal system sustained to their lords.

No laborer could, with any prospect of success, approach the head of a municipal department for the purpose of securing employment unless he was indorsed by some politician, public officer, or party man of influence. The opportunities for employment were appropriated by politicians according to their influence.

"Further, there was a territorial apportionment of labor patronage. To every ward and district in Boston was assigned the privilege of selecting a certain number of the laborers to be employed. Representative officers of the dominant party claimed such a portion as they considered due to their influence or as they were able to command by intrigue.

"The laborer who desired to secure work had, in the first place, to make it appear that the section in which he lived was entitled to some representative in the labor service, and then that he had rendered such service to the dominant party or some of the politicians as entitled him to be selected—not by reason of his capacity as a laborer, but by reason of his services to the party or the boss.

"Persons of influence in the party, who had contributed money to carry elections successfully, claimed the right to have certain people—perhaps their broken-down household servants, poor relations, and party henchmen—foisted upon the labor pay rolls. The public, instead of obtaining the most efficient laborers for the wages paid, was compelled to take a class of unworthy, inefficient, and often disreputable laborers, whereby the expenses to the city were greatly increased.

"Thus, those put into the public service were inevitably servile electioneers in the interest of the dominant party and of the party leaders who had recommended them.

"It is hardly too much to say that the whole body of laborers in the municipal service of our great cities have been to a large extent deprived of their liberty and coerced into becoming servile electioneering henchmen. Politicians and office seekers habitually promise places in the labor service on the condition of being given assistance in the elections, I was assured in Boston, and I feel confident that the facts are much the same in New-York City—that from five to ten persons have been promised the same place, year after year, on the labor pay rolls, as a reward for serving the office seekers and their party.

"There had been in Boston for years, as there is now in New-York, a well-known practice on the part of politicians and great party officers of giving to laborers certificates stating the wish that they should be appointed, and these certificates have circulated among the laborers very much after the manner of due bills.

"This method of selecting laborers, it hardly need be said, has been in the highest degree demoralizing and corrupting in its effect upon the laborers themselves. It destroyed their independence. It made them the vassals of politicians and party managers. It lowered their self-respect. It degraded their political morality. It made them think that all administrations and all politics were corrupt, and that all selections for public service had their price.

"These laborers were habitually forced in every election to become servile electioneering agents, by which, perhaps, many elections have been carried. No laborer who found himself compelled to go to a Boston party leader or a Tammany Captain and get a certificate of recommendation, and give in return a promise to vote for the dominant party and bring as many of his friends as possible to the polls for the same purpose, could have any respect for the Government under which he lived. The whole sphere of party politics, to his mind, seemed one of bargain and sale, corruption, deception, and fraud.

"It was to remedy this condition of things, to enable those who would enter the labor service to do so in a manner consistent with their self-respect, to take city employment out of the corruption and despotism in which it was involved, that the Labor Bureau of Boston was established under the Civil Service Commission. The system is based upon the theory that every respectable laborer has, according to his capacity, an equal and just claim to share the privilege, if he can gain it by honest methods, of laboring for the public. But, inasmuch as all that might seek public service, where the pay is generally liberal, cannot enter it, there was an absolute necessity to provide some method by which a selection could be made in a just way.

"The civil service law had provided examinations for the selection of those most competent for the clerical service of the State and the city, and had to a certain extent provided examinations for testing mechanical qualifications. But below these grades there was a large number—perhaps 2,500 places in Boston, more than three times this number in New-York—for which examinations of the mental attainments of applicants were not necessary and hardly proper. The selections must necessarily be based upon some equitable principle without any form of examination, and such was the system established in Boston.

"It provides for a registry in books, carefully adapted for the purpose, of all those who may apply for employment in the labor service. These books are kept open as much time as is necessary for having registered in them a sufficient number of those seeking municipal employment. The names of these applicants are registered in the order of their application. The registration is regardless alike of mere influence and of party opinions, which avail nothing.

"The applicants set forth a few simple facts sufficient to facilitate the necessary inquiries concerning the kind of work with which the applicants are acquainted and to indicate what branch of the city service—bricklaying, ditch digging, or common labor—they wish to be employed in.

"In Boston during last year there were 2,192 persons registered upon the individual applications of laborers themselves. No recommendation by politician, public officer, or other person is required, and no such recommendation will be received. I have been seated by the registry books several times, and have seen humble laborers, unattended, secure their registry without assistance.

"At the time of the report for last year there were upon the Boston labor pay rolls 4,030 persons, and something like that number is usually kept upon the registry books. No person has a right to remain on the register for more than a year, I believe.

"Whenever a public officer authorized to employ labor desires to do so he must send a written requisition to the Civil Service Commission, whereupon there are certified to him in writing the names of twice the number requested, which are taken in their order from those standing highest on the registry list of the kind of laborers sought. From this certification the officer must make his selection of laborers.

"Each laborer is entitled to be certified three times, as he may possibly have been rejected because he did not seem to have the qualifications necessary.

"The public officer, if he finds any of the laborers incompetent, may dismiss them as freely as dismissals could be made before the reform methods were adopted. But he must certify in writing upon convenient blanks supplied by the commission the reason for each laborer's dismissal.

"These reasons, if he pleases to state them, may be the fact that the laborer is a member of a political party other than his own, but these reasons, being in writing, are kept among the papers of the commission and are open to public inspection. The officer who for inadequate or unjust reasons refused to employ or discharge one soon found, such was the temper of the laborers themselves, that it was very bad policy both for him and for his party. Discharges of laborers or refusals to employ them for partisan or other indefinable reasons are now very rare in Boston.

"Nothing has been more remarkable than the intelligence and unanimity with which the laborers themselves have comprehended the system established in their interest and have united in its support. The new system has superseded both party and personal favoritism in the selection and discharge of laborers. Attempts to get places for henchmen of politicians and poor, broken-down servants of rich men are unavailing. The laborers feel that their independence is respected.

"In Boston, during the year covered by the last report of the Civil Service Commission, 859 laborers were certified for employment, and out of that number 462 were employed. It has been made very clear that the new system has secured much more competent and worthy laborers than were formerly employed. For example, in Boston, during the year last referred to, only two-fifths of 1 per cent. of the laborers employed were discharged for bad habits.

"The new system has become so completely established and universally approved in Boston that no complaints concerning it are made either by public-spirited citizens or by the laborers themselves. It is regarded as the settled and salutary policy of the city.

"Of the 516 persons during the year already mentioned who either left the service or were discharged, 143 were dismissed for lack of work, 149 resigned or withdrew, 37 were transferred to other departments, 61 were discharged as incompetent or unsatisfactory, and only 17 were discharged for bad habits.

"After the new system had demonstrated its salutary effects in Boston, other cities in the State began to insist upon an enforcement of the same system in their labor service. It was established in Cambridge several years ago, and its effects appear to have been as beneficial there as in Boston. Cambridge has also caused the same system to be extended to the selection of firemen.

"In New-Bedford, during 1892, 604 certifications of laborers were made, and out of this number 416 were employed.

"It seems to be quite certain that an enforcement of this new system will be extended from city to city until the entire municipal service of Massachusetts is embraced in it.

"There seems to be no reason why this experiment of Massachusetts, if applied to New-York, should not be as salutary as it has been in Boston. It would do more, perhaps, than any single measure to destroy the corrupt partronage of Tammany Hall, to restore the self-respect of our laboring population, and to give them real independence while engaged in the public service.

A Real Estate Agent Arrested.

Ralph T. Cook, a real estate agent of 810 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Charles N. Peed of the Pierrepont Home, who charges Cook with larceny.

Mr. Peed owns the flat property at 503 Clinton Avenue, and he claims that he has been unable to get an accounting of the rents for the last year. He says that Cook acknowledges to owing him $813.64 for rents.

Cook pleaded not guilty to the charge of larceny, although acknowledging that he owes the money.

Her Life Ended by Poison.

Hermenia Levy, a Hungarian servant, twenty-two years old, took poison yesterday morning and died in Bellevue Hospital. She lived with her brother-in-law, Jacob Weiss, an upholsterer, at 159 East Fifty-second Street.

Fatally Kicked by a Horse.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Nov. 28.—Gilbert Young, aged five years, was fatally kicked by a horse while playing in his father's field to-day.

FOR THANKS AND CHARITY

Great Preparations for the Annual Feast of Rejoicing.

THE UNFORTUNATE NOT FORGOTTEN

Entertainments at the Missions and Hospitals, with Plenty to Eat —Services to be Held in Many Churches.

It is recorded that Gov. Bradford, after the first harvest of the colonists at Plymouth, in 1621, sent four men out fowling, "that they might, after a more special manner, rejoice together."

There is no reason to assume that the four men came back empty handed. Fowls were plenty then, and they probably filled their bags and proceeded to rejoice together, as per instructions.

That was the first formal Thanksgiving in this country. Under somewhat changed conditions, many thousands of men, and also of women and children, in this vicinity will rejoice to-day, some together and others alone. And in their styles of rejoicing there will be a variety that would cause Gov. Bradford and his four fowlers to express much amazement if they could observe them.

Great preparations have been made for the day, in the making of which turkeys may be announced, without fear of contradiction, to have had somewhat the worst of it. Churches have been decorated and saloons have achieved wonders in free lunches. Eccentric costumes have been thrown together by organizations of men peculiar to Thanksgiving Day and by boys who are not organized. Athletes have been training, especially football athletes, and their admirers have been preparing themselves by keeping their mouths shut that Thanksgiving Day may find their throats lusty and enduring.

But, however diversified the means of rejoicing will be, whether beautiful or repellent, there will surely be one thing to be thankful for. That is, that the mantle of gentle charity will be spread over this great city. It will show itself in divers ways, too, and the city will be the better for it, for one day, at least. Organizations formed to relieve humanity will exert themselves to the utmost. Employers—not all, perhaps—will give less consideration to their bank accounts than ordinarily, that their employes may be made happy by gifts of things to eat, such as turkeys, for instance; and, may be, in the atmosphere of good cheer that cakes and ale are said to generate, some enemies may become friends. The possibilities of Thanksgiving Day are enormous.

Some idea of how the poor and unfortunate will be entertained to-day can be gathered from the following announcements, which do not cover the whole ground, of course:

At the Five Points Mission, 63 Park Street, 850 little ones will have a Thanksgiving dinner.

The inmates of the Randall's Island House of Refuge will not only have turkey to eat, but they will hear music from their comrades, wise words from orators, and poetry from those who know how to interpret it.

The President and Board of Directors of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, have requested the honor of the presence of a great many persons at the inauguration of the new wing at 2:30 o'clock P. M., with the view of edifying them and the suffering inmates of the home. That they will be edified is shown by the distinguished names on the programme. They include Jacob H. Schiff, Abram S. Hewitt, Charles S. Fairchild, John E. Parsons, M. Warley Platzek, and the Rev. Stephen Wise. These gentlemen will talk, and music will be furnished by a chorus of sixty female voices, accompanied by members of the Metropolitan Orchestra.

Even the organization with the peculiar title "The Moderation Society's Free Ice Water Fountains," whose activity would seem to naturally lapse in this kind of weather, will do something that will give pleasure. It will distribute flowers among the missions and hospitals and in the "slums."

The Howard Mission will serve a children's dinner in Beethoven Hall, East Fifth Street, from 12 to 5 o'clock.

At the Home of the Friendless, 29 West Twenty-ninth Street, 170 boys and girls will be allowed to eat all they can, beginning at 12:30 o'clock P. M. After they have done their best as consumers, Ralph Wells, the Sunday school worker, will talk to them, and there will be singing by the children.

The young inmates of the Five Points House of Industry, at 155 Worth Street, will entertain themselves and many visitors in the afternoon by songs, recitations, and sketches, in which the "Kindergarten Tots" will be a feature. And after they have shown how clever they are they will go to the supper table.

The 5,000 children enrolled in the twelve industrial schools of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless will celebrate the day by eating turkey.

Other Thanksgiving Day functions will be held as follows:

The Collegiate Church at Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue and the Collegiate Church at Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue will unite in service at the latter's edifice. Its location was erroneously printed yesterday as Eighth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Service will be held in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Ninety-fifth street, near Central Park West, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M.

The Congregation Ansche Chesed will give to-night an entertainment and ball for the benefit of its relief fund at Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue.

The New-York Rescue Band will entertain 150 fallen women at the Mission Room, 17 Doyers Street, from 7 to 8 P. M., and then hold a Thanksgiving praise service.

A union Thanksgiving service will be held by the West End Synagogue and the Temple Israel Congregation of Harlem, at the former place of worship, at 4 o'clock P. M. A fine musical programme has been prepared.

Tickets have been issued, entitling their holders to free dinners at the kitchens of the St. Andrew's coffee stands, 281 East Broadway, from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M.

Thanksgiving service will be held at the Temple Atereth Israel, in Eighty-second Street, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Society of the Sixth Regiment Infantry, New-York Volunteers, will hold its annual meeting at headquarters, 70 East Fourth Street, at 4 o'clock P. M. After the election, clam chowder, &c., will be served.

The Post Office will be closed to-day after 10 o'clock in the morning. There will be an early delivery of mail in the morning in the business district. In the residence part of the city there will be two mail deliveries.

Wright Holcomb, School Inspector.

Mayor Gilroy yesterday appointed ex-Assemblyman Wright Holcomb an Inspector of Schools in the Fifth District, in place of Robert L. Luce, who was appointed last week, but failed to qualify. Mr. Holcomb is a lawyer and has an office in Chambers Street.

DWYER AND SCHILLING WON'T SAY

Whether They Will Make the Board of Aldermen Republican or Democratic Is Still Unsettled—A Tammany View.

There is still a vast amount of uncertainty and interest about the organization of the new Board of Aldermen. Schilling of the Twenty-fourth and Dwyer of the Eighth, two so-called O'Brien Democrats, are the men upon whom the question of the organization of the new board depends, for without considering them there are fourteen Tammany men and fourteen Republicans.

With the two so-called O'Brienites either side can control the board, and the question is, Which side will get Schilling and Dwyer? There is a man named Wasserman, who is, probably by his own election, ostensibly in charge of the affairs of Mr. Schilling. Wasserman has been doing a great deal of talking. At one time he has said that Schilling was a Democrat and would be a Democrat "if fairly treated," and at another time he has said Schilling would stand by the people who elected him.

Both Dwyer and Schilling took the oath of office yesterday from Mayor Gilroy. Wasserman was with them in the Mayor's office. To reporters Dwyer, who owes his nomination partly to ex-Alderman Jaehne of 1884 "boodle" board fame, said that he was going to vote in the interest of his constituents. Asked as to whether that menat that he was going to vote in the interest of reform, he said it did, but when asked if he was going to vote in opposition to the Tammany men he said it was too early to discuss the situation, that he was going to vote for his constituents. Mr. Schilling said also it was too early to talk.

One of four of Tammany's most conspicuous leaders said:

"What is the use of talking about what Schilling and Dwyer will do or what they won't do? Let them act with the Republicans if they want to. The people have spoken, and that in favor of taking the City Government out of the hands of Tammany. If we had the Board of Aldermen and anything happened that they could attribute to that board they would charge it all to Tammany. Inasmuch as the election went as it did, I believe the Republicans should have all the responsibility of the new Board of Aldermen, and I don't see any reason why efforts should be made by Tammany to secure the co-operation of Schilling and Dwyer."

THE STATUE TO PETER COOPER

PARK BOARD ASKED TO PERMIT ITS ERECTION.

President Clausen Would Like to See All Park Railings Removed—Harlem Driveway a Nuisance.

Ex-Mayor Edson, representing a committee having the matter in charge, appeared before the Park Board yesterday and asked permission to place a statue of Peter Cooper in the small park at the junction of Third and Fourth Avenues, near Cooper Union.

The funds for the erection of the statue to the philanthropist were raised by popular subscription. Its cost is $40,000. The statue has been cast, and is in the foundry awaiting the inspection of the Art Committee of the board which passes on the artistic merits of proposed public statues.

Mr. Edson asked that the railing around the little park be removed. This brought up a subject that President Clausen has long had in view.

"I believe," President Clausen said, "that all park railings should be removed. They detract from the beauty of our parks, and make them look like private property. The parks are not properly policed. If they were we could remove the railings."

"If you tried to remove the railing from Stuyvesant Park there would be trouble," said Commissioner Bell.

"Why?" asked the President.

"Because the deed of gift states that it shall remain, and the heirs of Peter Stuyvesant would be glad to get the property back. They could do so if the deed of gift was not carried out."

"Don't you think we could get that permission?" inquired Commissioner Tappen.

"Not at all," laughed Mr. Bell, who added: "The railings at Mount Morris Park could not be taken down because the park is below the level of the street."

"When were funds raised for that statue?" asked Mr. Bell.

"In 1884 boxes were placed in public places for contributions," said ex-Mayor Edson.

"I remember them," said President Clausen. He then asked: "Who are the members of the present Art Committee?"

"The President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the President of the National Academy of Design, and the President of the New-York Chapter of the Institute of Architects," answered Secretary Burns.

The petition was laid over.

Then the journal for the last six months was read, on motion of Commissioner Bell. It took over half an hour.

A petition from residents of High Bridge and Morris Heights was then read. It was couched in denunciatory language, and said blasting was being carried on on the Harlem River Driveway at midnight. It set forth that the heavy detonation startled the residents from their slumbers, and that several invalids had their recovery seriously retarded by the blasts. Sometimes the ground trembled, and often the residents of the locality found their crockery smashed and cracks in the walls of their houses.

"How about this?" asked President Clausen of Contractor Cleary, who had been sent for.

Contractor Cleary grew indignant and retorted: "It is all false as far as I am concerned."

Then it appeared that the blasting was being carried on on the upper portion of the driveway, for which another contractor is responsible.

Chief Engineer Graham was asked if the blasting cracked the walls of the houses. He replied that he thought the petitioners exaggerated matters.

Commissioner Bell said: "No, they do not. One resident told me that his wall was cracked so badly that the contractor fixed it at his own expense."

"We will request the contractor to cease," said President Clausen.

"Now, I say to order him," said Commissioner Bell.

Commissioner Tappen moved to have Engineer Graham tell the contractor that he must stop the nuisance at once.

The board accepted an offer of six deer at $40.

Permission was given to erect a wooden house at the side of the lake in Central Park for the use of skaters.

The board then went into executive session. President Clausen asked why no word had been received from Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted regarding his acceptance of the position of landscape architect for the Harlem River Driveway. No explanation was forthcoming, so a letter was sent to Mr. Olmsted asking him to reply at once.

A Contradiction from Rome.

A private letter from an authentic source at Rome says the report of a change in the Apostolic Delegate to America and the appointment of Dr. Rooker, Vice Rector of the American College at Rome as Secretary to the delegate, is contradicted on authority.

BIDDEN GUESTS ABSENT

Some Men Not Present at the Dinner to Dr. Parkhurst.

POLITICIANS READY WITH A REASON

Not Willing to Hear Comments Upon Platt and Legislative Hints, They Say—Senator Lexow Laughs at the Idea.

The absence of some of the guests who had been invited to occupy seats of honor at the dinner to Dr. Parkhurst was a theme about which politicians talked yesterday.

The absentees included Governor-elect Morton, Lieutenant Governor-elect Saxton, Mayor-elect Strong, and Senator Lexow. Mr. Morton, Mr. Saxton, and Senator Lexow are close political friends of Thomas C. Platt, and Dr. Parkhurst has been of late saying uncomplimentary things about that well-known Republican politician.

It was this combination of circumstances which caused politicians to overlook the letters of regret which were sent to explain their absence, and bring politics into the incident.

"It is natural that men who are friends of Mr. Platt should not feel especially anxious to be present on an occasion where they are likely to hear such hot shot as Dr. Parkhurst has been pouring into Mr. Platt recently," said one Republican. "Further than that it was reasonably certain that some of the after-dinner speeches would touch upon legislation affecting New-York City, and as Mr. Morton, Mr. Saxton, and Mr. Lexow will have some part in that legislation, naturally they would avoid in any way seeming to commit themselves."

Governor-elect Morton attended Daly's Theatre while the banquet was in progress. Mr. Saxton was not in the city, and Senator Lexow, just home from Chattanooga, was suffering from a severe cold contracted while on his trip. He laughed at the idea that there was any politics in his absence from the Parkhurst dinner.

"I intended to go," he said to a reporter for The New-York Times, "but when I reached this city yesterday I had a touch of sciatic rheumatism, which prevented me from doing so. Dr. Parkhurst certainly deserves all the honor which can be shown him by the people of this city."

There are one or two points as to the proper way to reap the fruits of the recent victory in which Senator Lexow does not quite agree with Dr. Parkhurst. In his speech Tuesday night Dr. Parkhurst said he was in favor of a bill which would make a clean sweep of the entire Police Department "from the top down to the very bottom."

Dr. Parkhurst also said that Mr. Lexow, as Chairman of the committee which has been making the investigation, was the proper person to prepare a measure bringing about the changes in the department's management.

In this last particular Senator Lexow heartily agrees, he said, with Dr. Parkhurst. In the former proposition he does not.

"I believe the committee which has been conducting the investigation should be given an opportunity to prepare a measure making the changes in the department which seem best to the committee. It has given a great deal of time to the investigation and study of existing conditions. So it seems to me that the people should first give us an opportunity to prepare a bill embodying our ideas. If this measure should not prove satisfactory, then the people might say so, and there would be opportunity to change it. The majority would of course have the privilege of condemning our measure, and we should allow the majority to have its way without any question."

"What do you think of Dr. Parkhurst's proposition that the first thing to be done is to legislate the entire department out of existence from the top to the bottom?"

"I am not authorized to speak for the committee, and I do not know what the sentiments of other members are, but, speaking simply for myself, I think I would be opposed to that. It does not seem to me that it would be giving fair treatment to those who are honest and efficient men, and have withstood the temptations to dishonest practices which have made their associates rich.

"There are many absolutely honest men on the police force, I believe. Suppose there are 50 per cent., for example, who have done their duty. This number I take simply for purposes of illustration. It has been harder for this 50 per cent. to be honest and efficient because the other 50 per cent. has not done its duty. Now, to remove the entire force would be to an extent to put a stigma upon these deserving men, and, speaking for myself, I think I would be opposed to doing so. The men who are honest should rather be rewarded."

"Will the Lexow committee have concluded its investigation by Jan. 15, when, under the resolution of the Senate last Winter, the existence of the committee will terminate?"

"I hardly think so," said Senator Lexow, smiling, "but all that will be needed to continue our existence until the expiration of the life of the present Senate, one year hence, will be the adoption by the Senate this Winter of a resolution to that effect.

"The committee will meet on Monday, Dec. 3, without fail, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding."

"What line of inquiry will be taken up?"

"I do not want to indicate what the committee has on hand," said the Senator.

WILL PROBABLY CALL BYRNES.

Lexow Committee May Also Again Summon Sheehan Next Week.

The Lexow committee's sessions promise to be of even more than usual interest next week.

There is good authority for the statement that Mr. Goff and Mr. Lexow are preparing for the examination of witnesses who may make the last days of Mr. Goff's work the most entertaining and most important of all.

Superintendent Byrnes will, in all probability, be asked to take the witness chair some time during the coming week.

It is likely, too, that Commissioner John C. Sheehan may be again cross-questioned.

The Lawyer Wins from Morris.

A verdict for $250 was rendered yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Patterson against William C. Morris, formerly proprietor of the Hotel San Remo.

The plaintiff in the suit was Francis J. McLoughlin, a lawyer, and the amount recovered is for services rendered by Mr. McLoughlin to Mrs. Morris in a suit for separation brought by her against her husband.

The Morrises have been in the courts frequently on acount of their marital troubles. They were married in August 1892, and now live apart.

The Astor Tramp Indicted.

The Grand Jury yesterday found an indictment against John Garvey, the tramp who slept in the Astor bed. The charge is burglary.

The butler employed by John Jacob Astor appeared as the complaining witness. Mr. Astor did not go to the jury room.

MANY DOCTORS LOSE THEIR COATS

Clarence Hall Believed by the Police to be the Sneak Thief—The Japanese Minister a Victim.

The police think they have caught the sneak thief who has made a specialty lately of stealing overcoats from physicians in the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Thirtieth Police Precincts.

The prisoner is Clarence Hall, colored, twenty-three years old, of 221 East Ninth Street, who was arrested on Monday night for stealing an overcoat and a bunch of keys belonging to Dr. Edward Bagne of 63 West Forty-eighth Street. The keys were found in Hall's possession. He was remanded in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday until to-day in order to give other losers of overcoats an opportunity to identify him if possible.

The overcoat thief, who is believed by the police to be Hall, was probably formerly in the employ of a physician, for he appears to have been well informed regarding doctors' houses and movements. It was his custom to call at the house of a physician at dinner time and send in his card. While the servant was absent he would steal an overcoat from the coat rack and make his escape. In this way about a hundred physicians have been robbed of valuable overcoats during the last two months.

One of the most recent victims was the Japanese Minister, who dined last Saturday evening at the house of Dr. Fritz Schwyzer, 100 East Fifty-eighth Street. In the evening a man who is believed to be Hall called, sent in a card, and stole the Japanese Minister's overcoat while the servant was absent, as well as one belonging to Dr. Schwyzer.

Capt. Straus of the Twenty-fifth Police Precinct reports that forty-three doctors in his precinct have been similarly robbed, and a like number of victims is reported in the Twenty-second Precinct. Several doctors in the Thirtieth Precinct also report that they have lost their overcoats.

Dr. Mortimer of 241 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Dr. O'Brien of 269 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street described the sneak thief, and their descriptions fit Hall exactly. The police think Hall had a confederate, who disposed of the coats, but he refuses to talk. He was never arrested before, it is said.

IN THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE

REFORM IN RESPECT TO PART OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FORCE.

Scientific and Technical Persons to be Put Under the Operations of the Civil Service Laws.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Secretary of the Interior has requested the Civil Service Commission to prepare an order for the President's signature to include the scientific and technical force of the Geological Survey in the classified service.

Should this order receive the indorsement of the President, it would affect a large number of officers heretofore provided for, although some of them failed to be appropriated for in the last Congress, as the result of the fight perennially made on the bureau. The list includes twenty geologists, twenty-four assistant geologists, six paleontologists, seven assistant paleontologists, two chemists, forty-nine topographers, and twenty-five assistant topographers. Many of these places are handsomely remunerated as Government offices go. The principal geologists receive salaries averaging from $2,500 to $4,000 a year, while the assistants draw, in many cases, salaries averaging $1,800 a year. Two of the paleontologists receive $2,000 a year each, while the topographers average $1,800, some receiving as high as $2,500 and $3,000 per annum, while the lowest salary paid is $1,200.

Since Mr. Smith accepted the portfolio of the Interior Department he has abolished two offices in the Geological Survey—those of the "executive officer" and the "editor," which paid, respectively, $3,000 and $2,600—as being unnecessary. The clerical force of the survey, like that of other bureaus of the Interior Department, is subject to the provisions of the civil service law, but there still remain a number of other places paying good salaries, which hardly can be included under the head of "scientific or technical."

Secretary Smith, in speaking of the matter, said that the extension had been decided upon after consultation with the President and after mature deliberation. He considered that if any branch of the Governmental service should be within the classified list it ought to be this scientific bureau, where old and experienced men were needed in office.

He said he would probably recommend that every branch of the Interior Department not now in the civil service be put within the classified service, as he thought such a system would be the best possible for the interests of the Government In the Indian service particularly, he said, civil service should obtain, and all positions be brought under the civil service law where it would not work to the detriment of the service.

The twelfth annual report of the Civil Service Commission will be handed to the President in a day or two, but will not be made public before next Monday morning. The commission will recommend the extension of the civil service to practically all of the posts under the Government that are not now in the list, and the Commissioners believe their recommendations will be approved.

ASKED TO BUY TURKEY FOR THE JANITOR

Father of a Brooklyn School Pupil Makes a Complaint.

Mayor Schieren has received a complaint from George P. Wilson, which reads as follows:

My children go to School No. 35, corner of Lewis Avenue and Decatur Street. They were notified by Teacher Valentine that they must each bring 10 or 15 cents to make a present to the janitor, Mr. Duncan, who receives a big salary from us taxpayers. Not this teacher alone, but every teacher in that school does it. If they can't bring the cash, some must bring cans of tomatoes, fruit, celery, turkey, or potatoes.

The cash received from four scholars goes to buy the turkeys, all for the janitor. If you should send somebody up on Wednesday afternoon or morning, you will think the school is a wholesale butcher or grocery store. The children are told that if they do not bring something the teacher will write down the names of all who bring, so that others will feel small in the eyes of the rest of the scholars. I understand the janitor does the teachers favors. If the teachers would ask their scholars to bring this stuff to give to some charitable organization or to any poor people, I would be only too glad to contribute.

Mr. Buttrick, Chairman of the local committee of School No. 35, has been asked to look into the matter.

Funeral of James S. Cushman.

The funeral of James S. Cushman, who died suddenly Sunday night, took place yesterday at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, in West Twentieth Street. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; the Rev. Brady E. Backus, D. D., of the Church of the Holy Apostle; the Rev. O. S. Roche, St. Peter's Church, and the Rev. Alban Dickey, Trinity Chapel.

The pall bearers were William H. Philipp, Frederick Sturges, Howell Barnes, Peter B. Taylor, J. Jurgenson, E. B. Talcott, William H. Taller, and E. O. Reed.

TRIED TO BLAME TRINITY

Ownership of Unfit Houses Unjustly Charged Against the Church.

BUILDINGS OWNED BY THE ACCUSER

Finnegan, the Tenement-House Commission Witness, Merely Leases the Land from the Church.

At the last session of the Tenement-House Commission a statement was made by a witness that very seriously reflected upon the Trinity Corporation. An expert investigator of the committee reported upon the condition of the tenement houses at 83 and 85 Charlton Street. The buildings are at the corner of Hudson Street and are of the old-style three-story-frame type. The report, as submitted to the commission by the Secretary, was about as follows:

A house unfit for human habitation. The walls are cracked and the floors sag. The whole place is incredibly filthy. The flagging of the yard is out of repair and in its sunken places filthy liquids gather, while refuse is strewn everywhere. In one of the upper rooms three-quarters of the side wall fell and came near to seriously injuring one of the unfortunate tenants. The floors of halls, apartments, and stairs are incrusted with filth. The two school sinks in the yard are in a hopeless condition. The walls of the apartments are infested with bedbugs and other vermin.

This report being read, a witness named Finnegan was called to the stand. He was the reported owner of the property.

"Are you the owner of this property?" he was asked.

"I am not," he replied. "I have it only on a two years' lease. It is owned by Trinity Church."

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford and the Rev. Percy Grant, who were present, were very much surprised at this statement, especially when the witness added that when he leased the property from the church it was in very much worse condition that at present.

A reporter for The New-York Times called yesterday upon Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, who acts as the real estate agent for the Trinity Corporation, at 187 Fulton Street.

"The best answer that I can make to this," he said, "is that the buildings are not owned by Trinity Church. We are, therefore, in no way responsible for the alleged bad condition of affairs. We do own the ground, however, on which they stand, and Mr. Finnegan has a two years' lease of it. Some time ago Mr. Finnegan purchased the buildings from a man named Hollander. He leased the ground from us for a period of two years.

"We inspected the property at the time, and found it to be in fair condition, the same as other old-fashioned buildings in that section. I believe that at our suggestion a rear building was torn down.

"As long as Mr. Finnegan pays his rent and taxes we have no right to act in the matter. Any alterations or improvements in the houses must be made by him. Trinity Church Corporation has absolutely no control over the buildings."

BROOKLYN'S CONSOLIDATION VOTE

Canvassed Returns Show that the Majority in Its Favor Was 2,904 in the City and 2,940 in the County.

The majority in Brooklyn in favor of consolidation is greater than was believed at first. The Board of Supervisors completed its canvass of the vote upon that question yesterday. In the city the majority was 2,904; in the county, 2,940.

The result by wards is as follows:

Ward.	For.	Against.
1	1,887	1,558
2	345	591
3	1,172	1,303
4	920	1,020
5	675	1,749
6	2,037	2,674
7	2,835	3,295
8	2,308	1,931
9	2,601	2,797
10	2,047	2,042
11	1,345	2,071
12	1,191	1,909
13	1,681	1,668
14	915	1,871
15	1,274	2,226
16	1,389	2,254
17	3,190	3,256
18	499	357
19	2,335	2,306
20	2,080	2,120
21	3,527	3,073
22	5,709	2,898
23	5,861	4,264
24	1,620	1,272
25	3,406	1,909
26	3,218	1,992
27	1,478	1,906
28	4,215	3,003
29	1,055	805
30	1,340	448
31	681	668
Total	64,830	61,926
Flatlands	225	189
Total	65,055	62,115
Majority in city		2,904
Majority in county		2,940

The members of the Consolidation League are positive that, should the people again be permitted to vote upon the question, it would be carried by a tremendous majority.

LOST HIS MIND WHILE ON A STUMPING TOUR

A Pennsylvania Politician Taken to a Madhouse for Treatment.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—An evening paper says: "R. Jones Monaghan, a prominent member of the Chester County bar and a well-known Democrat, has broken down mentally and has been placed in the Frankford Asylum for treatment.

"Mr. Monaghan, it will be remembered, disappeared about two years ago and took a trip around the world 'to escape the madhouse,' as he termed it. During the recent campaign Mr. Monaghan was a member of the Singerly party, and stumped the State. He later went to West Virginia and spoke in Chairman Wilson's district. It is supposed that the excitement of the campaign caused the breakdown."

His $2,000 Safe in the Bowery.

Policeman Bath of the Eldridge Street Station held his hand over his left coat pocket when he entered the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning with Charles Skidmore of 141 Nassau Avenue, Brooklyn, as his prisoner. The charge against Skidmore was intoxication. He was arrested on the Bowery Tuesday night.

"Fined $3," said Justice Feitner.

The prisoner smilingly paid the fine, and Policeman Bath took from his left inside coat pocket a big roll of bills.

"I'm glad you're relieving me of the responsibility," said the policeman, as he handed Skidmore the roll, which contained $2,000.

Skidmore said he had collected a bill in New-York for a large amount, and then hurried away.

Passed a Burning Bark.

The steamship Rosse, from Rio Janeiro, Nov. 2, which arrived here yesterday, reports that on Monday, in latitude 37 degrees 20 minutes and longitude 72 degrees 30 minutes, she passed the wreck of a burning bark.

The wreck appeared to be a vessel of 700 or 800 tons, and was burned away almost to the water's edge. On the two days previous, the Rosse encountered severe gales, and smashed her port lifeboat.

INTERESTS OF THE FARMER

Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture.

MARKETS FOR MEATS AND CROPS

Some Departures From the Ordinary Routine of Reports—Mr. Morton Looks at the Financial Question.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The annual report of J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, shows that the department has been very thorough in its care of the widespread interests in its charge. Mr. Morton evidently feels some pride in his work, for he says that while nearly a quarter of the appropriation has been covered back into the Treasury, "economy has not diminished efficiency."

The first subject treated is that of foreign markets for American farm products. England is looked upon as the best customer, with the imports of this year much larger than the year before, but not up to the average, due to restrictions imposed by law. Mr. Morton says:

Large proportions of the meat thus taken into England are sold in the retail markets of London, Liverpool, and other cities as "prime Scotch" or "English beef." Under that classification the butcher demands and secures a better price than he could with the meat known and sold as Canadian or American. This method is a splendid indorsement of the quality of American beef.

* * * The trade in live cattle between the two countries has been of the greatest advantage to the British people. During the six months of the year from March to September, when their cattle are fattening on the pastures, American steers are arriving in large quantities and of superior condition and flavor. Long ago it would have been generally admitted in England that American beef is superior, from March to September every year, to English beef produced during those six months, except for a certain national prejudice which is common to all countries.

If the American cattle are killed at home, properly dressed, and sent to Europe in a state of refrigeration, the cost of American beef will be reduced in all those markets. By killing at home and shipping only the dressed carcasses, bulk is compacted, value is enhanced, and the cost of transportation is reduced, so that the poor, who heretofore have bought offal, may be able to buy good meat instead.

This trade in dressed beef is almost entirely in the hands of American citizens. Their principal competitors are found in Australasia. The question whether more profit remains to the producer from shipping live beef cattle or carcasses to European markets is one which requires thorough investigation. At the present writing it is deemed probable that more advantage and profit will result to the American farmer from the shipment of dressed beef than from the exportation of live cattle.

European governments are constantly declaring live animals from the United States diseased. These declarations are sometimes made for fear of infection of their own herds, and at other times, it is believed, for economic reasons. If all American beef going abroad is shipped in carcasses, and it is all stamped "inspected" as wholesome and edible, by authority of the Government of the United States, it certainly can not be shut out afterward on account of alleged Texas fever, pleuro-pneumonia, tuberculosis, or any other disease. But if certain European nations continue to demand legally-authorized microscopic inspection of American pork, and require also veterinary inspection for beef, with Government certification to each, then why ought not the Government of the United States demand that all imports from foreign countries for human consumption—either edibles or beverages—must likewise be certificated by the authorities of those foreign Governments as wholesome and unadulterated before they are permitted to be sold in the United States?

Besides consuming such a vast proportion of the beef exported from the United States, the United Kingdom of Great Britain is likewise a voracious customer for American bacon, hams, and lard. Between 20 and 25 per cent. of the flesh food of the people of the United Kingdom consists of hog products. About 13 per cent. of those hog products comes from other countries, and 14 per cent. of the live cattle and dressed beef and mucton is also imported. * * * Our trade with Great Britain in hog products shows an increase of nearly 45,000,000 pounds this year. This, however, does not restore to us the position we occupied prior to the year 1893 as principal purveyor to Great Britain. Nor do the values make as good a showing as they should, for, notwithstanding the increase in quantity, there is a shrinkage in value of half a million dollars.

Mr. Morton finds the cause of this decrease in an English home supply of frozen meats, in the competition of Denmark, which studies English tastes, and in the inferior quality supplied by the United States.

From a recapitulation of the figures of the report Mr. Morton makes this statement:

This recapitulation shows that the United Kingdom paid to American producers during that year for breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, and tobacco more than $324,000,000. That is to say, the British market bought more than one-half of all the farm exports of the United States during that year. And a study of the world's markets demonstrates the fact to the producers of meat and breadstuffs in the United States that the United Kingdom of Great Britain furnished the largest demand for their commodities.

Secretary Morton evidently thinks that wheat will never be the best crop for the American farmer. He shows the falling off in exports and values. Russia and the Argentine Republic have too much advantage, especially in transportation charges. Corn he looks upon as a better crop, because of an ever-growing demand for that cereal, on account of the new uses to which it is constantly being appropriated.

For barley there is a steadily-growing demand in Great Britain. The report says:

Hard, firm, and bright grain barley from the Northwestern States and California commands higher prices than many European barleys. That kind of American barley is second best to the best-grade barleys of Smyrna, and is regarded among the best malting barleys in the British markets. The supply of the best quality of malting barley is limited, but there are States in the American Union which have great advantages for the production of the very highest grades of this cereal, and the market seems to be growing one into which American farmers can pour a large volume of remunerative products every year.

The farmer is told that England is a good market for apples, but they must be choice. He is also told that cider might be a good thing to send there. Figures are given showing a good demand for American horses.

During the year the department has entered upon two new lines of very important investigation. The first of these relates to grasses and forage plants, of which the report says:

It is proposed to search the whole civilized globe for grasses and forage plants which may be of value to the people in each section of the United States. It is hoped that in this way the quantity per acre of the hay crop in this country may be very materially increased and its quality improved. If, however, the hay production per acre in the United States is, as a result of this effort in behalf of agrostology, raised only 1 per cent., it is equal to an increase of $6,000,000 in the value of this single farm product.

The second line of investigation relates to agricultural soils and crop production. * * * From the careful examination thus far made of the soils of the so-called arid regions of Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado, Prof. Whitney is convinced that, with their present climate, and with improved methods of thorough preparation and deep cultivation, and with a careful selection and modification and rotation of crops, they may be vastly improved in the certainty and constancy of their agricultural productiveness. Prof. Whitney does not claim, however, that deep subsoiling alone can wholly obviate the necessity of irrigation, but he impresses the fact that irrigation is always expensive, and that there are vast areas of arid lands which can never be irrigated nor profitably farmed under existing methods.

The time is not remote when in all the arid and subarid regions of the Northwest deep subsoil tillage will be regarded as the only probably certain assurance against the loss of crops in long-continued drought. The farmers in these regions must soon come to understand that the deeper, in plowing, the soil and subsoil is stirred, with subsequent deep tillage of corn or root crops during the Summer, the greater the capacity for the storage of the rainfall and the less the liability of crop failure. Especially will this be demonstrated in the soils and subsoils of Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas, where there is so much of silt and so little of sand in the lands.

The space devoted to the Weather Bureau is largely filled with data showing the accuracy of its forecasts and their benefit to the agricultural and maritime interests. The report says:

Facts and figures have been quoted sufficiently in the foregoing to prove that the Weather Bureau, when it is properly and efficiently administered, may save to the American people, by its forecasts and warnings, many millions of dollars each year. And, as the utmost expenditure for the maintenance of this bureau at this time is less than $1,000,000 annually, the investment is apparently a paying one for all the people.

The various divisions give records of what they have. From one of them comes this warning:

Some species of beautifully-plumaged and useful birds are being exterminated in the United States to satisfy the barbaric demand for ornithological ornamentation of feminine headwear. By educating the public mind to a better understanding of birds, their interesting habits, and uses to man, this division is doing much to prevent this and other similarly cruel and senseless practices, which, if not arrested, will result in the total destruction of many of our most beautiful and useful American birds.

The Forestry Division, which has been investigating the strength of different timber woods and conditions which influence their quality, has also a protest to make. The report says:

Popular instruction as to the disastrous results upon adjacent agricultural valleys of the denudation of hills and mountains, should be given in every schoolhouse in the Union. Prof. Rothrock of Pennsylvania and Dr. Fernow, the chief of the Division of Forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture, have shown themselves efficient teachers and workers in this regard. The deforestation of the American Continent will practically be an accomplished fact within another century unless systematic and intelligent reafforestation be speedily inaugurated.

On the subject of publications, the report says:

In harmony with the report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1893, it is urged that the vicious system of promiscuous free distribution of departmental documents should be abandoned. Public libraries, educational institutions, and the offices of States and of the Federal Government might be furnished without cost, but from all individuals applying for the publications of the department a price covering the cost of the document asked for should be required. Thus the publications and documents would be secured by those who really desire them for proper purposes. Half a million copies of the Report of the Secretary of Agriculture are printed for distribution, at an annual cost of about $300,000. Many of these reports apportioned to members of the Senate and House of Representatives remain undistributed. Large numbers of the annual reports of this department have been found cumbering the storerooms at the Capitol and the shelves of second-hand bookstores throughout the country. All this labor and waste could be avoided if payment of cost price was demanded for all Government publications.

The subject of good roads has been under the care of Gen. Roy Stone, and the popular interest is shown by the fact that the bulletins have been in great demand.

Secretary Morton does not think much of the gratuitous distribution of seeds. He advises that no money be applied to this purpose, and says:

The extravagance and inutility of these disbursements are apparent to any person who will investigate the results of the expenditure. That the distribution is regarded with very little interest is evidenced by the fact that, taking 9,000,000 papers of seed, there is an average of five papers to each person, for it is safe to say that there were 1,800,000 citizens of the United States who received seeds out of this promiscuous distribution. Out of this number 940 persons acknowledged their receipt, and in those cases it was generally with a request for more seed. The State of Iowa sent 35 acknowledgments, Kansas 30, Connecticut 16, New-Jersey 2, Nebraska 3, New-York 62, New-Hampshire 5, Rhode Island 1. The other States indicate about the same degree of indifference, so that there are less than 1,000 acknowledgments by more than 1,750,000 recipients.

In view of the above, it is difficult to see how any practical statesman can advocate an annual disbursement of $160,000 for such a purpose. Educationally, that amount of money might be made of infinite advantage to the farmers of the United States if it were expended in the publication and distribution of bulletins showing, in terse and plain language, how chemistry, botany, entomology, forestry, vegetable pathology, veterinary, and other sciences may be applied to agriculture.

If, in a sort of paternal way, it is the duty of this Government to distribute anything gratuitously, are not new ideas of more permanent value than old seeds? Is it a function of Government to make gratuitous distribution of any material thing?

He concludes his report as follows:

It will no doubt prove a matter of infinite pride and satisfaction to the real farmers—the practical agriculturists—of the United States to learn that, out of the total exports of this country for the fiscal year 1894, including the products of the mine, of the forest, of the fisheries, of the manufactories, together with every miscellaneous commodity—amounting to $869,204,037—farm products aggregate a value of $628,363,038.

European markets and all the other markets of the world are demanding from the American farmer the very best quality of breadstuffs and meats. They demand them inspected, and governmentally certificated to be of the highest sanitary, nutritive, and edible quality. But farm products have only a specific purchasing power. They will only buy money of people who desire farm products. The farmer exchanges these results of his labors, which have a specific purchasing power, for money, which has a general purchasing power. It is important, therefore, to farmers everywhere that they demand money for their products which has the highest general purchasing power throughout all the civilized world. It is as vital to the American agriculturist that the currency of his country should be on the basis of the highest and most universally recognized measure of value as it is to the reputation of American farm products in all the world's markets that they be of the most desirable quality.

Would the $600,000,000 worth of farm products from the United States sold last year to foreign nations have been as remunerative to the American farmer if they had been paid for in silver as they have been when paid for in gold or its equivalent?

When the standard coin of the Republic shall be made of metal worth as much after it is melted as it purports to be worth in coin, and the mint value and the bullion value of all coined money is nearly the same, will not the American farmer and all other citizens become more permanently prosperous?

If the American farmer, laborer, and manufacturer are compelled by law to submit to the measurement of the value of the products of their efforts by a silver standard, will not the foreigner in buying those products always use the same measure? With his beef, pork, and cereals, the American farmer buys money, and why should he not demand as superlative quality in that which he buys as the domestic and foreign purchasers insist upon in that which he sells? If those buyers demand "prime" beef and "prime" pork, why should not the farmer demand "prime" currency, the best measure of value, the most fair and facile mediation of exchanges, in the most unfluctuating money which the world of commerce has ever evolved?

Lord Coleridge Makes a Pun.

From The London Daily Telegraph.

Lord Coleridge, in presenting the prizes and certificates gained by the candidates at the examinations held by the Metropolitan Centre of Trinity College, London, of which he is the Vice President, confessed that he had once composed a melody which had, happily, never been published, or probably he would not have been asked to take the chair on that interesting occasion. Nevertheless, he claimed a right to that honor as one who was passionately fond of music in every form, save, perhaps, when it emanated from a "German eleemosynary band" or a barrel organ, but he admitted a preference for the classics, and would rather hear "Bach often" than "Offenbach."

Charity, Not Candy, the Enticement.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

At a meeting of the officers and teachers of the First Presbyterian Sunday School of West Chester, Penn., Sunday, it was decided not to dispense candies among the pupils of the school this Christmas, as has been the custom for many years. Instead, the pupils will be asked to contribute staple articles for the poor and to assist in making their Christmas a happy one. This new order of things has been largely influenced by the belief that candy is not conducive to the health of those who partake of it.

Safe from the Earthquakes.

From The Baltimore Sun.

A cable message has been received at Baltimore from Mr. Charles M. Caughy of this city, the American Consul to Messina, Italy, stating that both he and his family are well. Mr. Caughy was at Messina at the time of the earthquake there, Nov. 16. The American Consulate was wrecked by the shock, and Mr. Caughy placed his family on board of a United States man-of-war, which put to sea and remained away until danger from the earthquake had passed.

WANTS TO BE KING'S NEXT FRIEND

Mrs. E. Webster Ross Comes Forward as a Claimant in a Famous Newport Suit—King Is Insane.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 28.—Mrs. E. Webster Ross, who from the first has been behind the effort to secure the release of Millionaire William H. King from an insane asylum, to-day for the first time formally identified herself with the now famous proceedings by filing a motion with the Clerk of the Supreme Court here that she be permitted to become a party in the action now before the court, which is an appeal from the Probate Court's appointment of George Gordon King as guardian of William H. King, his uncle.

Mrs. Ross desires to appear as Millionaire King's "next friend," in place of Caleb Eaton of Boston, deceased, and she claims to be a niece of King, and, therefore, an heir to his fortune. This latter claim adds a somewhat surprising feature to the proceedings, though Mrs. Ross avers that she is not related to the children of the late Edward King and Dr. David King, brothers of the millionaire, who are prominent in society.

The motion stands for a hearing Saturday. Judge Jere Wilson, late counsel for Madeline Pollard, has charge of Mrs. Ross's case.

TO BLACKEN THEIR FACES FOR CHARITY

Young Women Rehearsing for a Unique Minstrel Performance.

The successful minstrel performance given last season by the Young Ladies' Charitable Society will be repeated, with several novel additions, in the Lexington Opera House, Fifty-eighth Street, near Lexington Avenue, on the evening of Jan. 31, 1895.

The young women have already begun their rehearsals, under the direction of William J. Daly and Mr. Loney. Elaborate costumes are being especially designed for the occasion. The management of the entertainment has been placed in the hands of Mr. Herbert H. Levens and Prof. Henry I. Davis. Twenty pieces will furnish the music.

Miss Julia Feist will act as interlocutress. About fifty women will take part, and all will blacken their faces for the sake of charity. In anticipation that the performance will be as successful as the first presentation, when over 3,000 people attended, the management is making extensive preparations for the comfort of the large attendance expected.

The society is not quite two years old, but it has a membership of nearly 200. All moneys collected are distributed to the needy and distressed families of the city, irrespective of race or religion. There are only five gentlemen connected with the society. They act as a Board of Trustees, and attend to the business affairs of the organization. Further than this they have no voice.

The offices are held by the women, who receive no compensation for their labors. Each case of charity is personally investigated by the members, who render such aid as they see fit. One of the clauses in the constitution provides that no married women can be members, unless they were members before their marriage. This is the only society of the kind in New-York. Sessions are held every first and third Sunday afternoon, in the Terrace Garden meeting room, where all cases are brought before the society.

The recently-elected officers are: President—Miss Malvina Newman; Vice President—Miss Bertha Jacobs; Recording Secretary—Miss W. Dunkirk; Corresponding Secretary—Miss S. Wachenheimer; Treasurer—Miss Kate Goldstein.

One of the young women who is taking a leading part in the coming performance said yesterday: "The affair of Jan. 31, although termed by us a minstrel performance, will be far different from that of last season. The novelties introduced by our coachers will be thoroughly unique and a great gala night can be expected. The outlook for our success is so promising that we are now sorry that we did not engage a larger hall."

CRAZED BY HIS FRIEND'S TRAGIC DEATH

Jacob Kroner Could Not Sleep, and Jumped into an Excavation.

A well-dressed young man ran through West Twenty-third Street yesterday morning, and, before he could be restrained, leaped into an excavation in a vacant lot. He sank to his armpits in mud and water. He was rescued by a policeman and arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

In court the man said he was Jacob Kroner. He had been living for two years with William McMahon, who was run over and killed Sunday while getting a stick of candy which his little boy had dropped in the street. The death of his friend had preyed on Kroner's mind until he became crazed.

"I just walked round and round," he said. "I could not sleep. Then I ran and ran until I had to jump."

Kroner was committed to Bellevue Hospital for an examination as to his sanity.

FOGARTY'S CONFIDENCE WAS ABUSED

He Waited in a Saloon an Hour for the Arrested Bartender to Return.

Policeman Fogarty of the Second Inspection District brought Terence McConville, a saloonkeeper of 168 Eighth Avenue, before Justice Hogan in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of violating the excise law on Sunday.

McConville was arrested Tuesday night on a warrant. Fogarty entered his place Sunday. He found McConville behind the bar, and three or four in the place drinking. He put McConville under arrest.

McConville asked permission to look up the place. He went to the rear door, let all his customers out, went out himself, and locked the door. Fogarty waited an hour for him to come back. He applied Monday for a warrant. Justice Hogan held McConville for trial.

Two Governors Take a Walk.

From The Dallas (Texas) News, Nov. 22.

Gov. James S. Hogg and Mayor Barry entered the Grand Windsor yesterday morning. The Governor inquired of the day clerk: "Is Gov. Lewelling of Kansas here?" A few minutes later found the Governor of Kansas and the Governor of Texas together, and together they remained for about an hour in close conversation. The conversation over, the two Governors together walked out of the hotel. Each wore a soft, round hat, and the Governors were of almost the same height, but here resemblance ceased. The figure of the Governor of Texas inclines greatly to embonpoint; that of the Governor of Kansas is strongly muscular. The Governor of Texas wears a bland expression, approaching smiling; the Governor of Kansas has a serious, almost austere, look. The Governor of Texas prefaces his remarks with "By gatlins!" the Governor of Kansas with "By thunder!" The Governors together participated in the banquet given to the St. Louis excursionists at the Oriental, after which they separated, Gov. Hogg riding with the excursionists over the city and Gov. Lewelling visiting the commission houses with the view of establishing closer trade relations between Dallas and some cities in Kansas.

Why More Women than Men in Church

From The Baltimore American.

A clergyman read a paper Monday on why there are more women than men in the churches. There are two reasons: First, because the women have more time, and, second, because the women are better than the men. There is one more reason, but it is not material. There are more women than there are men.

A TINY BIT OF HUMANITY

It Weighed a Pound and a Half and Was Perfectly Formed.

From The San Francisco Call, Nov. 22.

One of the most infinitesimal bits of humanity was born in this city on Monday, the 5th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Romain. It weighed less than 1½ pounds. It battled in its poor little way just sixteen days, and was defeated. It died yesterday morning.

A. Romain, the father, is a tall, sturdy, athletic man, over 6 feet in height, and a native of Haiti. He came to the United States as Commissioner from his country to the World's Fair. After the close of the show in Chicago he came to San Francisco as Haiti's representative to the Midwinter Fair, and it was here, eleven months ago, he married. His wife is American-born, and very fair, and a strong and well-proportioned woman.

The little thing was a girl, and not nearly as big as the average doll. Its head was about twice the size of an English walnut, and its tiny fingers not so large as a parlor match. Its entire length was not 12 inches. Dr. T. I. Janes, the attending physician, easily held it in the hollow of one hand, and yet it was perfectly formed.

Stamps Charmingly High-Priced.

From The London Daily Telegraph.

One hundred pounds is a stiff price to give for an old postage stamp, but it was cheerfully paid at the sale conducted by Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper in the St. Martin's Town Hall, Charing Cross, for one described as a "Baden, first issue, 9k., green, error of color." This is stated to be the highest price ever realized for a stamp included in an auction. Among the other items sold were: India, 4 annas, red and blue, a strip of four, £25; Labuan, provisional 6c. or 16c., red, £14 4s.; Tellico Plains, 5c., red, unused, £26; British Guiana, 1851, 1c., a block of four, unused, £90; Western Australia, 2d, pale green error, £13; Great Britain, work anchor, 10s., unused, £20; Great Britain, work anchor, £1, unused, £22; Tuscany, 3 lire, yellow, £27; Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperforated, £16; Mauritius, post paid 2d., blue, a pair, £42, and Newfoundland, 1s., orange, £90.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS—COOK.—By two girls; one as chambermaid and laundress; the other as cook; in private family; best city reference. 237 East 28th St., Collins's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and to do sewing; good references. Call, 10 to 12, at 174 West 98th St.; ring Coyle's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in private family; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Wednesday, at 115 West 53d St.; ring Noble's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or parlormaid; highest references from last employer. 108 West 39th St., Lewis's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid or waitress. 421 West 45th St., Henderson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, or WAITRESS.—In a private family. 235 East 99th St., store. S. O. Brein.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French Swiss girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; flat preferred. 887 7th Av., fancy store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swiss girl as chambermaid in small private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. 781 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl to do chamberwork or light housework in a small family. 327 East 35th St., first bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By highly-recommended French lady; speaks German. Mano, 663 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to recommend her chambermaid, who can be seen at 21 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young Swedish gir as chambermaid and seamstress; first-class city references. 235 West 46th St.

Cooks.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—By highly-recommended French couple in private family; wife understands all branches of French and English cooking; husband understands all his duties; best city references. M., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent cook; understands her business in all branches; accustomed to a small family; day, week, or month; unexceptionable city reference. Call, two days, at 219 West 16th St., one flight.

COOK, &c.—By young woman as first-class cook, &c.; can cook first-class Thanksgiving dinner; private family; city references. 113 West 56th St., first bell.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in every particular; no cards. 27 West 34th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a competent cook; willing to do coarse washing; in private family; best of references. Can be seen, before 12, at present employer's, 70 West 45th St.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; understands her business; wages, $30 to $40; excellent reference. Corner 109th St. and West Boulevard, store.

COOK.—By a respectable young French cook; understands thoroughly French and American cooking; wages, $35 with kitchenmaid. T. L., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class family cook; excellent baker; assist with washing; eight years' city reference. 707 7th Av., in store.

COOK.—By first-class cook; do plain washing; willing and obliging; good city references. 227 East 43d St. Bownes.

COOK.—By first-class cook; willing to go by the day or month; best city reference. M. D., 237 East 35th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; excellent city reference; young Englishwoman; wages, $25 to $30. A. M., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as cook and laundress; best city reference. 116 East 63d St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best reference. Mary, 2,345 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook (Swede) in a private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $40; best reference. F. E., 222 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook and to do plain washing; good city references; last lady can be seen. A. L., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class private family cook; understands her business in every branch; best city reference. J., 145 West 31st St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family; can take entire charge of kitchen; best city reference. 243 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; with references. 882 8th Av., 1st bell.

COOK.—By a good cook; willing to assist with washing; best city reference. 241 East 29th St.

COOK, &c.—By good cook, washer, and ironer; city reference. 448 West 33d St.

COOK.—In a small American family; three years in her last place. A. D. Y., 219 2d Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to do washing and ironing or housecleaning. Mrs. Lisenow, 307 West 120th St.; ring Dempewolff's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By neat woman to go out by day washing, ironing, or housecleaning; first-class private families; reference. 63 East 103d St.; ring Hill's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Late with leading house, accustomed to high-class trade, wishing to establish herself in business, will make street costumes from $7 to $10, evening reception and visiting gowns at reasonable prices, (novelty waists a specialty,) or will work at lady's home three days a week at $2.50 a day; reference from present customers. Address all week D. F., 309 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Hennig artisan; ladies' tailor, dressmaker, and furrier; guarantees first-class work and fitting; fur garments altered to give tailor-made effects; ready-made styles; prices moderate; call and judge. 820 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts.

DRESSMAKER.—Fourteen years with Lord & Taylor and Ballings, 5th Av.; stylish, perfect-fitting dresses, $10; dresses renovated. Mrs. Ward Salzer, 108 East 27th St., one door east of 4th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or take work home; skirts, waists, also remodeling, repairing, alterations; children's dresses. Davis, 469 Columbus Av., store.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; few more engagements by day or week in private families; understands her business thoroughly; best reference. A. M., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—French; from Doucet and Felix; street and evening dresses; wants more engagements by day; $2.50; first-class reference. 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker to go out by the day; perfect fitter. Barnstein, care of Hausen, 104 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; work at reduced price; $1.50 day. 224 East 27th St., one flight, front.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class cutter and fitter; private families; $2 per day. Mrs. Ganther, 153 West 27th St., Room 10.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or NURSE.—By a North German lady, (36,) to one or two young children; French, English; music; fine needlewoman; city or country. S., 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By French lady graduate, understanding Italian, as governess; best references. D. M., 143 West 14th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By New-England housekeeper; four years' experience as managing housekeeper in one family in West 57th St.; desires similar position; takes charge of servants, supplies, bills, menus, repairs, &c.; testimonials; best city references. S. B. P., 224 West 45th St.

Houseworkers.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a French woman by day or week; plain cook and laundress; speaks little English. M. B., 136 West 33d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young girl for general housework in small private family; no objection to flat; city reference. 246 East 55th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat girl as housemaid; understands her business thoroughly; best reference. C. K., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Reliable person to elderly or invalid lady; willing to assist with chamberwork and make herself useful; good references. 9 East 43d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French girl, speaks English; can dress hair; good seamstress and dressmaker; understands traveling; good references. A. P., 230 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North German; very good seamstress; knows all her duties; best city references. M. O., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Frenchwoman; city references. Melonie, 177 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By young girl as lady's maid; good reference. Call, from 10 to 2, at 174 West 98th St.; ring Coyle's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By one speaking German and French; very good seamstress; first-class reference. Fackler, 225 East 49th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to find situation for young Protestant woman, whom she can highly recommend, as maid and seamstress; good dressmaker. Apply, Wednesday and Thursday, at 55 East 79th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an English Protestant, who is a good dressmaker; can be seen at present employer's. E. B., 4 West 16th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of laundry work; city or country; wages not under $20; best of reference from last employer. D. N. W., 206 East 26th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress; excellent shirt ironer; will assist with other work; private family; best reference. 136 West 52d St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go out the two first days of the week to assist with washing or do any other work; first-class reference. Mrs. Dunlevy, 232 West 64th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; two years' best city reference; willing to assist with other work. 359 East 20th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress and to assist with waiting in boarding house; can furnish best references. 230 West 18th St., first bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress; competent and trustworthy; first-class city reference. M. C., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By good laundress by the day; will do sweeping and cleaning; good reference. 39 East 62d St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By thoroughly-experienced Protestant woman; can take entire charge; willing and obliging. Late employer's, Dakota flats, Apartment 27.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent first-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 118 West 56th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as first-class infant's nurse; can take charge from birth. 340 East 81st St.

INVALID NURSE.—Competent; experienced; understands massage; good doctors' references; city or country. Box 292 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or MAID.—To young children; by thoroughly-experienced North German; speaks English and French; lately landed; good children's dressmaker; best references. Anna, 131 West 55th St.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse; capable of taking entire charge of an infant or older children; good city reference. 413 Lexington Av., near 43d St., second flat.

NURSE.—By young Frenchwoman as first-class nurse for infant; very good seamstress; first-class reference. E. D., Box 110 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a young North of Ireland girl of neat appearance, in private family; would do chamberwork; willing and obliging. 250 West 69th St.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to recommend an experienced, healthy young nurse for a baby or young children. 17 Park Av.

NURSE.—By a competent young Swiss girl (Protestant) as nurse or chambermaid in private family. 1,275 Lexington Av., care of Mrs. Yenni.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Good dressmaker; willing to help with other work; must have work at once. 1,575 3d Av., Carpenter's bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress or parlormaid; in private family; best of reference; willing and obliging. Call, this afternoon. R. M., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By willing girl for waiting and dining room work; good references. 448 West 23d St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; best city reference. 78 West 48th St.; ring Miss Kelly's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress or parlormaid in the city; city reference. J. K., Box 295 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city references; city or country. M. B., 337 West 43d St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID or PARLORmaid.—First-class; in private family in city; wages, $20. N. L., 319 East 30th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By American woman; takes home family washing or goes out; first-class references. Mrs. Murray, 236 East 46th St.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN (33) WILL ASSIST IN SEWING or other duties for home. Refined, Box 397 Times, Up Town.

BY A PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRL, LATELY arrived, as a mother's help with a baby or grown children; good country. Call, between 10 and 11, at 341 West 30th St.

BUTTONHOLES.—Hand-made; first-class work for dressmaker; private families; reasonable. 387 8th Av., 29th St.

GENERAL SERVANT, &c.—By a neat young woman as general servant or as chambermaid and waitress; will go to country; nice home preferred to high wages. 230 East 27th St.

INVALID ATTENDANT.—By a healthy English woman to take care of an invalid; can do all kinds of sewing. Strong, Box 208 Times.

MASSAGE GRADUATE (SWEDISH) TREAT ladies at their home. Masseuse, Box 293 Times, Up Town.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Used to all kinds of stenographic work; best references. Diligency, 152 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a young man; thorough indoor servant; willing and obliging; excellent references; moderate wages. J., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, VALET, or SECOND MAN.—In first-class private family; thoroughly competent; first-class city references; sober, industrious, and polite; single. J. C., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent Frenchman as first-class butler in a private family; understands his business in all branches; very best city reference. 158 West 36th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties; man of good abilities; personally recommended by last employer. A. C., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly experienced; with one or more footmen; aged 33; tall, good appearance; excellent reference. L. D., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young colored man; private family; thoroughly understands his business; good city reference; last employer can be seen. G., 145 West 30th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—Thoroughly competent, sober, willing; aged 22; height, 5 feet 8 inches; best city references. Jean H., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; take full management of dining room; expert in table decorations; best city reference. J. M., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman as first-class butler; thoroughly understands his duties; excellent city references; city or county. F. C., Hillsdale, Bergen County N. J.

BUTLER.—English; single-handed; careful; silver, china, glass; thorough care of gentleman's wardrobe. H., 625 8th Av.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to secure a situation for her butler, whom she can highly recommend; is first-class valet. F. M., 119 Lenox Av.

BUTLER.—By competent colored man as first-class butler in private family; four years' reference from last place. 239 West 61st St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; first-class; age, 35; sober and capable; best reference. P. E., 145 West 31st St.

BUTLER and VALET.—French; age, 30; in private family; best references. A. Liger, 468 7th Av.

BUTLER.—By an experienced Frenchman; understands his business in all branches; good city references. L. M., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced, sober man; last lady can be seen. James, Box 369 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; tall; first-class city references; strictly sober and competent in every respect. Williams, 419 West 53d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By experienced butler or valet; age, 30; German Swiss, speaking French and English. A. M., 132 West 55th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a single man; age, 35; speaks German, French, and little English; city reference. 470 6th Av., Room 9.

BUTLER.—First-class; in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class city recommendation. 143 East 52d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; tall; first-class city references; strictly sober and competent in every respect. Williams, 419 West 53d St.

BUTLER.—By a young man (Swiss) as butler or second man; good reference. 510 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; excellent references. T. Price, 708 9th Av.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—In private family; age, 30; of good habits; willing, obliging; perfectly sober; not afraid of work; thoroughly experienced; best city references from first-class New-York family; speaks French, English, German, Hungarian. Yulian, 806 6th Av., cigar store.

BUTLER.—First-class single-handed butler; many years' experience, trustworthy, willing, and obliging; North German; aged 33; speaks English fluently, also French; good references; city or country. Butler, news store, 1,254 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER and COOK.—By French couple having over ten years' first-class references; fully capable of taking entire management of first-class private family; would go on trial by the day or week if required. C. B., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By highly-recommended young man, aged 31, who thoroughly understands how to run large dinners, receptions, and balls; long references; position with first-class family. Florist, 806 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; 32; single; sober; understands his duties; care of parlor floor; willing; three years' first-class city references; just disengaged. Eugene, Box 337 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent Englishman of good habits; is reliable and obliging; single, and of middle age; city and Brooklyn references. Address, by letter, Henry Harrison, 334 East 19th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; excellent references; leaving on account of family going to Europ

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Moderate Speculation and Generally Higher Prices.

SHORTS COVERING WITH THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Steadier—Cotton Lower — Coffee Higher.

There was a very fair business, and the general tone was better, although the main aim was to even up over the holiday. There was very little outside news to influence the markets, excepting a better report from the Western commercial centres, while local operators in wheat were chiefly switching between December and May. Provisions were influenced by the grain market, and closed steadier. Cotton was exceptionally active, and closed lower. Coffee was higher and excited, through covering by shorts.

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and irregular, with the close firm. Opening at an advance of ¾@⅞c on foreign buying and better Western markets, with local shorts covering, it closed ½@¾c over for the day. Spot was quiet and ½@¾c higher, with the close firm. Sales, 17,500 bushels, including, to shippers, 16,000 bushels No. 2 red at 2c over December, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 1,500 bushels ungraded red at 59⅞c, in store....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1⅞@2c over December, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9¼c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 12c over December, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 59⅞c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 68⅜c; No. 1 Northern, store, 69c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 62⅜c....Clearances Lence, 24,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 119,042 bushels....Receipts, 20,100 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 70,557 bushels; in the interior, 688,855 bushels.

CORN—Contracts advanced ⅜@¾c, with wheat and the West, and closed firm, with a light speculative demand. Spot was dull and ½c higher. Sales, 35,000 bushels, including 5,000 bushels steamer mixed, for export, at 56c, delivered; the trade bought 9,000 bushels No. 3 mixed, at 53@53⅛c, delivered; 1,000 bushels steamer yellow at 54c, elevator, and 17,000 bushels No. 2 white, at 55⅜c, to arrive, delivered....Receipts, 214,500 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 294,724 bushels; in the interior, 632,578 bushels....Clearances Lence, 24,500 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 48,178 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were moderately active in a moderately active and but otherwise quiet, with the close firm at ⅛c advance. Spot were moderately active and firm at ⅛@¼c advance....Sales, 63,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, at 37½@38c; No. 3, at 15,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 37@37¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, 38¼c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 33½@33¾c for 25,000 bushels; No. 3, 32½c; rejected mixed, 31c; rejected white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 34½c for 5,000 bushels; track mixed, 33½@35c; track white, 37@41c for 18,000 bushels....Receipts, 111,400 bushels; exports, 325 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November		@	58⅞
December	810,000	58⅜ @59 1-16	58⅞
January	110,000	59⅜ @60 1-16	59½
February		@	60⅛
March	160,000	61¼ @62	61⅞
May	1,960,000	62 13-16@63½	63¼
June		@	63¼
July		@	64¼
Total	3,040,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	10,000	56⅝ @57⅛	57⅛
December	60,000	53⅞ @54⅛	54⅛
January	80,000	52⅜ @52⅞	52⅜
May	190,000	52⅜ @52¾	52¾
Total	310,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	180,000	33½ @33¾	33¾
January		@	34⅝
February	180,000	35¼ @35½	35½
May	75,000	36 @36¼	36¼
Total	435,000		

No. 2 white—

December	80,000	37¾ @38	38
January	80,000	38¼ @38½	38¼

FLOUR—Buyers were rather scarce, but receivers held to old prices, with a light trade. Sales, 9,375 bbls, including 2,200 bbls bakers' extra, at $2.90@$2.90; 900 bbls No. 2, at $2.10@$2.25; 2,200 bbls Spring patents, at $3.50; 600 bbls Winter straights, at $2.75; 300 bbls No. 1 at $2.35; 2,675 bbls city mill patents, on private terms, and 100 bbls fine at $2.10@$2.15....Arrivals, 13,082 bbls and 17,013 sacks; exports, 15,471 bbls, and 5,240 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 25,980 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
No grade	$1.80@2.00	@
Fine	@	$2.00@$2.15
Supers	@	2.10@ 2.20
No. 2	2.10@ 2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 1	2.30@ 2.35	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.50@ 2.60	2.50@ 2.65
Straights	2.40@ 2.50	2.60@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	@	2.80@ 2.95
Patents	2.65@ 2.75	2.85@ 3.15
Special brands	2.75@ 2.90	3.15@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.40@ 3.60	3.60@ 3.80
Kansas straights	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.15
City patents	@	3.00@ 4.00
City clears	@	@ 3.35
City No 2	@	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	@	@
City fine	@	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
No grade	$1.80@1.95	@
Fine	Nom'l.	@
Supers	Nom'l.	@
No. 2	Nom'l.	$2.00@$2.10
No. 1	2.25@ 2.50	2.60@ 2.75
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.75@ 2.80
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.20@ 3.35
White wheat str'ts	@	@
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.50@ 3.60	3.70@ 3.85
Kansas patents	@	@
Kansas straights	@	@
City patents	For export.	
City clears	For West Indies.	
City No 2	@	@
City supers	@	@
City fine	@	@

RYE FLOUR—Quiet but steady; sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$2.80; patents, $2.80@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull and steady. We quote: New flour at $1.30@$1.40 on spot and $1.75@$1.80 to arrive; 60c bid and 62c asked for Japanese grain; silver, 55@57c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3.05; Esmeralda, $2.95; granulated yellow meal, $3.15@$3.20; white do, $3.35@$3.45; brewers' meal, $1.30@$1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 90@95c; coarse meal, $1.08@$1.10 for Western and $1.12@$1.13 for city; yellow, $1.20@$1.22; white, $1.23@$1.24.

OATMEAL—Fairly active and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.75; cut, $4.05@$5.15; ground, $4.25, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.65, in kegs.

RYE—Nominal. We quote: 51@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boatloads to arrive.

BARLEY—Dull but steady at 61@66c for No. 2 Western to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 63½@64c.

MALT—Neglected. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c, six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Dull but steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 75@77½c; middlings, 85@90c; Western, 75@80c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 90@92½c; rye feed, 85c. Oil meal, $22@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive Screenings, 40@45c for No. 2 and 65@75c for No. 1.

SEED—For clover there appears no necessity to give way further in prices. Shippers are checked in buying only by the light offering of freight room, and would not be stimulated by concessions in prices for the seed. The supplies are not excessive. We quote: Spot clover, $9.25@$9.75, in job lots, per 100 lb, as to quality; timothy, $5.75@$6.25, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market has lost the steadiness which came along with the German demand referred to in our last. For the day exporters are practically out of the market. It looks as though they had had a few urgent orders and were favored by a slight easing off of ocean freights, and after closing them out had withdrawn until there were clearer indications of prices, while having expectations of lower figures. It is possible that if there was a disposition to sell at once at 20c for prime yellow further export business would come about, but nothing under 29¾c is named by the sellers, and for the most part 30c. There is a tame appearance to the position in a general way. The South is feeling its accumulations on the heavy make and the indifference of the compound lard refiners over buying, together with the unsatisfactory export business, and is sending out offers to sell freely the crude in bulk at 20c; it has bids of 19c, and it is probable that the inside price will be accepted in some localities by the close of the day's trading. Crude in shipping order in New-York is on offer at 25c, but is not taken as freely at that price for the day, with the lard refiners over their pressure for supplies, as against old contracts they had made for yellow. Off grade yellow was sold at 28½, which price had been declined. White, while generally held at 33c, has 32c as the best bid. Sales are 300 bbls prime yellow, late yesterday, at 30c; 300 bbls off grade, do at 28½c; 100 bbls white at 32c, and 125 bbls crude, in shipping order, to arrive, at 25c.

LARD OIL—Meets with a moderate demand, with city at 55@56c. Other oils have not shown new features.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The temper for the day was improved. There were slight changes in prices, as grain fluctuated, or as the packers stood out as buyers or sellers, while the close shows steadiness at advanced prices. Thus pork is up 12½c at the West, lard 5@7 points, and ribs 7½@10 points on January and May deliveries. Some of the leading packers had sold early, but by the close had bought much more extensively. Besides, the provision list, as a whole, has a distinct feature in its increasing export business. There is no doubt that lard is now going out of the country well along to its increased production, as against this time last year, and that the Continent demand, which had been expected to lull over to the new year, is assuming some importance. Besides, meats are going out well, and the general movements of the products are fairly satisfactory. As a source of steadiness, as well, is the falling off of the receipts of hogs.

LARD—Western steam was rather easy for awhile early in the day, yet there was more or less irregularity, as the West varied frequently within a narrow range. The close was distinctly steady, at a slight advance, as there was shown at the West a rise of 5@7 points for the day. The trade is encouraged a little by the fairly good movements, especially at the West, to exporters, but it cannot stand as yet wholly independent of the changes in grain prices, and which influence sentiment of speculation. Cash closed at $7.32½; sales of 120 tcs at $7.32½, and 100 tcs, in second-hand packages, at $7.30. City steam shows $6.75 bid and to $6.87½ asked; sales, 75 tcs at $6.75. Options—No sales; November closed at $7.30, nominal; December at $7.30, nominal; January at $7.35, nominal. Refined has more of a demand from the Continent; quoted at $7.70 for Continent and $8.20 for South America. Compound lard continues slow for export, and only moderately active to the home trade; quoted at 5¼@5¾c.

PORK—No marked vitality to this market, with the trading covered by small lots on a few West India orders; prices are not disturbed by the Western fluctuations. Sales are 175 bbls mess, for export. The Chicago market is 12½c higher for the day. Here prices are for mess, new, $13.50@$14; family mess, $12.75@$13.25; short clear, $14@$17.

BEEF—The English shippers are indifferent over the best lots of India mess, but take its low grades moderately at under quotations. The home trade demands are quite moderate. Packet, $8.25@$9.50; family, $10@$12; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $16@$17; extra mess, in barrels, $7.75@$8; plate at $8.25@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS are hard to sell beyond light quantities, with smokers buying close to actual needs. They find the supplies full and put an offer promptly at the figures. At West quoted at $16, and $17 here.

CUTMEATS—There continues cautious buying of Western meats, for the reason that the consumers think prices should come down on the large supplies of hogs. The cutters, however, feel that recent concessions ought to be satisfactory all around. For city meats, demand continues light, while prices are unsettled and rather easy. City pickled hams, 5½@9¼c; do, shoulders, at 5¾@5½c; 10-lb rib bellies, 7c; 12-lb do, 6¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 7¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams, 16-lb average, 7¾@7⅞c; tierced pickled hams, 8½@8¾c.

DRESSED HOGS are slow, and at steady prices here. Receipts at all Western points are, for the day, 69,788 head, against 57,757 head same time last year. Chicago estimates its supplies for Friday, two days' receipts, at 40,000 head. Chicago was active and 5@10 points higher, with $3.75@$4.85 quoted. Cincinnati active; 5@10 points higher; $3.90@$4.75; St. Louis higher, $4@$4.75; Omaha strong; 10c up; $3.90@$4.80; Kansas City, 5@10c up; active; $4.30@$4.75; Indianapolis active; $4@$4.80. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5⅞c for 180 lb, 6c for 160 lb, 6@6¼c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¼@6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—It is a strong market, and 4⅜c is held on city, while that price is bid on special lots. The supplies of city are small, and business is restricted, while there is little country on offer, and the soap trade keeps in the market to the extent of offerings.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is without large sales, but is held firmly on steady demands to the supplies, and is quoted at 9¼@9¼c for city. Oleostearine is without sales outside of those noted in our yesterday's report. The offerings here for prompt delivery were then all sold up. The refiners would pay 7½c, but, pending supplies, the pressers do not name a price. Chicago last sold at 8c.

COTTON.

CONTRACTS were very active and opened at a decline of 1@2 points, but immediately sold off 5@6 points, on the decline of 4 points at Liverpool, with local longs selling freely, and some outside selling orders. The close was barely steady at 11@13 points loss for the day. Spot was dull and easy at 1-16c decline, with sales of 104 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling uplands	5 15-16c
Middling Gulf	6 3-16c

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	1-8c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales
November	5.60@5.62	5.68	5.60	100
December	5.62@5.63	5.73	5.62	19,100
January	5.69@5.70	5.80	5.69	35,000
February	5.75@5.76	5.88	5.75	4,900
March	5.80@	5.93	5.80	102,800
April	5.86@5.87	5.99	5.87	17,900
May	5.91@5.92	6.03	5.90	64,500
June	5.97@5.98	6.09	5.97	13,500
July	6.02@6.03	6.11	6.02	6,700
August	6.07@6.08	6.20	6.06	4,500
Total				269,600

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 30, 1894.

	Sat	S & M	Tu	W	Th	F
Galveston	11953	24738	8308	15019	..	..
N. Orl's	22870	22386	22282	13107	..	..
Mobile	1538	2470	2814	3490	..	..
Savannah	3831	5879	5702	5241	..	..
Charl'st'n	2995	3188	5030	3622	..	..
Wilm'ton	2233	1516	4184	2545	..	..
Norfolk	6033	5382	5755	6316	..	..
Bal'more	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. York	1136	977	4568	..	..	..
Boston	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phila	955	667	317	727	..	..
W. Point	2088	3178	4388	773	..	..
N. News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
F. Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vel'n, Tex.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5563	70386	65933	50840	..	..
This day last w'k	47308	71409	69653	48869	41308	52903
This day last y'r	53588	56064	59426	38495	44189	30749

COFFEE.

CONTRACTS were moderately active and closed steady 20@40 points advance, with local longs covering and the cables firmer. Havre was quiet and unchanged to ¼f up, and Hamburg firm at ⅛ pfennig advance. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 15⅜c for No. 7. Sales, 500 bags Santos, Nos. 5 to 7, per Serius, at 16¼c.

OPTION SALES—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—January, 1,000 bags at 13.15c; March, 250 bags at 12.60c, 500 bags at 12.65c, 1,000 bags at 12.70c; May, 1,000 bags at 12.30c. Total, 3,750 bags.

Between Call and Close—December, 500 bags at 13.05c, 1,000 bags at 13.70c, 1,250 bags at 13.80c, 1,750 bags at 13.95c; January, 3,500 bags at 13.25c, 500 bags at 13.40c, 500 bags at 13.45c, 1,500 bags at 13.50c; February, 250 bags at 13c, 750 bags at 12.95c; March, 1,250 bags at 12.65c, 1,250 bags at 12.60c, 1,000 bags at 12.70c, 500 bags at 12.75c, 250 bags at 12.80c; May, 1,500 bags at 12.30c, 1,000 bags at 12.35c, 1,000 bags at 12.45c; June, 250 bags at 12.45c; July, 250 bags at 12.35c; August, 250 bags at 12.30c; September, 500 bags at 12c, 500 bags at 12.05c, 250 bags at 12.10c, 750 bags at 12.15c, 250 bags at 12.20c. Total, 22,250 bags.

Exchange—145 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags May for December; total for day, 28,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	13.50@13.55	16.00@16.05
February	13.10@13.20	15.75@15.85
March	12.80@12.85	15.60@15.65
April	12.60@12.70	15.40@15.50
May	12.45@12.50	15.25@15.30
June	12.40@12.55	15.15@15.20
July	12.35@12.40	15.05@15.15
August	12.30@12.35	14.90@15.00
September	12.25@12.30	14.75@14.85
October	12.20@12.25	14.60@14.70
November	@	@
December	13.95@14.00	16.20@16.25

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	114,687
Arrivals—Ex. steamship Paris, (Rio via Europe)	500
	115,187
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	5,297
Total stock in New-York to-day	109,890
Total stock in Baltimore	16,459
Arrivals	..
	16,459
Deliveries yesterday	383—16,066
Total stock in New-Orleans	38,303
Arrivals	..
	38,303
Deliveries yesterday	1,367—36,936
Total stock in other ports	..
	53,002
Total stock in United States	162,892
Afloat from Rio per steam to Nov. 27	157,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Nov. 27	7,500
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Nov. 27	166,000
Afloat from Victoria to Nov. 7	8,000
	338,500
Total	501,392
Same time 1893	457,673

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean			15¾c
Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:			
No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6..50 above No. 7		
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7		
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..50 below No. 7		
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..90 below No. 7		
No. 5..75 above No. 7	No. 10.. .. below No. 7		
Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:			
No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.25	above No. 7	
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. ..	below No. 7	
No. 3..2.37½ above No. 7	No. 8..1.25	below No. 7	
No. 4..2.50 above No. 7	No. 9..2.00	below No. 7	
No. 5..1.75 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50	below No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	25 @	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	20 @22¼	Coro	16¼@18
Padang, int'r	24¼@25	Caracas	17½@18
Macassar—		Do. washed	18½@20
Timor	21½@22¼	Porto Cabello	16¾@17½
Pajo	20½@22	Do. washed	18½@20
Mocha	26 @26½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	17¾@19
Trujillo	17 @17½	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Bocono	17¼@18	Do. washed	19¼@21¼
Tovar	17¼@18	Bogota	19 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	14½@18	Vera Cruz, gr'n	18 @18½
Fair to good	18¼@19	Do. white	18¼@19
Pr. to choice	18¾@19	Oaxaca	18¼@20
Guatemala and		Central American—	
Colima	18¼@22	Costa Rica	16 @19½
Nicaragua	17½@18	San Salvador	17¼@18¼
Jamaica	15 @20	Do. washed	18¼@20

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Supplies are moderate, and demand fair, with prices firm.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	B'badoes, job'g	25@28
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—The inquiry is very good, and full prices are obtained.

Domestic—		Patna, in b'd.	2¾@ 3
Ordinary	3⅜@4	Japan	4¼@ 4½
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java, in b'd.	1⅞@ 2⅜
Good	4¾@4⅞	Java	3½@ 3⅝
Prime	5 @5¼	Rice flour	2⅝@ 2⅞
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice pol., 100 lb	1.00@1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Head	6¾@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4⅛		

SUGAR—Raw was without demand, owing to the full supplies in hand and the light business in rekned. Refined show no change in price, and move out slowly.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test			3 @
Molasses sugars, 89° test			2 9-16@
Centrifugal, 96° test			3½ @

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4⅞	@5	1-16
Cutloaf	4⅞	@5	1-16
Crushed	4⅞	@5	1-16
Powdered	4	5-16@4½	
Coarse powdered	4	5-16@4½	
Granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Fine granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Coarse granulated	4	3-16@4⅜	
Extra fine granulated	4	3-16@4⅜	
Con. granulated	4	5-16@4½	
Cubes	4	5-16@4½	
XXXX powdered	4	9-16@4⅝	
Mold A	4	5-16@4½	
Diamond A	4	1-16@4¼	
Confectioners' A	3	15-16@4⅛	
Columbia A	3	13-16@4	
Windsor A	3	13-16@4	
Ridgewood	3	13-16@4	
Phoenix A	3	13-16@4	
Empire A	3⅞	@3	15-16
No. 6	3	11-16@3⅞	
No. 7	3⅞	@3	13-16
No. 8	3¾	@3	11-16
No. 9	3	7-16@3⅝	
No. 10	3⅝	@3	9-16
No. 11	3	5-16@3½	
No. 12	3¼	@3	7-16
No. 13 (net)	3	3-16@	....
No. 14 (net)	3	1-16@	....

TEA—The auction sale of 2,901 pkgs was at steady prices, and included: Moyune—44 pkgs fine, 19½c; 165 pkgs Young Hyson, 33@38½c; 204 pkgs Imperial, 23@30c; 135 pkgs Gunpowder, 28@22½c. Ping Suey—26 pkgs Young Hyson, 10¼@10¼c; 164 pkgs Imperial, 17½@10c; 248 pkgs Gunpowder, 29@9½c. Japan—103 pkgs Dust, 4@4c; 271 pkgs Congou, 17@9¾c; 61 pkgs India and O. Pekoe, 18@11c. Oolong—113 pkgs Foochow, 11½@10½c; 807 pkgs Formosa, 23½@11½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—Receivers are not expecting much vitality to trading this side of the new year, and are contended to go along with the moderate run of business if there is no especial increase of receipts. Now and then a little pressure here and there comes out to sell mediums especially, and at the inside price. West Indian trading is light. The current market prices here are $2.25@$2.27½ for best marrows, $2.12½@$2.15 for mediums, $1.75@$1.80 for common to fair for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; new white kidneys nominal, $2.30; red kidneys, $2.10@$2.15.

BUTTER—There is the usual holiday dullness, but not much change in the position of prices during the some little accumulation. Receipts continue moderate.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	25	@..
Creamery, seconds to firsts	18	@24
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh extras	23	@23½
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	19	@21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	16	@18
Dairy, tubs, thirds	13	@15
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	21	@22
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	18	@20
Dairy, firkins and tubs, firsts	20	@21
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	16	@19
Welsh tubs, extra	22	@..
Welsh tubs, seconds to firsts	16	@20

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	26	@..
Creamery, firsts	22¼	@24½
Creamery, seconds	19	@21
Creamery, thirds	15	@17
Creamery, June extras	22	@..
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	18	@21
Imitation creamery, firsts	18	@20
Imitation creamery, seconds	13	@15
Dairy, firsts	14	@16
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9	@13
Factory, June, firkins, extras	14½	@15
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	12	@13½
Factory, June, tubs, extras	13½	@14
Factory, held, tubs, seconds to firsts	11	@12½
Factory, June, firkins, firsts	12½	@13
Factory, seconds	11	@..
Factory, thirds	10	@10½

CHEESE—Buyers are holding off most generally until after the holiday, and trading is light, while prices continue on a firm basis.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	11	@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	11	@..
State, full cream, large, choice		@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10¼	@10½
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9	@10
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼	@12
State, full cream, small, com. to choice	9	@11
State, part skims, small size, choice	8	@ 8½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5½	@ 7½
State, part skims, large size, choice	7	@ 7½
State, part skims, fair to prime	4½	@ 6½
State, part skims, common	3¼	@ 4

EGGS—All choice fresh stock is held with more confidence, on the light receipts and colder weather.

State and Pennsylvania	24½	@25
Western, fresh gathered, choice	24	@..
Southern, fresh gathered, prime	23	@23½
Western, Fall refrigerators, choice	19	@21
Western, early packed, refrigerators, ch.	17	@..
Western, early packed, fair to good	15	@16½
Western, early packed, defective, cs	$3.25	@$4.00
Western, fresh, seconds, per case	3.50	@4.00
Limed, Western, prime, per doz		@16
Limed, Canada, per doz	16	@16½

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are freely offered, with a moderate movement. Onions steady for white and easy for the rest. Other choice vegetables fairly active.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00	@$3.00
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	2.25	@ 2.50
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.25	@ 2.00
Cabbages, common to good, per 100	2.00	@ 4.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, dozen roots	25	@ 45
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	10	@ 20
Eggplants, Florida, per bbl	2.00	@ 5.00
Onions, white, large, prime, per bbl	2.25	@ 6.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.62	@ 1.87
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.50	@ 1.62
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.25	@ 1.75
Onions, State and Western, yellow, double-head bbl	75	@ 1.25
String beans, Florida, per crate	1.00	@ 4.00
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.00	@ 4.00
Squash, per bbl	50	@ 1.25

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50	@ ..
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.00	@$1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50	@ 1.62
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.15	@ 1.37
Maine, fancy, bbl	1.75	@ ..
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.75	@ 2.75
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50	@ 2.00
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25	@ 1.50
Sweets, yellow, Virginia, per bbl	75	@ 90

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market steady. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50@55c; clover, mixed, 50@60c; clover, 35@45c. Rye straw, 35@55c. Oat straw, 30c.

HOPS—The demand is mainly for fancy grades, with prices steady.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11	@13
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8	@10
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6	@ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6	@ 7
State N. Y., crop 1893, com. to prime	3	@ 5
State N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11	@13
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8	@10
Pacific coast, crop of 1893, choice	6	@ 7
Pacific coast, crop 1893, com. to prime	3½	@ 5½
Bavarian, new	22	@26
Bohemian, new	23	@28
Altmarks, new	19	@21

HIDES—Supplies are moderate and full prices are asked, with demand fair.

Dry.	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	9½@11½
Buenos Ayres	20@23	11 @..
Montevideo	20@22	11 @..
Valparnia	21@25	9½@..
Matamoras	23@25	@ 8
Orinoco	20@23	9¼@..
Bogota	20@24	8½@ 9½
Central American	18@22	8½@ 9
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	.. @ 9
Cordova kips	10@13	.. @10
Galveston	20@25	7½@..
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	5½@ 6
Wet-Salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@65	5 @..
Havana, as they run	35@50	5 @ 6
City slaughter, native steer	@..	.. @ 8
City slaughter, cows	@..	.. @ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bulls	@..	.. @ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bulls	@..	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	5 @..
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	7 @..
Country slaughter, bull	@80	5 @ 5½
Country slaughter, calf	@..	50 @75
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots		$17@$17.50
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots		12@ 13.00

LEATHER—Hemlock was easier and in fair demand, while union remained firm.

	Non-Acid— Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	—Acid— Hides of all kinds.
Light, first selection	14½@17	@..	15 @16
Middle, first selection	16 @17½	@..	16½@18
Heavy, first selection	16½@18	@..	18½@21
Light, seconds	13 @15	@..	15 @16
Middle, seconds	14 @16	@..	16 @17
Heavy, seconds	13 @16½	@..	16½@18
Damaged, all weights	12½@14½	@..

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Industrials and the Grangers Under Sharp Attack.

SUGAR LEADS THE DOWNWARD MOVE

It Is Sold by Insiders on the Announcement of the Closing of the Refineries—General List Sympathetically Heavy.

The stock market was strong in the morning, but was heavy in the afternoon. There was some early buying for London account, and local shorts were busy covering their contracts. The latter movement was particularly noticeable in Northwestern and some of the other Grangers. Weakness developed in the industrials, and it became pronounced in Sugar in the final hour. At the close the market was feverish and irregular.

After the early strength the Grangers were sold on a report of cold and dry weather in the Winter wheat belt, and they lost much of their early gain. In the late trading they were heavy, with the rest of the market. Burlington was the heaviest sufferer, anticipated poor earnings inducing some selling. The stock lost 1⅛ points. St. Paul closed ⅝ down, and Northwestern ½. The coal stocks were not active, but they were heavy. The Directors of Delaware and Hudson declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. Jersey Central, on less than 5,000 shares, lost 1¾ points, Delaware and Hudson 1½, and Lackawanna ½. The heaviness was attributed to the uncertainties connected with the future of the coal trade. There was a fair business done in Erie, most of it the taking of profits on stock put out on Tuesday on the publication of the annual report. Union Pacific, on light transactions, lost ⅝. There is a constant dribbling out of this stock, on the belief that nothing can be done toward placing the property on a substantial footing until a settlement is made with the Government, and that is apparently a long way in the future.

The Reading statement for October and for the eleven months of the fiscal year makes about as poor a showing as this unfortunate company has ever presented. For the month the loss in gross of the two companies was $564,535, while the reduction in operating expenses was less than $30,000. Of the decrease in gross, $438,535 resulted from the operation of the Coal and Iron Company, yet all that could be done in cutting down expenses is represented by $22,533. For the eleven months the gross loss on both companies was $4,080.32, and the net loss from operations was $1,215,860. Other income has been decreased by $109,010, and the fixed charges increased by $82,280, so that the company is really $1,407,150 worse off than it was a year ago. The returns will prove interesting reading to the Olcott-Earle committee.

The heaviest trading of the day was in Sugar. Its highest price was made at the opening, and it declined almost steadily until the close of business. The story was that the trust had determined to close down all its refineries, owing to the poor business outlook. Insiders asserted that sugar refining had been conducted at a loss for some time. The stock lost 2⅝ points on the day. Chicago Gas was also weak, its loss being 1¾ points. Lead and Whisky were both heavy, but their declines were only fractional.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was somewhat firmer. Call loans were made at 1@2 per cent. The last was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was inactive, though firmly held. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months, and 3½ per cent. for longer dates.

Commercial paper was in better demand, but the supply was limited. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3¼@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ¼@½ per cent., short and three months' bills at 15-16 per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $99,929,845, and balances $10,643,459. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $120,829.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm without much activity. Posted rates were advanced to $4.87 for sixty-day bills and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.86¼@4.86⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.87½@$4.87⅝ for demand, $4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Boston—11@12½c discount. Chicago—35c premium. St. Louis—Par bid, offered, 25c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 62¼ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 62½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 28⅝d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $20,394,585, and the exports for the same period $86,774,432. The net exports, therefore, have been $66,379,847.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining pf	¾
Consolidated Gas	2¼

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refining	2⅝
American Tobacco	2
American Tobacco pf	1
Chicago Gas	1¾
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	1¾
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	⅞
Delaware & Hudson	1½
Lake Shore	1⅝
Michigan Central	1⅜
National Lead	1
New-Jersey Central	1¾
Oregon Improvement	¾
Philadelphia & Reading	⅞
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis	1¾
Pullman Car	1½
St. Paul & Omaha	¾
United States Leather pf	¾

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The dividends of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock and 2½ per cent. on the common stock of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company will be paid Jan. 3. The transfer books will be closed Dec. 5 and reopened Jan. 4.

—Coupons on the Baltimore and Ohio Terminal Railroad Company's first mortgage bonds will be paid at the office of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street.

—"Poor's Directory of Railway Officials" is now ready for delivery. The volume is comprehensively indexed and well arranged, and contains extremely valuable information.

—December coupons of the Railway Equipment Company of Minnesota will be paid at the office of Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co., 24 Exchange Place.

—The Rio Grande Junction Railway Company's December coupons will be paid at the office of Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co., 24 Exchange Place.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf	72	72	72	72	72	73	20
*American Sugar Refining	86¾	89¾	86⅜	86¾	86⅝	86¾	62,682
*American Sugar Refining pf	94	94	93¾	93¾	93½	93¾	500
*American Tobacco	97	97	94¼	95	95	95½	2,600
American Tobacco pf	108⅝	108⅝	108	108	100	109	315
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	5	5	5	5	4¾	5⅛	1,020
*Bay State Gas	23¾	24	23⅝	24	23¾	24	700
Canada Southern	50½	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	50⅝	51	350
Chesapeake & Ohio	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	18	250
Chicago Gas	73	73	71½	71¾	71¾	71⅞	11,171
Chicago & Northwestern	98½	99	97¼	97½	97¼	97⅜	26,768
Chicago & Northwestern pf	143	143	143	143	142	143½	110
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	70⅞	70⅞	69⅝	69⅝	69⅜	69½	18,690
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38	38	38	38	38	38½	129
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	59	59	57¾	58	57⅝	58	24,785
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	117	117	117	117	116¾	117½	50
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	61	61	60½	60⅝	60⅜	60¾	5,515
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	8½	8½	8½	8½	9½	10	7
Colorado Fuel & Iron	26	26	26	26	26	27	50
Consolidated Gas Company	123¼	125	123¼	125	123½	124	667
Delaware & Hudson	128	128½	125⅝	126	126	126¼	1,891
Delaware, Lack. & Western	159⅞	160	159⅝	160	159⅜	162	300
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	8⅞	9	8¾	9	9	9⅛	5,490
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	51½	52	40
General Electric	35½	35½	34⅞	35	34¾	35	1,010
Great Northern pf	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	100¼	102½	100
Laclede Gas	22	22	22	22	21⅞	22	600
Lake Shore	134½	134½	133¾	133½	133⅞	134	600
Long Island	88½	88½	88½	88½	85½	88	40
*Long Island Traction	14	14	13½	13½	13¼	14	710
Louisville & Nashville	53⅞	53⅞	53	53⅜	53¼	53½	2,125
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	7¼	125
Manhattan Consolidated	106⅛	106¼	105¼	105¾	105¾	105⅞	2,885
Michigan Central	99	99	97	97⅝	97⅝	98	400
Missouri Pacific	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27⅝	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞	200
*National Lead Company	40	40	38½	39½	39	39½	6,100
*National Lead Company pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	84	86	100
New-Jersey Central	96	96	93¾	94	94	94¼	4,736
New-York Central	98½	98½	98	98	98	98⅜	1,460
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	31½	31½	30⅝	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	185
New-York, L. E. & Western	11⅝	11⅝	11	11⅜	11⅜	11½	8,865
New- York, Sus. & West. pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	41½	42½	100
Norfolk & Western	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	7	7⅜	200
North American	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4	4⅜	500
Northern Pacific	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼	4½	400
Northern Pacific pf	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17⅞	500
Oregon Improvement	12½	12½	12½	12½	10½	12½	100
Pacific Mail	22⅛	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	22	1,100
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	4	100
Philadelphia & Reading	16	16	15¼	15½	15¼	15⅝	2,500
Pittsburg & Western pf	30⅛	30½	30	30½	30½	31	850
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	15	15	15	15	15	16	100
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chi.	158	158	158	158	158	160	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	156½	156⅝	155½	155½	155¾	157	1,000
Rome, Water & Ogdensburg	115	115	115	115	115	116½	4
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	5	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	10	100
St. Paul & Omaha	33	33	33	33	32½	33½	100
Southern Pacific	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	18½	19	300
Southern Railway	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11½	11½	11⅝	2,243
Southern Railway pf	38	38	37	37⅝	37¼	37½	2,173
Texas Pacific	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅞	100
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	3	3⅜	3	3⅜	3	4	520
Union Pacific	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	12	400
United States Cordage	8⅝	8⅝	8	8½	8⅝	9	1,720
United States Cordage pf	14	15	14	15	15	15¼	631
United States Cordage gtd	25	25	25	25	25	26	210
United States Rubber	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41	41¾	125
United States Rubber pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	95¾	96	3
*United States Leather pf	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	59½	60¾	103
Wabash	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6	6½	300
Wabash pf	14¾	14¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅞	670
Western Union Telegraph	87⅜	87⅜	87	87	87⅛	87⅜	3,400
Westinghouse asst	67⅜	67⅜	67⅝	67⅝			100
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12	12½	500
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	43¾	43⅜	42¾	42¾	38	43⅜	335
Total sales							216,334

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s 5,000 65¼; 24,000 65; 9,000s20F 64⅞; 2,000 65

Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 2,000 19¼; 5,000 19⅛; 25,000 19

Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s 5,000 41½; 5,000 41⅜

Brooklyn Elev 1st 5,000 83½; 5,000 84

Buff, R & P G M 5s 2,000 96½

Bur, C R & Nor 1st 2,000 108

Can South 1st Gtd 2,000 112; 9,000 111⅜

Canada Southern 2d 3,000 105⅝; Cent of N J G M 5s 10,000 114½

Cent Pac 6s, 1895 1,000 102⅝

Cent Pac 6s, 1898 11,000 105½

Ches & O, C, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 7,000 95⅞; 2d Consol 4s 1,000 88¼

Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 1,000 75½; 2,000 75

Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 10,000 123⅜; Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 5,000 102¾; 2,000 102½

Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 25,000 89

Chi & East Ill Gen 5s 10,000 98

Chicago & Erie 1st 4,000 94½

Chi & Erie Inc 5,000 26

Chi Junc & Union Stock Yds Col 5s 5,000 107¾

Chi & Northwestern 30-Year Deb 5s 10,000 106½; Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 4,000 103¾; 4,000 104

C, St P, M & O Cons 2,000 129¼

Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s 1,000 86

Colorado Midland 4s 8,000 20

Del, L & W 7s, 1907 1,000 133; 4,000 132½

Dul, S So & Atlan 5s 5,000 100

East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 4,000 104; 7,000 104½

East Tenn Reorg Lien 4-5s 10,000s30F 84

Erie 4th Ext 5s 2,000s5F 114¼

Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s 7,000 90½

Gal, Har & S An 2d 2,000 90½

Ga Pac 1st 5-6s 3,000 110¾

Ill Cent 4s, 1953 70,000 98

Kanawha & Mich 4s 1,000 77

Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Div Assented 1,000 106½; 8,000 97½

Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 1,000 90½

L S & M So 2d Reg 5,000 122

Lehigh & W-B Con Assented 1,000 106½

Long Dock 6s 15,000 130

Louis, Ev & St Louis Consol 1st 5s 8,000 85

Louis & Nashville Unified Gold 4s 5,000 77

L, N A & Chi G M 1,000 68; 2,000 69

L, N A & Chi Cons 3,000 95¾

Manhat Ry Con 4s 4,000s10F 96

Met Elevated 1st 20,000 121½

Met Elevated 2d 5,000 107½

Mexican Int 1st 4s 8,000 70¼

Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 7,000 83; 1,000 82⅞

Mo, Kan & East 1st 4,000 83⅜

Morgan's L & T 5s 5,000 123¾

Mob & Ohio G M 4s 4,000 65¾

Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 13,000 46⅜; 3,000 46¼

Morris & Essex 1st 6,000 142½

Mor & Es Con Gtd 5,000 142¾

N Y Cent 1st Coup 1,000 127⅝

N Y, Chi & St L 4s 1,000 101⅞

N Y, L Erie & West New 2d Consol 10,000 70¼

D, M & Co Eng Certs 10,000 70¼

N Y & N J Tel 5s 3,000 101⅞; 2,000 102

N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 1,000 88

Nor Pac 1st Coup 5,000 115½

Nor Pac Cons 5s 1,000 28

Ohio & M Con, S F 2,000 110¾

Ohio & Miss Cons 3,000 110¾

Ohio Southern Gen 4s 1,000 49¾

Ore Imp Co Con 5s 5,000 52½; 10,000 52; 3,000 51½; 6,000 50½; 4,000 50

Oregon Short Line 6s 9,000 88; Trust Co Certs 2,000 87⅞; 4,000 88; 1,000 c 88; 27,000 88

Pac of Mo 2d Ext 5,000 107

Penn Co's Gtd 4½s 4,000 111¼

Phil & Reading 3d Pref Inc 1,000 14½; 15,000 14

Phil & Read Gen 4s 38,000 76

Phil & Read Defd Inc 5,000 4

Pitts & West 1st 4s 21,000 10¼; 6,000 81

Rio Grande West 1st 2,000 70⅜

St L & S Fr Con 4s 5,000 45

St L & S Fr G M 6s 1,000 101½

St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s 5,000 119¾

St L' & San Fran 2d Class B 500 113½; Class C 500 113½; 500 113

St Louis S W 1st 2,000 60⅛

Montana Central 5s 7,000 102

Montana Extended 4s 5,000 88

San An & Ar Pass 4s 10,000 57; 3,000 57¼

South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 7,000 90⅜

Southern Ry 1st 5s 10,000 88¼; 8,000 88⅛; 1,000 88¼; 3,000 88⅛; 3,000 88¼

Tex & N O Cons 5s 10,000 92¼; 4,000 92

Texas & Pac 1st 5s 4,000 89¾; 18,000 89½

Texas & Pac 2d Inc 5,000 28; 3,000 25⅜

Tol, A A & N M 1st 1,000 84½; Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 1,000 110½

Union Elevated 1st 4,000 81¾; 5,000 82; 4,000 82½

Union Pac 1st, 1896 2,000 103½

Union Pac 1st, 1897 5,000 104¼; 5,000 104½

Union Pac 1st, 1898 15,000 105½

U S Leather Co 6s 4,000 109

Wabash 1st 5s 3,000 104⅜

Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 2,000 69⅞; 17,000 69½; 8,000 69¾

West Shore Gtd 4s Registered 5,000 105¾; 500 106

W N Y & Penn 1st 5,000 104⅜

W N Y & Penn 2d Trust Receipts 35,000 25¼

West Pac Bonds 5,000 106½

Wn Un Col Trust 5s 1,000 108½

Total sales $945,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	140	145
Albany & Sus	165	175
Alton & Terre Haute	37	38¼
American Coal	80	..
American Cotton Oil	27½	28
American Express	113	115
American Telegraph & Cable	80	..
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	1½
Baltimore & Ohio	66½	68½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	7	9
B. & So. Illinois pf	130	..
Boston Air Line pf	100¼	..
Brunswick Company	2⅜	3¼
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	60
Burlington, C. R. & N.	49	..
Canadian Pacific	59¼	60
Cedar F. & M.	4½	5½
Central Pacific	15	16
Central & South Am. Telegraph	100	111
Chicago & Alton	145	148
Chicago & Alton pf	165	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50¼	53
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	70	90
Columbus & H. Coal	5½	6
Columbus, Hocking V. & T.	16½	17¾
Columbus, Hocking Val. & T. pf	60	65
Consolidated Coal	31½	33½
Denver & Rio Grande	11¼	11⅝
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34	35
Des Moines & Ft. D.	5½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	30	37
*D., S. S. & A.	3½	4½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	8½	11½
Ev. & Terre Haute	35	45
Flint & P. M.	8	14
F. & P. M. pf	..	45
G. B. & W. t. r.	3½	4
Homestake	17	17½
Illinois Central	89½	90½
Iowa Central	7	7½
Iowa Central pf	24	26
Kanawha & Michigan	..	10
Keokuk & Des Moines	..	4
K. & D. M. pf	13	..
Laclede Gas pf	80	82
Lake Erie & Western	16½	16¾
Lake Erie & Western pf	70	72
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	20	23
L., St. L. & T.	1⅝	..
Mah. Coal Road	101	..

*Unlisted.

	Bid.	Asked.
Mah. Coal Road pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	2	6
Maryland Coal pf	40	60
Mexican National cts	..	2
Minneapolis & St. L., all as. pd.	27	28½
Minn. & St. Louis pf., all as. pd.	44	46
Minn. Iron	48	50
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22¼	22⅜
Mobile & Ohio	18	19½
Morris & Essex	162	165
National Linseed Oil	20½	21
National Starch	7	9½
National Starch 1st pf	40	50
National Starch 2d pf	25	30
New Central C	7	9
New-York & New-Haven	193	196
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	..	69½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	..	29
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	23	28
New-York, Sus. & W.	15	15½
Norfolk Southern	60	..
Norfolk & Western pf	21⅜	22
Northwestern Tel	104½	..
Ohio Southern	16½	18
Ontario Mining	9	15
Ontario & Western	15½	16
Oregon Railroad & Navigation	19	22
Ore., S. L. & U. N.	6	9½
Pennsylvania Coal	295	310
Peoria & Eastern	2½	5
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	44	44½
Procter & Gamble	150	..
Procter & Gamble pf	140	..
Quicksilver	1½	4
Quicksilver pf	..	15
Rens. & Sar	182	..
St. J. & G. I.	..	5
St. Paul & Duluth	21½	26
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	97
St. Paul & Omaha pf	110	114
St. Paul, M. & M.	107½	110
Silver bullion certificates	62¼	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14¾	15½
Texas Pacific Land Tr	8½	10
Toledo & Ohio C.	46	52
Toledo & Ohio C. pf	75	80
Union Pacific, D. & G.	4⅛	5
United States Express	43	45
*United States Leather	9	9⅜
Wells-Fargo Express	105	115
Wisconsin Central	3⅞	4⅛

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. Sug. Ref	89⅝	89¾	86⅞	86½	50,140	Nat. Lead	39½	39½	38½	39	1,810
A., T. & S. F.	5	5	5	5	20	N.Y.,L.E.&W.	11	11¼	11	11¼	760
Chi. Gas Co.	73½	73½	71⅝	71¾	4,070	N. Y. Cen.	98	98	97⅞	98	90
C. R. I. & P.	61¾	61¾	60½	60⅝	2,350	N. Y. & N. E.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	110
Chi. B. & Q.	70⅞	70⅞	69⅝	69⅝	8,530	North Am.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	10
C., M.& St.P.	58⅞	58⅞	57⅝	57⅞	12,510	Pac. Mail	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	70
Chi. & N. W.	98¼	98¾	97¼	97½	4,960	Phil. & Rdg.	15⅝	15½	15⅜	15½	240
Cen. of N. J.	95¾	97⅛	93¾	94¼	1,380	Phil. Trac.	101⅝	101⅝	101½	101½	200
Ches. & Ohio.	18⅜	18⅞	18¼	18½	100	Roch. Trac.	40	40⅞	40	40⅞	200
Dist. & C. F.	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	240	R. & W. P.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	10
Gen. Elec.	35⅜	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	310	South. Ry. pf	37	37	36⅞	36⅞	85
Ind. Trac.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	100	Union Pac.	11⅛	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	20
Lake Shore	134	134	133¼	133¼	200	U. S. Cord.	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	480
L. & N.	53⅞	53⅞	53	53⅜	1,120	U. S. Cord. pf.	15	15⅜	15	15⅜	20
L. I. Trac.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	50	West. Union.	87¾	87¾	86⅞	87¼	1,830
Manhattan	106⅞	106⅞	106¼	106⅝	210	W. & L. E.	12⅜	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	100
Met. Trac.	107¼	107¼	107	107	400						
Total sales					92,725						

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A.T.&S.F.sdA	19⅛	19⅛	19¼	19¼	$7,000	Met. El. 2d	107½	107½	107½	107½	$3,000
Can. So. 1st	112	112	111⅝	111⅝	3,000	P. & R. gen.	76	76	76	76	5,000
C., B. & Q.cv	102⅝	102⅝	102⅛	102⅝	2,000	Wabash 1st	104⅝	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	4,000
C., B. & Q.cn	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	3,000	Union El. 1st	82	82	82	82	3,000
Lac. Gas 5s	90½	90½	90½	90½	2,000	Wabash 2d	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	5,000
Met. El. 1st	121½	121½	121½	121½	2,000						
Total sales					$39,000						

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
La Crosse	.05	.05	.05	.05	400	Plymouth	.30	.30	.30	.30	700
Little Chief	.13	.13	.13	.13	100						
Total sales					1,200						

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Dec. option	54½	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	6,000	May option	59½	60⅛	59⅝	60	550,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Repoted by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
American Lithograph pf	..	72
American Bank Note	44½	48½
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Surety Company	210	..
American Typefounders'	3½	5
American Typefounders' pf	29	33½
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	175	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	..	215
Barney Dumping Boat Comp'y	5½	9½
Barney & Smith pf. stock	92	94½
Barney & Smith Car common	20½	23½
Beckton Construction pf	56	..
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	94	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	114	117
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	186	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	106	..
‡Brooklyn City Railroad	168½	169½
Brooklyn Elevated	10½	..
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	66	68½
Brooklyn Gas Company	115	..
Brooklyn Traction	15	16
Brooklyn Traction pf	68½	70½
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102½	..
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101	102
Buffalo Street Railway stock	66	68
Celluloid Company stock	66	69
Central & South Am. Telegraph	108½	111
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	102¼	..
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	161	166
Central N. J. Land & Imp	52	..
*Central Trust Company	1000	1025
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	62	67
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	3
Cin., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	50	53½
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	130	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	80	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) 1st	92	..
†Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	67	72
Continental Trust	160	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	92	96½
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	95	..
Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery	145	..
East Tenn., Cln. ext. 5s	..	62
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	109½	112
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	179	182
Equitable Gas of N. Y. 1st	107½	..
Equitable Gas & Fuel Co. of Chicago 6s	96	99½
Eighth Avenue	285	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	27	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	700	730
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	55
42d St., Man. & St Nich. Av. 1st	112½	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	53	..
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	315	330
Gallatin National Bank	310	317
Georgia Pacific R. R. 1st	110	110¾
Georgia Pacific 2d	46½	52
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	..
Holland Trust Stock	..	90
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	95	96½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com	74	..
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	104½	106½
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	..	25
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	8	10½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	45	48
Hudson River Tunnel	28½	..
Indianapolis Gas Co. stock	132½	135½
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	100	101
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	69	71½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	73	76
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	104	..
Iron Steamboat	5	8
Iron Steamboat bonds	62	..
†Journeay & Burnham	..	48
†Journeay & Burnham pf	92	..
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	96

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,
BANKERS,
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 and 43 Wall Street, New-York.
Philadelphia office, 421 and 423 Chestnut St.
Deal in Government, Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON STOCK EXCHANGES IN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, AND CHICAGO.
PRIVATE WIRES TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Hermann Cohen & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
61 Broadway, N. Y.
Members of New-York Stock Exchange, New-York Cotton Exchange, Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Investment Stocks and Bonds, Grain, Cotton, and all securities that are dealt in on New-York, Chicago, Philadelphia, or Boston Stock Exchanges bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.

I. B. NEWCOMBE,
Banker and Broker,
MILLS BUILDING NEW-YORK,
MEMBER NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. ESTABLISHED 1865.
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

Financial.

BONDHOLDERS' REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company.

A majority of the bonds of the Grand Trunk, North Michigan and Lake Michigan Divisions has been deposited with the Trust Companies. Of the remaining divisions, and the Consolidated Bonds, so large an amount is now deposited that, with bonds promised and in transit, control is assured.

A penalty of $10 per bond will be incurred on all bonds deposited under the Plan and Agreement of this committee, on and after the 10th day of December, 1894.

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
37 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for Grand Trunk and No. Mich. Divisions.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY,
54 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for Mount Pleasant, Cadillac, Lake Michigan and Frankfort & So. Eastern Divisions, and Consolidated Bonds.

Immediate application will be made to list the engraved certificates on the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
AMOS F. ENO,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
E K WRIGHT,
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY,
R. C. MARTIN,
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
Reorganization Committee.
LORD, DAY & LORD,
120 Broadway, Counsel.
D. C. TATE, 96 Broadway, Secretary.

United States Mortgage Company,
The Mutual Life Building,
59 CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL.....$2,000,000
SURPLUS..... $600,000
Offers its 5% First Mtge. Trust Gold Bonds,
Series B, at 102½ and interest.
THESE BONDS ARE THE DIRECT OBLIGATION OF THE COMPANY SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.
An absolutely safe investment.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO. STOCK
Bought by
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

PAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.
The Debentures of Series No. 9 of
THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY
of Middletown, Ct.,
maturing December 1st, 1894, WILL BE PAID at the office of the Company on that day.
ALSO, at the same time and place, the Debentures of Series Nos. 15 and 16, maturing JUNE 1st, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

First Mtge. 5% Gold Bonds
OF THE
BRIDGEPORT TRACTION CO.
OF BRIDGEPORT, CONN.,
DATED JULY, 1893. DUE JULY, 1923.
Exempt from Tax in the State of Connecticut.

Secured by an ABSOLUTELY FIRST MORTGAGE upon the ENTIRE STREET RAILWAY SYSTEM of the City of Bridgeport, the second largest city in the State of Connecticut, covering 32 miles of track, together with all real estate, equipment, and other property now owned or that may hereafter be acquired.

The road is under operation by electricity, and is thoroughly equipped, being laid throughout with steel rails of from 70 to 90 lbs. to the yard, and its equipment, power house, &c., are of the very best description.

The bonds are indorsed by the Comptroller of the State of Connecticut, certifying that they are issued for less than 75 per cent. of the actual cost of the property.

The earnings of the road are very large, being at the rate of double its entire interest charges.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS, PRICE, &c., FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

WE OFFER AND RECOMMEND THE ABOVE BONDS AS A SAFE AND DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,
BANKERS,
41 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,
and
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

In accordance with previous notice, holders of General Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds who have not already assented to the Readjustment Agreement can, on depositing their bonds under the agreement, cash the three overdue coupons with interest thereon at 6 per cent. to January 1, 1895, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

General Mtge. bonds, Income bonds, stock, and deferred Income bonds may be deposited on or before December 31, 1894, with either of the following depositaries:

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.
The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
The London County Bank,
LONDON.

DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1894.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND & MORTGAGE
BY
The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
AND
The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.
AT CURRENT RATES IN SUMS TO SUIT.
APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY.
Apply to
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF THE
Lawyer's Title Insurance Company,
37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

PURSUANT TO ORDERS OF THE UNITED States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, the undersigned will, on and after Dec. 1 next, at their office, in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New-York, pay the following-named coupons upon surrender thereof:
COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1894, FROM ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY CO. GENERAL MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. AND 6 PER CENT. BONDS.
COUPONS DUE OCT. 1, 1894, FROM FORT SMITH & VAN BUREN BRIDGE CO. FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS.
ALDACE F. WALKER,
JOHN J. McCOOK,
JOSEPH C. WILSON,
Receivers.
Nov. 26, 1894.

Dividends.

UNION PACIFIC COUPONS.

PURSUANT TO ORDER OF THE UNITED States Circuit Court for the District of Nebraska, the coupons maturing as stated below, on the following-described bonds, will be paid on and after Nov. 27, 1894, by JAMES. G. HARRIS, TREASURER FOR THE RECEIVERS, 92 AMES BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS., and by the UNION TRUST COMPANY, 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY:
Union Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage 6s, due July 1, 1894.
S. H. H. CLARK,
OLIVER W. MINK,
E. ELLERY ANDERSON,
JOHN W. DOANE,
FREDERIC R. COUDERT,
Receivers.
Boston, Nov. 26, 1894.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.
Coupon No. 7, due Dec. 1, of this company's First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the financial agents,
MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO.,
24 Exchange Place.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1894.

THE RIO GRANDE JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.
Coupon No. 10, due Dec. 1, of this company's First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the financial agents,
MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO.,
24 Exchange Place.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1894.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.
45 Wall St., New-York, Nov. 28, 1894.
The coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Co., maturing Dec. 1, 1894, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company, No. 45 Wall St., New-York, on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Secretary and Treasurer.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. COUPON NOTICE.
Coupon No. 14 of the First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. bonds of this company, due December 1, 1894, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New-York City.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, Nov. 23, 1894.
Coupons maturing Dec. 1, 1894, on this company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall St., New-York.
GABRIEL MORTON, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of the New Central Coal Company of Maryland, Room 54, 1 Broadway.
New-York, Nov. 21, 1894.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, Dec. 11th, 1894. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed Dec. 6th at 3 P. M., and reopened Dec. 12th at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
M. BAXTER, JR., Vice President.

SOUTHERN AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held in the Western Union Building, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of December, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting.
R. H. ROCHESTER,
New-York, Nov. 26, 1894. Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 30, 1894.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall St., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the cemetery, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December, at 12 o'clock, at which time an election will be held for five Trustees in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.
Nov. 17, 1894. C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

Lost and Found.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT NO. 1,184, ISsued by the State Trust Company to the American Surety Company, and indorsed to the order of Thomas E. Wheeler, has been lost, and all parties are warned against negotiating the same, application having been made for the issue of a duplicate. THOMAS E. WHEELER, 188 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE BANK BEGINS SUIT

Shoe and Leather Seeks to Recover Some of Its Stolen Funds.

ACTION AGAINST THE BAKER ESTATE

The Parcels of Property Involved —Seely Not Yet Captured— Steps to Prosecute in State Courts.

The first steps toward recovering, if possible, some of the money alleged to have been stolen by Frederick Baker were taken yesterday by James L. Bishop, the Shoe and Leather Bank's attorney.

Complaints were filed in the Supreme Court in actions against property in which it is alleged that Baker invested part of the stolen funds. Five of these actions are brought under Chapter 487 of the Laws of 1889, authorizing the creditor of a deceased insolvent debtor to bring suit to set aside fraudulent transfers of property.

The sixth suit is undertaken to trace the funds taken from the bank.

The complaints in each case are almost identical, and set up almost substantially the same facts. It is charged that previous to Jan. 1, 1891, Baker became indebted to the bank in the sum of at least $100,000; that Baker died insolvent, and that he made transfers of various pieces of his property for the purpose of defrauding his creditors.

The first piece of property mentioned is that on East Eleventh Street, 245 feet 6 inches east of Avenue A. The title to this property was taken in the name of Robert B. Merritt, the consideration being paid by Baker, and no part of it by Merritt.

The next suit involves the property on the north side of Eleventh Street, 220 feet 6 inches east of Avenue A. Merritt took title to this property also, and transferred it to Florence A. Baker.

The third suit is in reference to the property on the west side of Sheriff Street, 125 feet south of Rivington Street. It was also taken in the name of Merritt, and the title afterward transferred to Florence A. and Frederick R. Baker.

The next parcel in suit is the property on the corner of Delancey and Clinton Streets, that at Delancey and Lewis Streets, and also that on the west side of Sheriff Street, 100 feet south of Rivington Street. These properties were taken in the name of Merritt, and subsequently transferred to Amelia F. Baker, the wife of the supposed suicide, without any consideration.

The property on the north side of Eleventh Street, 270 feet and 6 inches from Avenue A, and that on the east side of Avenue B, 22 feet south from Seventeenth Street, is involved in the fifth suit. This was placed in the name of Merritt and subsequently transferred to Frederick R. Baker.

The object of these five suits is to have the conveyances of the property from Merritt to the other persons named declared null and void, to have a receiver appointed for all the property involved in the suits, to have the property conveyed to the receiver for the benefit of creditors, also for an accounting, and for an injunction to restrain any interference with the property in the meantime.

The sixth action charges that previous to Nov. 17 Baker, in collusion with Bookkeeper Seely, fraudulently abstracted from the bank large sums of money, and purchased with the funds the property 96 St. Mark's Place. This property was also conveyed to Merritt, who aided Baker in the transfer of the property to Mrs. Amelia F. Baker.

It is charged that at least $5,000 of money belonging to the bank was invested in the purchase of this property, subject to mortgages and incumbrances, and that therefore the property is charged with a trust in favor of the bank to the extent of the money which was unlawfully taken from it.

It is asked that Mrs. Baker and Merritt be enjoined from disposing of the property; that it may be adjudged that the premises are held in trust for the bank; that a receiver be appointed, the property sold, and the proceeds be declared to be the property of the bank, and that a judgment for that amount and also damages for the wrongs done be also entered in favor of the bank.

With the filing of these complaints lis pendens have also been filed against all the property mentioned.

It has been said that Baker managed to get money from various persons who had bought lots and built houses on the old Hall estate when it was partitioned. This property extended from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and from Fourth Avenue to Eighth Avenue.

In 1839 Charles H. Hall made an assignment to David S. Hall and Charles Mullett Hall, and subsequently the property was sold by the Sheriff. C. M. Hall died in 1845, Charles H. Hall died some time later, his wife died in 1852, and David S. Hall died in 1868.

One of Charles M. Hall's daughters married Dr. William A. Sayre, and had him appointed as assignee and trustee instead of herself, in the place of C. M. and D. S. Hall, who had died.

Baker appeared as attorney and counsel for Mrs. Sayre, her husband, and sister, and in a petition to the Supreme Court it was said that the dead assignees, C. M. and D. S. Hall, had never completed their trusts, and that the plaintiffs, Mrs. Sayre and her sister, did not know the names of their father's creditors, and asked for authority to issue summons to such unknown creditors by publication.

Baker made affidavit that he had searched diligently for the creditors, but could not find them. The petition was granted, and The Daily Register of this city and The Albany Argus were selected as the papers in which to publish the summons.

Later on, it was said that Baker raised questions as to the validity of the titles of the people who had settled on the estate, and succeeded in getting various sums from $100 to $1,000 in return for quit claims.

Andrew M. Clute has a record of a quit claim given by Dr. Sayre, in 1880, to Edward Oppenheim, on a couple of lots at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue, and he was under the impression that Baker was Dr. Sayre's attorney at the time.

JAMAICA, L. I., Nov. 28.—An examination of the records in the office of the Clerk of Queens County, in this village, to-day, by representatives of a law firm acting as counsel for the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, shows that Mrs. Baker was possessed of considerable property in this county.

According to the records, the Sands Point property, where Baker had his Summer home, belongs to Mrs. Baker. The last payment was made April 4, 1890, by Mrs. Baker. The place was formerly owned by Adam Moss.

The records also show that on April 8, 1892, Mrs. Baker bought lots in Maspeth known as Lots Nos. 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, and 130. She also bought seven other lots, paying for the property $5,000. She also owns property in Woodhaven. The records of the payments on the Sands Point property, which were all made by Mrs. Baker, are on May 27, 1889, $2,400; Nov. 17, 1888, $646; Sept. 15, 1887, $8,650.

The records show that on Jan. 2, 1891, Baker purchased two lots in Woodhaven, for which he paid $600. It is evident that Baker held no property in this county in his own name.

SEELY NOT YET CAPTURED.

Business at the Bank—What the Officers Say of the Case.

The officers of the law were apparently as far as ever yesterday from the capture of Samuel C. Seely, the defaulting bookkeeper of the Shoe and Leather Bank.

It was stated, on the authority of one of the officers who is on the lookout for Seely, that a letter had been received in this city from Seely, in which it was said that he had left the country.

Seely is charged by the Federal authorities with the commission merely of a misdemeanor, in having made false entries. Under this charge he could not be apprehended in any foreign country, as misdemeanors are not extraditable offenses.

Steps were taken yesterday toward the prosecution of Seely in the State courts. His thefts are to be brought to the attention of the Grand Jury on Friday. Grand larceny is a felony, and is an extraditable offense.

Central Office Detectives Frink, Titus, Sheridan, and Crouch, and Lawyer Bishop, and Cashier Van Vleck of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, were all in consultation with the District Attorney, Assistant District Attorney Lindsay said after the conference that the question as to whether Seely could be tried in the State courts was still under discussion.

F. W. Angel, the friend and legal counselor of Seely, kept out of the way of the representatives of the press yesterday. He went to the National Shoe and Leather Bank and held a conference with Lawyer Bishop and President Crane. The object of the conference was not disclosed by any of the participants.

Mr. Angel was asked if he was arranging bail for Seely. He declined to answer. Among his visitors yesterday was Charles J. Peshall, the Jersey City criminal lawyer. Mr. Peshall would make no statement.

Business resumed its normal conditions yesterday at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, and the officers said that all danger of a run was entirely over, and that the only thing left to demand their attention was the capture and punishment of Samuel C. Seely, the embezzling bookkeeper, and the recovery from the estate of Frederick Baker, Seely's accomplice, of as much as possible of the funds of the bank. The system of bookkeeping is undergoing radical changes, which will effectually prevent any future peculations by the bank's employes.

On the subject of recovering the money from the Baker estate, widely differing positions were taken by the bank and by the representatives of the estate. Lawyer Ogden, counsel for the Bakers, stated to a reporter for The New-York Times that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the bank to get any money from the Baker estate, even if it should be proved that Baker was the accomplice of Seely in the robbery of the bank.

"To recover one dollar," said Mr. Ogden, "the bank must prove that that particular dollar was the one stolen from the bank and invested in the purchase of the particular piece of real estate sought to be appropriated by the bank. It will not be sufficient to prove merely that Baker stole the bank's funds, or even to prove, further, that the stealings, in a general way, were invested in real estate. Every dollar must be traced to the exact place where it was invested, and must then be identified as the very money taken from the bank.

"Under these circumstances, I do not think it will be easy for the bank to recover any money from the Baker estate. Indeed, I am certain that the bank will not even make a demand on the estate for anything like the amount of money which it is claimed the books show to have been stolen.

"It will be difficult to prove theft even from the bank's own books. Suppose the ledger of Seely does show a difference of $354,000 in favor of Frederick Baker. The theft cannot be established, except by assuming that one side of this confessed thief's ledger is false and the other is true. Why should one side of a thief's ledger be assumed to be more accurate than the other? Why say the credits are wrong and the debits right, or vice versa?"

The search among Frederick Baker's papers was resumed yesterday by Mr. Bishop, the attorney for the bank, and Mr. Ogden, the attorney for the heirs. At the end of the day's search Mr. Ogden said:

"Not one scrap of paper, or check, or checkbook, or passbook, has been found to show that Frederick Baker had any relations whatever with the National Shoe and Leather Bank."

Mr. Bishop corroborated Mr. Ogden, but said:

"It is not surprising that Mr. Baker left no written evidence among his personal papers of his relations with the bank. It is not surprising, either, that he did not put his sons in possession of a knowledge of his robbery of the bank. There is, however, no doubt in our minds that Frederick Baker was Seely's accomplice. He has been fully identified as a regular visitor to the bank to draw money, and we have some of his checks as evidence that he drew money when he had none whatever actually to his credit."

The will of Frederick Baker, made in 1871, and devising all his estate to the widow, Amelia Baker, will be offered for probate on Friday.

There was no announcement yesterday of a reward by the National Shoe and Leather Bank for the apprehension of Seely. President Crane said the matter was under advisement.

Vice President Pease was asked if any change in the personnel of the bank's staff of employes had been made.

"No changes have been made," he said. "We are wading up the stream, and we cannot stop now to change our guides."

Mr. Pease was asked if it was a fact that the theft of the bank's funds could have been established at any time in the past nine years by a comparison of the ledgers, checks, and pass books.

"Yes," said Mr. Pease. "I suppose if any one had taken the trouble to compare a depositor's pass books and checks and deposit checks with the bank books, the theft would would have been discovered, provided the account examined was one of those used by Seely in his operations.

"We will prosecute Seely on general principles, but we do not expect to recover much from him. I do not think he took 10 cents away with him."

Mr. Ogden, counsel for the Baker heirs, was asked if it was true, as stated by Col. Merritt, that almost all the property bought by Baker in the last nine years stood in the name of Merritt.

"I believe that to be the fact," said Mr. Ogden.

"Was Mr. Merritt a partner with Baker in these purchases?"

"No; only a paid employe, who took title."

Col. Merritt wandered aimlessly around the Baker offices in The Evening Post Building all day yesterday. He was depressed, and not disposed to talk. He had with him two large pies—one mince, one pumpkin—which he had bought down town to take to his home in Harlem.

"I paid 43 cents for the two," he said, "and that's cheaper than my wife can make them."

Col. Merritt reiterated his statement that he never knew or suspected the relations between Seely and Baker, and that he believed Baker was innocent of the charges.

There was no further light yesterday on the cause of Frederick Baker's death. The fact that the autopsy on Tuesday revealed no water in the lungs of the body was taken by the insurance experts as a sure indication that Baker was dead when he fell into the water. The stomach is in the possession of Dr. L. L. Seaman of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, and will be subjected to chemical analysis to determine if it contains poison.

It was said yesterday that among Baker's recent schemes for making money was a patent eggbeater, which he advertised as being made at a house in St. Mark's Place recently bought in his wife's name.

President Crane of the National Shoe and Leather Bank was asked if the disappearance of Oliver E. Jennings, President of the Aetna Coal Company, had anything to do with Seely's flight. Jennings left about the same time Seely disappeared, leaving behind checks dated in advance on the Shoe and Leather.

"Jennings's checks," said President Crane, "were for small amounts, and aggregated only $250. He had no personal account at the bank, and the coal company's account is straight, as far as we have been able to find out. I do not believe Jennings was connected with Seely or Baker."

Six shares of the National Shoe and Leather Bank stock, par $100, were sold at auction yesterday at 85.

FUNERAL OF FREDERICK BAKER.

Pathetic Scene at the Grave, Mrs. Baker Having the Coffin Opened.

Frederick Baker, who is said to have been the accomplice of Samuel C. Seely, the defaulting bookkeeper of the Shoe and Leather Bank, and who was found dead in the water near his home at Sands Point, L. I., was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, yesterday morning.

Mrs. Baker, the wife; her two sons—Frederick and George—Miss Florence Baker, the daughter, and seven friends of the family, besides the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott and Mrs. Abbott, attended the burial.

The Baker plot is at the corner of Cypress Avenue and Heath Path. It is Plot No. 12,420 of Section 178. On the granite posts is the name of Frederick Baker.

In each corner of the plot are bunches of boxwood and rose bushes. The grave of Mr. Baker is at the centre of the inclosure.

When the funeral reached the plot the coffin was placed on the ground, and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott took a position near the head of the grave.

It was just as Dr. Abbott was about to speak that a pathetic scene took place, Mrs. Baker crying out, "My dear husband, oh! my noble man! Oh! my darling, my darling!"

She requested that the lid be removed. The undertaker did as she wished, but there was still a sliding glass over the face.

"Oh! let me kiss him," sobbed Mrs. Baker. "Let me kiss my husband. Remove that, please. Please remove that."

The sliding glass was removed, and then Mrs. Baker, supported by her son George, leaned over the casket and kissed the face of her husband several times. Her daughter Florence did likewise.

When the glass was put in position again, Dr. Abbott read a portion of Psalm xlvi., beginning, "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." He then delivered a short prayer.

When the service had been finished, the coffin was lowered into the grave and covered with earth. Four floral pieces from the members of the family were laid upon the mound.

O'BRIEN WAS A FRIEND TO BOTH

Gave Bail for Keegan, Accused by Phillips, Who Says He Was to Get a Job from the Alderman-elect.

John Phillips, thirty-three years old, of 328 East Seventy-seventh Street, appeared in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning as complainant against James Keegan, thirty-seven years old, of 313 East Eighty-first Street, whom he charged with felonious assault.

Phillips alleged that the Alderman-elect of the Twenty-second District, John J. O'Brien, had promised him a job in the Street-Cleaning Department for his support on election day. Phillips said he went to O'Brien's house, at 324 East Seventy-eighth Street, Tuesday night to learn if O'Brien intended keeping his ante-election promise. On his way he was accosted by Keegan and a companion, who has not yet been arrested, and on one pretext or another they picked a quarrel with him and beat him badly.

Phillips said Keegan attempted to stab him while his companion kicked him about the face and head. The complainant's face was bruised and discolored when he appeared in court.

Justice Taintor held Keegan in $500 bail. Alderman-elect O'Brien went on Keegan's bond.

GUNN COMPROMISED WITH JUSTICE RYAN

Willing to Pay $5 for Being Intoxicated, but Not $10.

James Gunn, a Grand Army man, was arrested for intoxication Tuesday night. He was in company with a suspicious character at Barclay and Washington Streets, and when a policeman approached, Gunn's companion ran away.

When Gunn was searched at the Leonard Street Police Station he had $58.

When Gunn was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday he looked upon the proceedings as a good joke.

Justice Ryan said, "How much money have you got?"

"How much do you want," said Gunn.

"Oh," said the Justice, "about $10."

"I can't spare that much. I'll give you $5," said Gunn cheerfully.

"Considering that you are a Grand Army man, I will let you go, but do not come here again," was the Justice's reply to this liberal offer.

As Gunn left the courtroom he insisted on shaking hands with all the court officers, and said he was going back to the Soldiers' Home in Michigan, where he came from.

DON'T BE FOOLED WITH THIS COUNTERFEIT

Examine a Good $2 Bill Closely and You'll Recognize the Imitation.

Chief Hazen of the Secret Service has sent to the Secret Service officers in this city a description of a dangerous counterfeit two-dollar United States silver certificate. It is of the series of 1891, check letter B, plate K, and has the signatures "W. S. Rosecrans, Register," and "E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer."

The counterfeit is one-eighth of an inch longer than the genuine note. The eyes of the picture of Windom are larger than in the genuine, and more bulging. The outline on the right side of the face is not clearly defined, the shade line running into the face between the eye and ear.

The shading around the large figure "2" on the back of the note is represented by perpendicular lines in the counterfeit, while in the genuine both perpendicular and horizontal lines are used, forming small squares. The silk threads in the counterfeit are heavier than those in the genuine.

Sails with a Woman as Captain.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—The steamer Natchez left at 5 P. M. for Vicksburg with Mrs. Blanche D. Leathers, who was recently licensed, in command as Captain. Though there are women Captains, pilots, clerks, and even a woman mate, this is the first instance of a woman being in command of a packet like the Natchez.

Aldermen-elect Sworn In.

Aldermen-elect Dwyer, Schilling, Muh, Goodwin, Tait, Noonan, and Brown took the oath of office in the Mayor's office yesterday.

HURRIED TO AN ASYLUM

Old Mrs. Harrison's Friends Indignant at Her Treatment.

A DAUGHTER THE COMPLAINANT

Alleged Her Mother Was Unfit to Care for Her Large Property— Legality of Proceedings to be Tested.

Mrs. Margaret A. Harrison, a handsome white-haired woman, who is eighty-three years old, was taken, yesterday, from the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital, to which place she had been committed by Police Justice Hogan for examination as to her sanity, to the insane asylum at Amityville, L. I.

It was reported at the hospital yesterday that the old lady had been examined by two physicians, and had been adjudged insane, but friends of Mrs. Harrison, with whom she had been living for seven years, declare that she is perfectly sane, and denounce her removal to an asylum as an outrage.

The haste exhibited in the proceedings, which were instituted by Mrs. Georgiana H. Salter, the only child of Mrs. Harrison, the friends of Mrs. Harrison say, indicates that an investigation might be proper, and they intend to apply to the courts for a review of the proceedings.

Mrs. Harrison has been a widow for many years. She has a life interest in an estate which is valued at from $75,000 to $100,000, the income of which is paid to her. The principal will, at her death, revert to her daughter, Mrs. Salter, the wife of William T. Slater, who is employed in the dry goods house of Joseph T. Low & Co., at 65 Worth Street. The Salters live at 36 West Nineteenth Street. For some years there has been an estrangement between Mrs. Harrison and her daughter, although Mrs. Salter visited her mother frequently and received many presents of money from her.

Mrs. Harrison has lived seven years at the boarding house kept by Miss Eva J. Balch, at 22 East Twentieth Street, and has taken her meals in the restaurant of Mrs. Anna Sweet, in the basement of the same house. Mrs. Harrison was a great favorite with the boarders, who were impressed by her gentle manners and sweet disposition, and the proceedings instituted by Mrs. Salter to have her declared insane and confined in an insane asylum were a great surprise and shock to them.

Mrs. Salter, accompanied by her husband and their counsel, Edward F. Brown, and Dr. Allen Fitch, an examiner in lunacy, appeared before Justice Hogan at the Jefferson Market Police Court Tuesday morning and made application for Mrs. Harrison's commitment. The charge was made that Mrs. Harrison was of unsound mind and was unable to care for her property, and that she was under the influence of A. Sevier Lynch, who boarded at the house and who was forty years her junior. Lynch is said to be a public accountant, and was at one time private secretary to Senator Dorsey of Star Route fame. Mrs. Salter alleged that her mother was completely under the influence of Lynch; that she was infatuated with him, and was losing her memory, and could not account for large sums of money she had drawn from the bank.

On these statements and the affidavits of Drs. Allen Fitch and Philip O'Hanlon, who alleged that they had examined Mrs. Harrison and had found her insane, Justice Hogan issued a warrant, by virtue of which Mrs. Harrison was arrested and taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court. At her request Mrs. Sweet and Miss Balch accompanied her. At the court there was a brief examination, during which both Miss Balch and Mrs. Sweet assert they were treated with scant courtesy, and the magistrate committed Mrs. Harrison to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to her sanity. She was placed under the care of Dr. Adamson. At the hospital she was examined by Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald of the State Lunacy Commission and Dr. Allen Fitch, and a certificate was given that the woman was suffering from senile dementia.

The preparations for the commitment must have all been made in advance. With unusual haste the certificate was sent to Justice Hogan's residence Tuesday night, and early yesterday morning, before the friends of Mrs. Harrison could take any action in her behalf, she was taken from the hospital to Amityville. The old lady protested against her removal, but no attention was paid to her protests. She was hurried into a closed carriage, and, with a keeper on each side of her, was driven off to the insane asylum.

Mrs. Sweet is very indignant at the treatment accorded to Mrs. Harrison.

"It is an outrage," she said last night. "That old lady is perfectly sane; just as sane as I am. She has eaten at my table every day for seven years, and I am more competent to judge of her mental condition than a physician who has perhaps seen her but once, when she was probably excited. She has managed her business for years. Her memory may be somewhat defective, but that is due to her advanced age. There was absolutely nothing that could give offense in the relations between her and Lynch. To charge otherwise is an outrage.

"I am informed that about three weeks ago Mrs. Salter sent two detectives up here to watch her mother. They lodged in the house. Only two days ago Mrs. Salter came to me and asked me if she could trust me. I said that she could, if it was nothing to harm her mother. Then she hinted that she was going to have her mother put away somewhere. I told her that she could not trust me, because she was not trying to do her mother any good, but rather harm.

"I am going to take this case into the courts, as Mrs. Harrison asked me to do so when they took her away."

Miss Balch was equally emphatic in her denunciation of the removal of Mrs. Harrison to an asylum as an outrageous proceeding. Mrs. Harrison, she said, was a remarkably bright woman for her age, and was always cheerful and happy. She was well able to take charge of her affairs.

Charles Melville, a theatrical agent, also denounced the summary proceedings as an outrage.

"I have known Mrs. Harrison for several years," said Mr. Melville, "and have sat at table with her, and I am willing to testify that the woman is perfectly sane."

Mrs. Sweet and Miss Balch have consulted counsel and will take action, probably in the nature of habeas corpus proceedings, to have Mrs. Harrison's sanity tested in court.

A reporter for The New-York Times called at the residence of the Salter family last night and was told by a colored porter who opened the door that both Mr. and Mrs. Salter were out of town, and he could not tell when they would return.

Three Men Crushed in a Mine.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 28.—John T. Jones, a miner, and Edward Eagan, a laborer, were employed in a chamber in the Pine Brook shaft. At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon Patrick Cawley, a laborer in another chamber, went in to speak with them. While they were talking a heavy mass of "bell" rock weighing at least fifteen tons fell upon them, killing all three. It was half an hour before the immense mass could be removed from the men. Jones and Cawley had been instantly killed and horribly crushed, but there were signs of life in Eagan until after he had been removed from the shaft. Jones was married, but the other two men were single.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—"The Little Mothers'" Aid Society Festivals.—The Thanksgiving festival and entertainment of "The Little Mothers'" Aid Society will be given to-morrow at 2 o'clock P. M., in Wilson Hall, Fifteenth Street, near Third Avenue. Mrs. Anna Randal Diehl will have charge of the musical and dramatic portion of the entertainment. Ice cream and cake will be served, as usual, and bags of fruit will be given to the "Little Mothers" to carry home. The children of the sewing and cooking schools look forward with the most pleasant anticipation to their "happy day" for weeks before it comes around. The Christmas festival is reserved for those not connected with the aid society, except by having one Summer holiday. For the benefit of the "Happy Day" Fund, a sale will be held at 17 Union Square, first floor, on Dec. 12, 13, 14, and 15, and an entertainment entitled "The Merry Christmas of Many Lands," which is to be illustrated with carols, customs, gifts, and games of different countries. The "Little Mothers," for whom the aid society is doing a vast amount of good, are poor children, who have the care of their little brothers and sisters, and are unable to enjoy holidays except those provided by the society, which, besides giving day outings during the Summer, provides sewing and cooking schools, with entertainments at Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Easter. Admission tickets for the entertainment to begin Dec. 12 may be obtained for 25 cents each.

—Miss Isabelle Hoyt's Wedding.—Among the most interesting weddings next week will be that of Miss Isabelle Hoyt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Hoyt, to Dr. Lemuel Bolton Bangs of 31 East Forty-fourth Street, which is to take place at the home of the bride's parents, 3

COMPETITION IN WHEAT

Facts and Figures of Interest to American Farmers.

RUSSIA'S EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS

Information Concerning Low Prices in This Country Contained in Consul General Jonas's Report.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 28.—A great deal of interest will be felt in a report recently received from Consul General Jonas, at St. Petersburg, giving some facts and figures to show the increase in the export trade of Russia. At a time when the producers of the United States are seeking markets and studying the causes of depressed and decreasing prices, this report will be instructive. In his report Consul General Jonas is brief and it is given in full. He says:

The export trade of Russia for the first six months of the current year shows a great advance in comparison with the same period of the preceding years. The aggregate exports reached the amount of 309,278,000 rubles, (about $155,000,000,) computing the paper ruble at an average value of 50 cents. This total exceeded the exports for the first six months of 1893 by 72,580,000 rubles, and the exports for the like period of 1892 by 142,000,000 rubles. The subjoined table shows the classified exports and their value from the 1st of January to the 1st of July, during the last three years, the figures indicating millions of rubles:

Years.	Breadstuffs. Rubles.	Raw Materials. Rubles.	Animals. Rubles.	Manufactures. Rubles.	Total. Rubles.
1892	38,354	107,857	6,487	13,671	166,269
1893	118,562	99,638	6,141	12,357	136,698
1894	207,935	87,893	4,460	9,060	309,278

Among the Russian exports the breadstuffs, or products of the farm, are far in the lead, and they nearly all show an immense increase during the present year. The effect upon the markets of the world, combined with the growing exports of the Argentine Republic and the good crops of Western Europe, has been severely felt by the American farmer. The increasing volume of the Russian grain exports is shown in the following table. It will be apparent that the increase in value does not always keep pace with the increasing volume on account of the depression of prices, the figures again standing for millions of rubles.

	Quantity. 1892.	1893.	1894.	Value. 1892.	1893.	1894.
Wheat	2,216	60,363	86,690	2,288	55,485	66,764
Rye	550	10,381	32,273	528	7,971	17,617
Barley	2,066	26,591	69,533	1,397	15,103	32,566
Oats	5,193	11,795	52,208	5,711	8,520	34,092
Corn	8,392	7,637	27,111	5,740	4,496	15,338

The export of flour shows comparatively, but a moderate increase. The total exportation of wheat flour rose from 737,000 poods in the first half of 1892 to 1,412,000 poods in the same period of 1894, valued respectively at 1,632,000 rubles and 3,099,000 rubles. The export of rye flour during the same periods advanced from 1,501,000 pounds, valued respectely at 1,731,000 rubles and 2,342,000 rubles.

The criticism is made of the estimation of the value of the ruble that on Oct. 1 of this year the silver ruble was valued at 37 cents instead of 50, and that the paper ruble was probably held at less than the silver ruble.

Russia evidently has found new outlets for her breadstuffs and other products. Part of the increase noted in the report of Consul General Jonas has been secured by the resumption of trade lost during the commercial disagreement between Germany and Russia, and some figures given in a forthcoming report from Consul General Frank H. Mason, at Frankfort, tell to what extent Russia has regained her lost German commerce. Mr. Mason in his report says:

When the new treaty of commerce between Russia and Germany went into effect on the 20th of March last, it was predicted that, under its provisions, Russia would soon resume her former position as the source of a large portion of the imported cereal supply of Germany. How promptly this prediction has been fulfilled is shown by some statistics which have appeared in the commercial press of St. Petersburg since the 1st of September, and a comparison of the relative movements in wheat, rye, and oats offers at this time some interesting suggestions.

The immediate and potent influence of the treaty is demonstrated by the aggregate exports of Russian wheat, rye, and oats into Germany during the first seven months of 1893, as compared with those of the same months in 1894, the figures of the latter year showing the movement during the three months just preceding and the four months succeeding the conclusion of the compact.

CEREAL EXPORTS FROM RUSSIA TO GERMANY, (TONS.)

Month.	Wheat. 1893.	1894.	Rye. 1893.	1894.	Oats. 1893.	1894.
Jan	1,470	1,843	2,466	4,580	325	1,138
Feb	2,167	931	1,095	4,317	10	129
March	1,100	1,669	2,418	8,072	5	2,622
April	578	7,339	2,932	25,268	12	36,095
May	317	7,155	6,234	34,535	82	43,324
June	2,701	28,845	7,008	38,313	527	42,840
July	2,281	37,476	7,035	75,660	1,623	51,341

The question is at once suggested, How nearly has Russia, within these four months, regained her former place as the provider of oats and breadstuffs for Germany? This can be determined only by a comparison of the imports from Russia during the period in question with those of the corresponding months in a year far enough back to be free from the influence of the bad Russian harvests of 1891-'92, and from the disagreements which led to the war of tariffs that disturbed the commerce of the two countries in 1893. Taking this as a normal year under the former regime, it is found that in January of that year Russia supplied 96 per cent. of all the oats imported by Germany, and in January, 1894, only 0.3 per cent. In July, 1890, 67 per cent. of the oats imported by Germany came from Russia, and in July, 1894, the proportion had risen to 69 per cent., so that in respect to oats Russia has substantially regained her former position.

In respect to rye, the recovery has been not less rapid and decisive. During January, 1890, Russia supplied 86 per cent. of all the rye imported by Germany, and this proportion had fallen to 21 per cent. in January, 1894, and to 24 per cent. in February of this year. But in April last, the first month after the adjustment of the commercial treaty, the imports of Russian rye rose to 80 per cent. of the entire quantity imported; in May they reached 76 per cent.; in June, 73 per cent., and in July 92 per cent., against 53 per cent. of the total import in July, 1890. It is, therefore, apparent that Russia has already resumed her former place as the provider of more than four-fifths of all the rye imported into Germany.

In regard to wheat, the recovery has been much less rapid, for reasons which relate to the world's wheat market and to the changing sources of supply. In January, 1890, 65 per cent. of the wheat imported into Germany came from Russia, and the mean average of the first seven months of that year was 53 per cent. In January, February, and March, 1894, only 2.5 per cent. of Germany's aggregate wheat imports came from Russia, but this figure rose suddenly in April to 14 per cent., in May to 25 per cent., in June to 29 per cent., and in July to 22 per cent. In the present condition of the wheat market, Russia has, therefore, failed to recover her former commanding control of German imports, and her supremacy in that staple is now shared by the United States, and in a still larger degree by the Argentine Republic, the new and ominous factor which threatens to dominate the future wheat imports of Central Europe.

As a measure of the growing importance of the Argentine Republic in this respect it may be interesting to put the wheat imports of Germany from that country during the first three months after the adoption of the Russo-German treaty side by side with those from Russia and the United States during the same period:

From	April, 1894. Tons.	May, 1894. Tons.	June, 1894. Tons.
Russia	7,339.9	17,154.7	28,845.0
United States	12,531.2	10,315.1	19,142.6
Argentine Rep.	21,614.7	24,460.5	35,038.4

It is, therefore, not with Russia, but with the young republic of South America, that our country will have to deal in competing for the wheat future trade of central Europe.

The wheat, rye, and oats crop of the present season promised at the end of June to be one of the largest and best that Germany had gathered in recent years, but in July began a period of heavy, persistent rains, which delayed the ripening of the grain, embarrassed the harvesting, and greatly injured the quality of the yield. In Eastern Prussia the weather was more favorable, and the grain crops were gathered in generally good condition, but throughout Southern and Western Germany wheat, rye, and oats were drenched for weeks, and stood in shock or lay in swaths until the straw was blackened and rotten, and the grain in thousands of fields was sprouted and seriously damaged. The local markets are filled with damaged rye and oats, which will all, however, be eaten and saved, so that the grain imports of Germany will probably be less during the coming twelve months than during either of the two last preceding years.

But the Russian supply of cereals has not yet been fully developed. Consul General Jonas, in a report soon to be published, directs attention to the fact that an increasing tide of emigration from the western side of the Ural is setting into Siberia over the line of the Great Siberian Railway, and that European Russia, with its population of nearly 100,000,000 and its yearly excess of 1,500,000 births over deaths, is capable of furnishing all the colonies needed for the settlement and development of that part of the empire.

During the year 18,000 emigrants arrived in the agricultural regions of Western Siberia. The railway now extends more than 2,000 miles from St. Petersburg, and it is expected that in the next year it will reach Krasnoyarsk, 3,528 miles from St. Petersburg.

In his unpublished report Mr. Jonas says:

The surplus of grain in Western Siberia, likely to be thrown upon the market by means of the new railroad line, it is estimated, even at the present state of development, regardless of the increase which is sure to manifest itself from year to year, will be at least 15,000,000 bushels of wheat, partly for the Eastern Siberian demand, but mostly for the European market. The wheat grower of Western Siberia will prove a sharp rival and competitor even for the farmer of European Russia, because of the cheapness and fertility of the land, the superior quality of the Siberian wheat, and the low wages of labor.

The richest Government land of that region is offered at a yearly rent of 4½ rubles for 15 dessiatines (about $2.25 for forty acres). The average rate of wages of farm laborers is 37 copecks (about 19 cents) a day during seed time, and 55 copecks (28 cents) during hay and harvest time. The importation of live stock from Western Siberia to European Russia is already very considerable, and the new railroad will naturally give it new impetus. The number of neat cattle alone in the region for which the western section of the road serves as an outlet already exceeds six millions.

Some other products which will serve to make up the freight business of the new line are the following: Lard, wool, horsehair, camel's hair, raw hides of all kinds including camel and goat skins. Of these articles, about 1,500,000 poods (27,000 tons) are now sent across the Ural annually, and this trade bids fair to grow rapidly. Of the through freight from east to west, the most important articles will be tea.

At present over 800,000 poods of Bohea tea and 700,000 poods of pressed and brick tea go west of Irkutsk per year. This freight of about 1,000,000 poods (18,000 tons) will be carried by rail. The purchases of tea are made in China once a year, in April and May, and the tea is delivered at Irkutsk in four to six months. With the present slow transportation westward, the tea does not reach the fair at Nizhni-Novgorod until the following year. Railroad transportation will not insure its timely delivery at Nizhni, but it will be sold at the fair by sample and delivered in Moscow the same year.

Attention is directed by the editor of the Consular reports to the fact that the Consul General values the copeck at half a cent, giving a value of 50 cents to the ruble. The United States Treasury Department estimates the ruble at 37.1 cents. According to the Consul General, these 60 copecks are equal to 30 cents, while, according to the United States Treasury, they are only equal to 22.3 cents. With this explanation, the estimated values of the Consul General are permitted to stand throughout the report.

To the farmers who are complaining of the low price of wheat, and looking forward to the time when it will rise in value, these figures, indicating an increasing supply of wheat from practically illimitable fields, brought into communication with the consumers of Europe by the Great Siberian Railway, must be a subject for serious consideration.

A STILL IN LIVINGTON STREET RAIDED

Materials and Implements Seized, but the Proprietor Escaped.

An illicit still at 182 Rivington Street was raided yesterday morning by Internal Revenue Collector Grosse's deputies. They found a quantity of raw material, several barrels of mash, and many implements used in the manufacture of whisky.

A man named Flaumen, who had a soda-water establishment in the building, ran the still. He was absent when the deputies made the seizure.

Collector Grosse received information of the still from an anonymous source Tuesday night. He at once sent two deputies, who watched the building all night, and when three other deputies arrived yesterday morning, the raid was made.

In the front of the cellar they found the soda-water establishment, and hidden away in the rear they found the kettles, mash, raw material, and things used in the manufacture of whisky. The still was a small one, capable of making about ten or fifteen gallons of whisky a day.

A BOLD ATTEMPT AT PRISON DELIVERY

The Chief Conspirator Is Run Down and Captured.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 28.—A daring attempt at jail delivery was made at the Essex County Penitentiary this morning. Henry Bath, a "trusty," serving his last month for burglary, was sent to the well. When the guards looked in the direction of the well a little later Bath could not be seen. Subsequently the prisoner, who had been secreted in the well, hanging to the chain, emerged and was seen to start across the prison yard, beckoning to a gang of prisoners to follow. He flung open the prison gate and fled across the country for a dense woods. The guards, with difficulty, captured the other prisoners and then pursued Bath on horseback. Several shots were fired at the fleeing prisoner, and one bullet passed through the sleeve of his coat. He surrendered after a chase covering two miles.

HEAVY GALE ON LONG ISLAND SOUND

The Sloop Lena B. Carr Went to Pieces at Cold Spring.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Nov. 28.—A heavy gale has been blowing on the Sound all day, and a large number of vessels were obliged to seek shelter in Huntington and Cold Spring Bays.

The sloop Lena B. Carr, Capt. Frederick Eaton, and owned by Emmitt B. Hawkins, went ashore at an early hour this morning, near Crossman's brickyard, Cold Spring Harbor. She was loaded with potatoes and hay, and is fast breaking up. She will be a total loss.

The beach is strewn with the cargo, and it is being gathered up in large quantities by the hands employed in the brickyards. The Captain and crew escaped by swimming ashore, as the small boat broke loose when the vessel struck.

The Baptist Boys' Brigade.

A review of the Baptist Boys' Brigade will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon in Brooklyn Rink, Clermont Avenue.

The New-York City regiments will form in Warren and Murray Streets and Park Place and march across the bridge. Mayor Schieren will review the boys at his home, on Clinton Avenue. At the rink there will be singing, drills, and declamations.

Cruises of Revenue Cutters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The President has designated the following United States revenue cutters to cruise about the points named on the Atlantic coast, between Dec. 1 and April 1 next: Woodbury, Eastport, Me.; Dallas, Portland, Me.; Dexter, Boston, Mass.; Crawford, Baltimore; Hamilton, Philadelphia; Colfax, Wilmington, N. C.

Gen. Doe's Official Trip.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Gen. Doe, Assistant Secretary of War, left here to-day to make a ten days' tour of inspection of military posts, during which he will visit Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson to Look into Central Pacific Matters.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, the special delegate of the English holders of Central Pacific Railway securities, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Majestic. His mission to this country is to ascertain as far as possible just how matters stand with the Central Pacific Railroad Company. He expects to confer with C. P. Huntington and the leading officers of the company, and he will also make a thorough inspection of the property.

Mr. Wilson represents 60 per cent. of the $68,000,000 of Central Pacific stock held in England, Holland, and the United States. Many of the English holders paid 75 for their stock, which is now quoted at 15. They want to know why the stock has depreciated to such an extent, and also why the road has ceased to earn dividends.

After a short rest in this city Mr. Wilson will go to Washington, for the purpose of visiting his friend, Sir Julian Pauncefote. Subsequently he will go to San Francisco.

Pennsylvania's Earnings.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—Following is a statement of the business of all the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. All lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for October, 1894, as compared with the same month in 1893, show an increase in gross earnings of $350,723.14; an increase in expenses, $6,082.12; an increase in net earnings of $353,641.02. The ten months of 1894, as compared with the same period of 1893, show a decrease in gross earnings of $7,699,588.28; a decrease in expenses of $6,615,731.87; a decrease in net earnings of $1,083,856.41.

All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for October, 1894, as compared with the same month in 1893, show a decrease in gross earnings of $280,895.61; a decrease in expenses of $15,833.72; a decrease in net earnings of $255,061.89. The ten months of 1894, as compared with the same period of 1893, show a decrease in gross earnings of $5,543,187.46; a decrease in expenses of $3,599,464.47; a decrease in net earnings of $1,943,722.99.

Suit Against the Consolidated.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 28.—The State of Connecticut has brought suit in the Superior Court against the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad to recover $50,000. This amount represents $44,369 and interest from Nov. 25, 1893. The suit grows out of the valuation of the State Board of Equalization placed upon the stock of the road last year for taxation. The board returned the amount of the 1 per cent. tax as due from the road to the State at $477,989. The road paid $434,619 to the State Treasurer, declining to pay the difference, $44,369, which it claimed represented the tax on additional deduction, which should have been made by the Board of Equalization in determining the value of the road property.

Western Association Dissolved.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—To-morrow the Western Passenger Association will pass out of existence. To-day its Chairman, H. D. Caldwell, resigned. His resignation was accepted, and a resolution passed declaring the association to be at an end Nov. 30. Immediately afterward another resolution was passed retaining the Chairman and his staff until it shall be known what will be the fate of the alliance now in contemplation. In case a new association is formed, comprising the Western and Transcontinental lines, Chairman Caldwell will undoubtedly be chosen to conduct its affairs.

To Prevent Transfer of Stock.

John Ferguson of this city has filed a request in the United States Circuit Court that the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as register of stock, be enjoined from transferring or registering stock of the railway company under the new plan of reorganization.

Ferguson obtained a verdict against the railway company for $23,755.48, and he alleges that he cannot get satisfaction of the judgment if the old stock is transferred.

The New Car Mileage Rate.

Various matters of interest only to the operating departments of the railroads were discussed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trunk Line Association yesterday afternoon. A resolution was adopted changing the time for the new car mileage rate to go into effect, as applied to private cars, from Nov. 1, to Dec. 1. This was done because the circulars announcing the change in the rate were not printed until Nov. 20.

Little Rock and Memphis to be Sold.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 28.—Judges Williams and Edgerton to-day handed down a decree in the case of the Central Trust Company of New-York vs. the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad. The decree forecloses the mortgage against the defendant railroad company, the same to be sold at the pleasure of the Trustee. The principal is $3,186,000, with $79,650 annual interest since March, 1893.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The report of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company for the quarter ended Sept. 30 last shows: Gross earnings from operations, $4,892,058; operating expenses, $3,172,918; net earnings, $1,719,140; other income, $135,101; gross income, $1,854,241; fixed charges, $1,140,101; net income, $714,140; cash on hand, $726,201; profit and loss, (surplus,) $12,117,507. The net income for the corresponding quarter last year was $773,145.

—The El Paso City Council has granted a terminal franchise to J. L. Bell, Trustee, for a railroad to be built from that city to the Whitney Oaks coal country in New-Mexico, a distance of 160 miles. Bell is supposed to represent the Rock Island Road, but he says an English syndicate is backing him and is ready to take up the bonds.

—The Ohio Coal Traffic Association, composed of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo; Toledo and Ohio Central; Columbus, Shawnee and Hocking, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, has reduced the tariff from points in Ohio and West Virginia to the Mississippi River to $2.25 per ton.

—Mr. George W. Booth, Auditor of the Revenue of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, has been promoted to be General Auditor of the company, to succeed the late William T. Thelin. Mr. Booth has been in the employ of the company since 1865.

—The following officers of the Philadelphia Traction Company were elected last Tuesday: President, P. A. B. Widener; First Vice President, W. L. Elkins; Second Vice President, George D. Widener; Secretary and Treasurer, D. W. Dickson.

—Since his appointment as receiver of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City, S. P. Calloway has paid $600,000 of debts, which the court ordered him to pay out of surplus moneys.

—General Passenger Agent A. J. Smith of the Lake Shore has notified connecting lines that hereafter no extra fare will be charged on the New-York and Boston express from Chicago.

—At a meeting of the Directors of the Delaware and Hudson Company yesterday the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. was declared, payable Dec. 15.

—A new office entitled an air brake inspector has been created by the Boston and Maine management. B. F. Hudson is the inspector.

—R. H. Nicholas of Elmira has been appointed Superintendent of the New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad.

—Walter T. Rupert succeeds George H. O. Keefe as Master Mechanic of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad.

—Frank Harriott, General Freight Traffic Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, was in New-York yesterday.

—The foreclosure sale of the Des Moines, Northern and Western Road has been postponed until Dec. 10.

—A party of Lackawanna officials inspected the new Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad last Tuesday.

—John M. Hoffner has been appointed passenger agent of the Erie Railway in Cincinnati.

—Gen. Orland Smith has been elected President of the Parkersburg Branch Railroad.

WAIL OF A FIRST VIOLIN

Smashed, It Was Charged, by a Belligerent French Horn.

ORCHESTRA DISCORD IN THE COURT

Herr Gotterdamn and Herr Loesch Were at Odds and the Snare Drum Tells of an Encounter in the Dark.

The French horn and the first violin were at it hammer and tongs yesterday in the Fourth District Court. In a scrimmage last Summer, at Long Branch, the French horn had, so it is charged, mauled the first violin. Its strings were left tuneless, its bridge was smashed, and it was otherwise grievously injured, necessitating repairs that cost $20.

To recover this sum from the pugnacious French horn, suit was brought, and Civil Justice Roesch, with the aid of his assistants, undertook to unravel the true inwardness of the facts. After giving the case his most earnest attention, the Justice announced that he would reserve his decision.

It was a sad story of false sounds and discords that was revealed in the presentation of the case. Among the accomplished artists in the Hollywood Hotel orchestra at Long Branch last Summer were George Loesch, Jr., the French horn, and Louis V. Gotterdamn, the first violin. The fact that he bears such a thoroughly Wagnerian patronymic has always made Herr Gotterdamn a proud man. Naturally, there were among his fellow-artists some who were jealous of this distinction, and among these, it is charged, was Herr Loesch.

When Herr Gotterdamn was at his best on the first violin, coaxing from its musical bosom the sweetest and most tuneful airs, Herr Loesch is said to have often caused his French horn to screech in such an insulting and overbearing strain that the dulcet tones of the gentle violin were drowned out entirely or made to appear most ridiculous.

Herr Gotterdamn resented this most furiously. To be mocked at all was sufficiently aggravating to a gentleman of his fine perceptions; to be mocked by a French horn, to have gusts of the "Marseillaise" injected in the midst of his finest flights into the realms of the "Götterdämmerung" or the "Walküre" was simply insupportable.

As a result, Herr Gotterdamn, the report goes, learned to hate and despise Herr Loesch. Herr Loesch, according to accounts, looked upon Herr Gotterdamn as a tuneless simpleton.

On a warm, sultry night, Aug. 16 last, the feud culminated. The guests of the hotel sat down together to listen to the soulful, stirring airs of the orchestra. None of them dreamed of the fierce tumult that was heaving and beating in the breasts of the first violin and the French horn. If the French horn screeched defiantly at times, the listeners put it down to the overheated atmosphere, and when the first violin fell into warlike notes it was considered simply an accident.

Only the members of the orchestra knew better, and the wild scene that followed, resulting in the maiming of the first violin, was told yesterday by the Snare Drum, who was a witness of the trouble from first to last. It was an ordeal to the Snare Drum, the recital of the story of warfare, but the task was accomplished to the general satisfaction of everybody except Herr Gotterdamn, who doesn't think much more of the Snare Drum than he does of the French Horn.

Out in the black night, after all the musical instruments had been put away in their cases, and when all the artists were on their way home, Herr Gotterdamn's long sufferings found vent. Against the French Horn his poor violin was powerless, but Herr Gotterdamn's lungs were quite as powerful as those of Herr Loesch. So he said in his fiercest tones to Herr Loesch, the story was told:

"You, Sir, are a rascal."

"Ha!" replied Herr Loesch, with a sneer.

"Yes, Sir, a rascal—a scoundrel, a wretch!"

"Ha! Ha!" sneered the French Horn once again.

"You are unfit company for gentlemen!"

"Ha! Ha; Ha!" exclaimed the French Horn in derision.

"You are no musician," then declared Herr Gotterdamn, rendered furious by this scornful reception of his milder remarks. The blow told. It was a home thrust. All the passions that go with the manipulation of the French Horn was aroused within the bosom of Herr Loesch.

Like a lion the French Horn made at the First Violin, and in tones that might have been heard blocks away he demanded a retraction of the slander.

The First Violin refused to retract, and with an umbrella raised aloft defied the French Horn to make him do so. From this point the stories of the two principals diverge, but the Snare Drum's account of it was accepted as that of an outsider.

"Your Honor," the Snare Drum said, bowing to Justice Roesch, "Loesch, he says: 'Put down your umbrella, and put down your fiddle, and we'll settle it between us, man to man.'

"'No, Sir," says Gotterdamn, and with that he smashed Loesch with the umbrella and started to run as if his house was afire. His fiddle slipped out of his hand, and Loesch just threw it after him."

Herr Gotterdamn, on the contrary, asserts that Loesch stamped on his precious instrument and otherwise maltreated it. Justice Roesch will decide the matter in a day or two.

THE GOULD TAX CASE AGAIN.

Question of Contempt of Commissioners Argued in Supreme Court.

The efforts of the Gould heirs to escape taxation in this county brought the case up in Supreme Court, Chambers, again yesterday morning, Justice O'Brien presiding.

The Gould heirs first obtained writs of certiorari to review the action of the Commissioners in taxing the estate of their father at $10,000,000, personal property, and in taxing them individually in this county, where they claim to be non-residents. It is asserted that the estate of Jay Gould has its offices at Tarrytown, and that all the children reside there, with the exception of George J. Gould, whose residence is at Lakewood. They therefore insist that they are not liable to taxation here.

All the writs were made returnable on Aug. 6 last, when the Commissioners, not having filed their returns, came in and excused themselves by saying that they were not properly before the court, and were not bound to make return to the writs. It was urged by the Gould heirs that the Commissioners were guilty of contempt of court for not having filed their returns, and that the assessments placed upon their personal property should be canceled. Justice Lawrence refused to cancel the assessment, but granted orders requiring the Commissioners to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt for neglecting to obey the writs and make return to them.

Almon Goodwin presented the motion on their order yesterday to the court, and while he did not press the motion for the punishment of the Commissioners, he did insist that the matter should be presented in such form that the question as to whether the taxes and assessments were proper or not might be determined as quickly as possible.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Ward raised the point that the original writs were void for the reason that they were not made returnable at a regular trial Special Term, where they could be tried on the merits. The Commissioners had made no return to them for the reason that they considered the writs void, relying upon a previous decision of Justice O'Brien that all such writs should be made returnable at a regular Special Term.

Justice O'Brien said he was inclined to think that this case was somewhat different from the decision referred to, as in that case the question was raised in court as to whether the writs were void. Mr. Ward, however, contended that the same issue was involved, and declared that, as the writs were invalid, the Commissioners were not obliged to obey them, and hence were not in contempt.

Ex-Judge John F. Dillon, in reply, said that this was the only remedy which a citizen had to protect his rights, and that until the Commissioners made their return all the proceedings looking to an adjudication of the rights of his clients were completely blocked. He declared that the Commissioners had been trifling with the rights of the executors and the heirs, and with the process of the court ever since July. He stated that it did not follow that the examination of witnesses would be necessary in the matter.

It was generally a question of law, and if the court deemed testimony necessary then a referee could be appointed. He insisted that the writs were returnable before a special term of the court, and that, under the Constitution, a Justice issuing a writ of this character was in Special Term, and any assignment of the Justices, could not alter this fact. He asserted that the Commissioners were properly before the court, and in failing to obey the writs they were guilty of contempt.

Justice O'Brien reserved his decision.

O'TOOLE DEMURRER OVERRULED

The Accused Police Sergeant Pleads Not Guilty and Will Be Tried.

Ex-Judge George M. Curtis appeared in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday and entered a demurrer to the indictment against Police Sergeant William O'Toole, who is charged with taking a bribe from Dr. Whitehead. The demurrer reads:

"The above-named defendant demurs against Police Sergeant William O'Toole, first, that the defendant is not and was not at the time or times mentioned a public officer; second, that the facts stated in said indictment do not constitute a crime; third, that the indictment does not conform substantially to the requirements of Sections 275 and 276 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and, fourth, that more than one crime is charged in the indictment within the meaning of Sections 278 and 279 of the Code of Criminal Procedure."

Lawyer Curtis said that Dr. Whitehead was duly held for trial, and that evidently O'Toole could not have had any influence to get the case dismissed. O'Toole was invested with no judicial or executive powers, and had no special mission to usurp the functions of a detective or the Superintendent of Police. It had not been shown that O'Toole suppressed any evidence against Dr. Whitehead.

Judge Ingraham held that it was not necessary to show that O'Toole did or did not do anything to secure the dismissal of a charge against Whitehead. It was sufficient to show that he received $200, for if an officer occupying the position of Sergt. O'Toole should accept money from any one accused of crime, with or without an expressed understanding, it would be highly reprehensible, and in such a case the usefulness of a police officer would be at an end.

Judge Ingraham overruled the demurrer, and Sergt. O'Toole pleaded not guilty. No day was set for trial, but it was agreed that due notice should be given when the case was put on the calendar.

CORBARSKY WAS WOUND UP.

He Talked for Ten Minutes in Answer to a Single Question.

The jurors in the Supreme Court, where Judge Barrett is presiding, were treated to an amusing incident yesterday morning. They appreciated the position, as there is little hilarity in the usual civil suit, and shouts of laughter greeted the hearing of the case of Isaac Corbarsky of 8 Eldridge Street, who is suing his next-door neighbor, David Cohen, for $5,000 damages for encroaching upon his land.

Corbarsky took the stand, and one question from his counsel was enough to put his client's talking apparatus in proper working order.

For ten minutes after the first question the plaintiff never stopped talking, and nothing was distinguishable but the jargon, in which a smattering of a variety of languages could be heard. Even the usual gravity of Judge Barrett was disturbed. The stenographer was the chief sufferer. He breasted the tide of words as long as he could, but as a cramp in the arm was imminent from longer exertion he surrendered at last.

Cohen staid home last Summer while the plaintiff was in the country, and, it is alleged, improved the opportunity to build a house that extended nine feet upon the plaintiff's land. Now the latter wants damages. The case is still on.

Guarino Gets Out of Prison.

Egidio Guarino will spend his Thanksgiving out of jail, thanks to the leniency of Judge Bookstaver of the Court of Common Pleas.

For some time Guarino has been a prisoner in default of $500 in a suit brought against him in the Court of Common Pleas by Mrs. Maria G. Sassano to recover $5,000 damages for alleged slander.

Guarino yesterday, through his counsel, made an application to Judge Bookstaver for a reduction of bail, and the Judge put it down to $100, which was furnished.

Illegally Committed, He Says.

Lawyer Emil A. Klein secured a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Freedman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, directing the keeper of the Ludlow Street Jail to produce in court Louis Goldberg of Henry Street.

In an affidavit Goldberg says he has never been legally committed, but has been imprisoned by virtue of a judgment obtained in the Fourth District Court by one Harry Feingold against Alexander Goldberg. He says it is a case of mistaken identity. The writ is made returnable to-morrow.

Day Set for Divver's Trial.

Justice Patrick Divver will be brought to trial Dec. 17 on the charges preferred against him in the proceedings for his removal.

The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas met yesterday in their private chambers and fixed upon that date.

Divver is directed to appear before the Judges in the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas on that day, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and answer the charges.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Mrs. Louise M. Galligan, the ex-school teacher, whose suit against the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward Schools was dismissed in the Supreme Court last week, went into court again yesterday and asked Judge Barrett what time she was allowed by law to make preparations for an appeal, and also to ask for a transcript of the stenographer's minutes. She declined to state whether she had an appeal in mind or to answer any questions as to her future plans in the suits she had pending.

—Patrick Cochran was sentenced to eight months in the penitentiary by Judge Ingraham yesterday. He accidentally killed Julia Rees of 816 East Fifty-eighth Street while firing his revolver early on the morning of last Fourth of July. Judge Ingraham said that Cochran had been criminally careless, and that, while there was no doubt as to his innocence of intent, he must be punished to some extent in order that others might be deterred from handling firearms carelessly.

—Beasidel Nigro was convicted in Part I. of General Sessions yesterday for falsely registering from 49 Oliver Street. He lives in Brooklyn. Mrs. Nigro appeared in court with her four children. She went on the stand and begged the jury not to convict her husband, as she and her little ones would be left destitute. When the jurors returned they took up a collection among themselves and handed Mrs. Nigro $14. Nigro was remanded for sentence.

—Judge Fitzsimons, in the City Court, yesterday signed an order granting Lawyer Daniel O'Connell of 234 Broadway permission to serve the summons in a suit brought by George Whitaker, a London tailor, upon Henry Allen Chamberlain, who is said to be confined in Bloomingdale Asylum, and upon the Superintendent of the asylum. Whitaker claims that Chamberlain owes him $185 for clothing.

—Judge O'Brien, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday was asked to make permanent an injunction granted some days ago to Katherine Williams, known to the stage as Katie Emmett, restraining Harry Williams and H. R. Jacobs from producing a play which she claims as her property, and which is called "The Waifs of New-York; or, The Boy Detective." Judge O'Brien reserved decision.

—In the suit of John W. Pollock against John and Rachel Rief, to recover damages for alleged assault committed by Mrs. Reif on the twelve-year-old son of Mr. Pollock, the jury in the Supreme Court, Judge Barrett presiding, yesterday brought in a verdict for the defendants. Mrs. Reif, it was alleged, hit young Pollock in the eye, breaking his glasses and injuring his sight.

—Nellie Horowitz of 347 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, the young woman charged with defrauding a number of up-town shopkeepers out of property and money, pleaded guilty to grand larceny before Judge Fitzgerald, in General Sessions, yesterday. Lawyer House said restitution would be made, and the case was allowed to go over to next Wednesday.

—Edward Barry was sentenced to five years in the State prison by Judge Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday. Barry was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree. At Sixty-third Street and First Avenue he killed John Nolan by cutting his throat with a large jack knife Aug. 28 last.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Road Company.—Argued by George W. Wingate for appellant, William N. Dickman for respondent.

John J. Nolan, appellant, vs. Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham Railroad Company.—Argued by A. G. Vanderpoel for appellant, Abel Crook for respondent.

Charles J. Close, appellant, vs. Charles P. Brady.—Argued by Simon Fleischman for appellant, by Moses Snire for respondent.

Augustus A. Levy vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by George Zabriskie for appellant, by George W. Wingate for respondent.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday next is: Nos. 580, 664, 563, 591, 586, 597, 595, 598.

Divided Honors in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 28.—Mayor Olney, (Republican,) was re-elected at the municipal elections yesterday over E. D. McGuinness, (Democrat,) by 159 plurality. The Democrats elected the Overseer of the Poor, and City Treasurer, and the Republicans elected the Harbor Master. The Council will be about the same as at present, Republican by a large majority.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to EDMUND MARKS, William Henry Brown, Sumner P. Naramore, Sylvia Murphy, send greeting:

Whereas, Robert L. Harrison of the City of New-York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the first day of June, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Martha Perrill Brown Naramore, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. [L. S.] Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 31st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, n8-law6wTh Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS GEILFUSS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 111 East 14th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th

MRS. THUROW IS MISSING

The Valuable Witness, It Is Said, Has Gone to Europe.

HER TESTIMONY AGAINST POLICEMEN

Intimation that a Fund was Raised to Get Rid of the Woman—Men to Benefit by Her Absence.

Mrs. Augusta Thurow, the former proprietress of an establishment at 23 Second Avenue, is missing from this city, and it is said that she and her husband, Ernest Thurow, sailed for Europe on Thursday last.

Mrs. Thurow is the woman whose sensational testimony before the Lexow committee was responsible for the removal from the police force of Capt. Doherty, five Sergeants, and two ward men, all of whom were afterward indicted by the Grand Jury.

Upon the evidence to be furnished by Mrs. Thurow, the District Attorney's office relied to a great extent to convict the indicted men, and since her disappearance it has been rumored that those who would be directly benefited by her absence were responsible for her flight.

It has been intimated that a fund of $25,000 was raised by the men upon whom her testimony reflected in order to defeat their conviction, and that Mrs. Thurow received a big share of this sum to absent herself from this city.

Mrs. Frederick Seyd, a sister of Mrs. Thurow, living at 62 First Avenue, was quoted yesterday morning as saying that her sister had received part of the $25,000, but later in the day she denied having made any such statement. She claimed that Mrs. Thurow had taken her departure hurriedly about a week ago, and that her flight was so sudden that she had forgotten to pay the rent for the rooms she had occupied.

"Her landlord," said Mrs. Seyd, "has been after me for her rent. As to the statement that I said Augusta had received any money, it is not so. She would not have needed much money to go to Europe now, for travel is cheap, but that she did not have much money with her I feel certain, for she was always coming to me for some. My husband objected to my helping her, so when she came one day last week and said she was going to Europe I was glad."

The men who would be most affected by Mrs. Thurow's testimony were ex-Capt. Michael Doherty, ex-Sergts. James W. Jordan, Hugh Clark, Charles M. Parkerson, George C. Liebers, and Felix McKenna, and ex-Ward Men John Hock and Bernard Meehan. All of these men have pleaded not guilty to the indictments found against them.

A morning newspaper published an intimation that ex-Assistant District Attorney Wellman, who had charge of the cases against the indicted men when they were tried by the Police Commissioners, knew of Mrs. Thurow's intended flight, and it was also hinted that the witness had an interview with ex-Capt. Doherty at Mr. Wellman's office on Saturday.

Mr. Wellman denied yesterday that there was a particle of truth in these intimations.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, who has been assigned by District Attorney Fellows to look into the matter, is of the opinion that Mrs. Thurow has not been paid to go into hiding. He claims that she can be brought back.

Lawyer Frank Moss, Mr. Goff's associate as counsel to the Lexow committee, was greatly surprised when he heard of Mrs. Thurow's flight.

"It looks," he said, "as if she has been gotten out of the way in the same manner as Kate Schubert, who accused Inspector McLaughlin, Capts. Devery and Cross, and Ward Men Burns, Glennon, and Smith. Certain people would be greatly benefited by getting her out of the way in time, and it is annoying that the District Attorney's office should not have placed a strict watch upon such an important witness, who is the mainstay in the case against the indicted men.

"It is strange that no one in the District Attorney's office should know anything about her movements. A short time ago information came to us through private sources that another witness who had testified before the Lexow committee, and who might be important in future criminal proceedings against police officials, had been approached, and that an effort had been made to get the witness away from the city. I informed the District Attorney of the scheme, and steps were taken to frustrate it."

District Attorney Fellows heard the news of Mrs. Thurow's departure when he returned from Albany yesterday. He claimed to know nothing of the matter, and appointed Mr. McIntyre to investigate the case.

FIVE LIVES ARE LOST IN A COLLISION

The Schooner Gracie Benson Is Run Down in Boston Harbor.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 28.—Early this morning the fishing schooner Gracie H. Benson of Provincetown was run down and sunk at the entrance to the harbor by the steamer Reading. Five of the Benson's crew were lost. Their names are:

BONNER, FRED, of St. Peter's, N. S., twenty-six years old.

HARVENDER, EDWARD, nineteen years old.

MERRITT, FRED, of Digby, N. S., twenty-four years old.

NEWCOMB, WILLIAM.

RINK, JOHN, forty years old.

The Benson was proceeding out of the channel, with a fair wind, and when about midway between Boston Light and Bug Light the Philadelphia and Reading steamer Reading, with the barge Suffolk in tow, from Philadelphia, loomed up before, and in endeavoring to tack across the steamer's bow to avoid a collision the steamer struck her on the port side, just abaft the main rigging, and she filled and sank in about two minutes. The Reading immediately stopped and lowered a boat, which went to the assistance of the crew of the sunken vessel. She succeeded in picking up seven of them who were clinging to wreckage from the vessel.

The tugboat Wesley A. Gove, Capt. William Parker, was following in the wake of the Reading, with the large four-masted schooner Katherine D. Perry in tow. Capt. Parker anchored the schooner and hurried to the assistance of the crew of the sunken vessel. Four men who were clinging to one of the mastheads were taken aboard, and they informed Capt. Parker that one of the crew had drifted off on the booby hatch and another one on a trawl buoy. The Gove went in search of them, and quite a distance outside of Boston Light rescued the man from the booby hatch. Soon after the trawl buoy was found, but the man had become exhausted at the time of the collision and went down with the vessel. Another member of the crew was knocked overboard by the force of the collision and drowned.

Capt. John Harvender of the Benson states that the steamer showed no inclination to slow down before the collision occurred, and it was in an effort to get out of her way that his schooner was struck. Capt. Beed or the Reading states that he was coming at a moderate rate of speed, and claims that the collision was unavoidable.

THE STAMPED ENVELOPE CONTRACT

Mr. Purcell Sells His Contract for a Good Round Sum.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 28.—The facts in the arrangement by which the stamped envelopes for the Post Office Department will continue to be made in this city for four years, or during the life of James Purcell's contract, are coming out.

When Mr. Purcell found that he would experience difficulty in filling the contract he opened negotiations with the Plimpton Manufacturing Company of this city, the former contractors, to continue it. He offered to dispose of his interest in the contract to them for $100,000, which was declined. Finally a sum was named which was satisfactory, and Mr. Purcell gave a power of attorney to the Superintendent of the Plimpton Manufacturing Company to continue the contract at the works here. The paper for the contract was made by Parsons & Whiting of Holyoke. It is considered that Mr. Purcell is about $60,000 better off through underbidding the Plimpton Manufacturing Company on the contract. The saving to the Government is over $100,000 per year.

NOTES OF FOREIGN NAVIES.

Commenting on the respective armaments of British and French ships, The Naval and Military Record (British) says:

"Although the Admiralty may recognize the theoretical value of rapid fire, they stand convicted of having neglected to supply many of their battle ships and cruisers with the improved weapons which have almost revolutionized warfare. This is the more discreditable to their lordships in view of the fact that this country for once and a way led the van in adopting these weapons. Yet, at the present time, the British Mediterranean fleet mounts but 70 quick-firing guns of the larger type, as compared with fully 170 mounted in the French squadron and reserve. These figures leave out of consideration the smaller six-pounder guns carried by all our modern vessels, but this useful type of gun is common to both navies, and may thus be left out of the comparison. Of the ten British battle ships in the Mediterranean, only four carry quick-firing guns of larger size than six-pounders, as compared with ten French battle ships. Thus the total of British guns in the Mediterranean carried in battle ships is but 32, as compared with the 115 of France. This fact would in itself be sufficiently serious to warrant an outcry, but, unfortunately, the case does not end here. It seems that while the French have been steadily improving the armaments of their older ships, and thus rendering them formidable auxiliaries, we have almost wholly neglected to take this necessary step. There are, at least, a dozen broadside battle ships in our navy which should have been brought up to date in this respect, and although it may not be possible to alter their main armaments, the secondary armaments could and should be greatly strengthened. Such vessels as the Inflexible, Neptune, Monarch, &c., all of which have muzzle-loading guns for their main armament, should at least be supplied with 4.7-inch and 6-inch quick-firing guns for secondary armament, and there would seem to be absolutely no reason for the neglect of so obvious a precaution. Instead of this, we find that all the broadside battle ships recently taken in hand for refit have been merely supplied with a certain number of six-pounder quick-firing guns. These improvements in the French Navy are said to have been quietly effected during the past two years, and it would be interesting to learn whether the Intelligence Department, of which Rear Admiral C. Bridge was until quite recently the head, has done anything to direct the attention of the board to the fact. The introduction of the lighter quick-firing guns in our navy was chiefly due to the rapid increase in the number of foreign torpedo boats, while it is almost entirely due to the energy of the Elswick firm that our fleet even now boasts any six-inch quick-firing weapons at all. It may be urged in some quarters that it is not wholly desirable to aim at great rapidity of fire, owing to the probability of ammunition being wasted."

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The Ardent, a new torpedo-boat destroyer, which on her preliminary trial trip, made a few days ago, broke all speed records, is the first of three sister vessels which have been designed for the Royal Navy by the Thornycroft company. The Ardent is fifteen feet longer than the Daring and the Decoy, which were also built at Chiswick. The extra length has been given in order to meet the demands of the Admiralty for greater accommodation. The following are the principal dimensions of the new vessel: Length over all, 200 feet; breadth, 19 feet; depth, 14 feet. The engines are similar to those fitted in the Daring and the Decoy, being of the three-stage compound type, with two low-pressure cylinders. The diameters of the cylinders are, high pressure, 19 inches; intermediate, 27 inches, and the two low-pressure, each 27 inches. The vessel is twin screw. The boilers are of the Thornycroft water-tube type, and somewhat larger than those of the Daring and the Decoy. A notable point in this vessel is the automatic boiler-feed control, recently introduced by Messrs. Thornycroft. Talc is used in place of glass for the boiler water gauges, the increased pressures now used necessitating a departure from the old gauge glass.

The vessel left Greenhithe at 10:15 A. M., and ran down to the measured mile on the Maplin Sands. After a series of progressive runs below full power, a full-speed trial was made, the mean of two runs with and against tide being 29.182 knots. This is the highest speed yet attained as a mean of runs with and against tide, the Daring, it will be remembered, having made a single run of 28.268 knots. The quickest run with the Ardent was 30.151 knots, but this was with the tide, while the Daring's run was against a slack tide on the same course. The power developed was about 5,000 horse power, the boiler pressure being 210 pounds to the square inch, and the mean revolutions 407 per minute.

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During the recent cruise of the British Channel squadron, a twenty-four-hour fast steaming trial was had by each vessel, the test taking place while the ships were making passage to Cape St. Vincent. The sea was rough, but the vessels behaved well, the bilge keels recently fitted to the battle ships to minimize their rolling proving of great benefit. Speeds varying from 16 to 20 knots were maintained, the cruisers, led by the Endymion and Blenheim, arriving at the rendezvous in advance of the battle ships, which came up in the following order: Resolution, Repulse, Empress of India, Royal Sovereign. The squadron reached Gibraltar Oct. 30. It is understood that the ships will leave shortly on a cruise to Port Mahon, calling at Barcelona, and afterward proceeding to Madeira.

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A British service journal notes that the first section of the boom which is designed for the protection of the River Medway from attack by torpedo boats has been completed, and an inspection of the work made by Vice Admiral Heneage and a number of officials from the Admiralty. The boom, which is to consist of a network of wire hawsers, is to stretch across the river at a point just above Port Victoria Pier, at the extremity of Sheerness Harbor. Large rafts of timber, together with the gunboats Mistletoe and Firm, have been used to support the first section of the boom. It is anticipated that the second section will be proceeded with at an early day. The obsolete gunboats Banterer and Grappler are to be utilized for service in the second section of the boom. When the work is completed the boom will be tested, and afterward stored in sections at Chatham Dockyard in readiness for use when required.

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The United Service Gazette (British) says that Vice Admiral Wells, who has been appointed Commander in Chief at the Nore from Dec. 10, is the son of a former member of the Bengal Civil Service. He is sixty-one years of age, and entered the Royal Navy at the age of fourteen. During the Crimean war he served in the Baltic Sea, and was present at the bombardment of Sweaborg and Bomarsund. He was Commander in Chief at the Cape of Good Hope from 1888 to 1890, and was appointed a Vice Admiral in 1890.

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It is reported that when the British cruiser Blake returns to England for repairs, her sister ship, the Blenheim, now attached to the Channel squadron, will replace her as a flagship on the North America and West Indies station. The Blenheim will then be superseded by the Barfleur. The Theseus is shortly to be commissioned for the Mediterranean station, and the Salamander is being prepared to relieve the Watchful as tender to the Galatea.

Death of a Centenarian.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 28.—James Lewis, a barber, colored, aged 100 years, who came to Ithaca from Virginia seventy years ago, died here to-day of old age.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Several Notable Sales Made by the Brokers.

A WILLIAM STREET CORNER BOUGHT

Mr. J. M. Levy Buys the Piece of Property for $308,000 from the Duchess of Dino—A Mortgage for $1,000,000.

Adelaide de Talleyrand-Perigord, Duchess of Dino, has sold to Jefferson M. Levy the property at 75 and 77 William Street, southwest corner of Liberty Street, 45.6 by 83, at $308,000. The plot contains 3,776½ square feet, and the price is therefore at the rate of nearly $82 per square foot. Two five-story brick buildings, with stores, are on the land. The purchaser was after the property for about nine months. He saw the Duchess last Summer, and carried on negotiations with her and with her agents here, the United States Trust Company. A broker whom he employed made his offer to the company here, and when this was not satisfactory made a better offer on behalf of another would-be purchaser. Before the latter could close the transaction, Mr. Levy cabled a better offer to the Duchess, and she promptly accepted it and notified the trust company to that effect. The property at 73 William Street, adjoining, was sold about three years ago for $125,000, and a small piece adjoining on the Liberty Street side, containing about 1,800 square feet, was sold last year for $130,000.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Spencer Aldrich, to Henry Oppenheimer, three lots on the north side of Seventy-second Street, 25 feet east of West End Avenue, at about $100,000. They have also sold for R Clarence Dorsett a lot 27.8 by 100 on the east side of West End Avenue, 100 feet north of Seventy-second Street, to an importer, who will build a four-story dwelling on it.

Messrs. Gonon & Macdonald have sold for the City Real Estate Company, to William Bloodgood, the five-story American-basement dwelling 327 West Eighty-ninth Street, 22 by 76, at $37,500.

Mrs. Pierre Lorillard has leased for ten years and four months from Mr. B. D. Silliman the dwelling at 8 North Washington Square, 31 by 154, with stable in the rear, at about $4,000 per year. Messrs. Gonon & Macdonald were the brokers. Mrs. Lorillard will build a large extension to the house.

The Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America have been authorized by an order of Justice Truax of the Supreme Court to jointly execute a mortgage for $1,000,000 to the Seaman's Bank for Savings upon the property at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street. The mortgage is to run for ten years, and the interest is not to exceed 4½ per cent. The mortgage is to be secured by the bonds of the two boards for $500,000 each, and the proceeds are to be devoted to the erection of the building now being erected on the property for the use of the offices of both boards and other purposes. The property was bought at auction at the sale of the Stuart property in the Spring of 1893. Each of the boards owns a half interest in it.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Thomas S. Walker sold under foreclosure the five five-story brownstone flats 55 to 63 East One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 180 feet west of Fourth Avenue, each 25 by 100.11. Fifty-five went to Susan Anderson at $19,100. The other four were sold to George C. Currier at $19,300, $19,200, $19,100, and $19,200, respectively.

In the Liberty Street Salesroom, Mr. John T. Boyd sold at auction to J. Cohn, at $12,500, the four-story brick tenement, with stores, 2,074 Second Avenue, east side, 50.4½ feet south of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 25 by 99.2½.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold to James A. Renwick for Frances S. Major, 30 West Seventeenth Street, four-story high-stoop brick dwelling, with two-story dining room and butler's pantry extension, on lot 25x92, and in conjunction with Folsom Brothers they have also sold for Talbot Olyphant, 28 West Seventeenth Street, adjoining above, four-story brick dwelling, with dining room extension, lot 25x92, the price paid for the two pieces being about $75,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Forty-third Street, north side, and East River, by estate of Ladew, 3 feet east of Sixty-seventh Street, one-story brick freight house; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 133 feet east of Rider Avenue, by J. L. Mott Iron Works, 84-90 Beekman Street, two-story brick factory; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and First Street, south side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, by James McLoughlin of 140 West Sixty-seventh Street, two five-story brick flats; cost, $36,000.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 525 feet west of Seventh Avenue, by Marion E. Moore, West New-Brighton, S. I., two five-story brick flats; cost, $36,000.

Vyse Street, east side, 275 feet south of Jennings Street, by Robert Pickens of 1,247 Clover Street, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, southeast corner of Melrose Avenue, by William Fernschild of 1,026 Westchester Avenue, five four-story brick flats; cost, $65,000.

Mount Hope Place, north side, 353 feet west of Morris Avenue, by Frederick A. Reiss of 81 Mount Hope Place, two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings; cost, $8,400.

Berry Street, north side, 293.2 feet west of Anthony Avenue, by John F. Cleverdon, two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; cost, $4,200.

Southern Boulevard, south side, 30.63 feet west of Bainbridge Avenue, Matilda B. Soussaint, two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $4,000.

Sixty-eighth Street, south side, 368 feet east of Avenue A, by James H. Jones, two-story brick stable; cost, $1,500.

Locust Avenue, east side, 30 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, by De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company, one-story frame shed; cost, $100.

Washington Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, by Michael Kuntz, two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Morris Avenue, by Mary Connelly of 587 Morris Avenue, one-story frame shed; cost, $150.

Eighty-eighth Street, 180 East, by Grasmuk & Schott, one-story frame vault; cost, $300.

High Bridge Road, southwest corner of Morris Avenue, by Fordham Club, one-story frame shed; cost, $450.

Eleventh Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, by Louis Haberstroh, two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 95 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, by Andrew J. Kerwin, six five-story brick flats; cost, $180,000.

Fox Street, west side, 191 feet north of Home Street, by Charles Bjorkegren of 2,459 St. John's Avenue, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 227 and 229 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, by Michael J. Keenan of 233 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, two five-story brick flats; cost, $44,000.

No. 28 East Twenty-ninth Street, alterations to three-story brick carriage shop, by R. & O. Goelet; cost, $1,500.

No. 134 Seventh Avenue, alterations to four-story brick tenement and store, by Ida C. Siege; cost, $2,500.

No. 467 West Thirty-fourth Street, alterations to four-story brick dwelling, by James W. Ketcham; cost, $6,000.

No. 5 Rutgers Place, alterations to five-story brick office and tenement, by F. D. & A. Kaplan; cost, $2,500.

Boston Avenue, west side, 140 feet north of Samuel Street, alterations to two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Alfred Keller; cost, $300.

One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 225 feet west of Boulevard, alterations to three-story frame dwelling, by Laura G. Martin; cost, $500.

Nos. 52 and 54 Cliff Street, alterations to two four-story brick stores, by Frederick G. Talmage; cost, $427.

No. 141 Monroe Street, alterations to five-story brick tenement, by Jennie Flatto; cost, $1,000.

No. 144 East Fourteenth Street, alterations to five-story brick store, by John Slick; cost, $1,000.

No. 2,906 Third Avenue, alterations to two-story frame dwelling and store, by Nicholas Martin; cost, $600.

No. 608 Bergen Avenue, alterations to two-story frame dwelling, by Anton Hauswald; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 219 and 221 Sullivan Street, alterations to three-story and basement brick school, by Children's Aid Society; cost, $4,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. Leonard Moody has sold, for J. Lefferts, Jr., to John Magilligan, at $6,000, a plot 40 by 100 on the south side of President Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, and for A. L. Dows, to the same, at $7,250, another plot on the same block, 50 by 100. Mr. Moody has also sold, for W. Y. Pierson, to C. L. Rickerson, at $16,350, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 578 Jefferson Avenue, 21 by 50 by 100.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday Messrs. Taylor & Fox sold to Julia O'Donnell, at $2,150, the frame building and lot 111 North Seventh Street, north side, 125 feet west of Berry Street, 25 by 100. To William J. Moran, at $7,275, they sold the four-story brick dwelling 109 North Seventh Street, 25 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of Carroll Street, four-story brick and terra cotta dwelling, 25 by 62; cost, $28,000. L. K. Greenman, owner.

Arlington Place, northeast corner of Fulton and Macon Streets, five-story brick apartment house, with stores, for seventeen families, 64 by 100; cost, $35,000. William H. Scott, 46 West Nineteenth Street, New-York, owner.

Bridge Street, northwest corner of Water Street, two-story brick stable, 18.8 by 45; cost, $5,500. Kirkman & Son, owners.

South Third Street, south side, 150 feet east of Hooper Street, four-story brick flat, for eight families, 25 by 71; cost, $10,000. Hugh Feeling, owner.

Union Street, north side, 217.6 feet west of Fourth Avenue, four-story brick flat and store, for four families, 20 by 70; cost, $6,500. Matthew Fitzpatrick, owner.

Thirty-first Street, north side, 100 feet east of Fourth Avenue, fifteen two-story frame dwellings, for two families each, 16.8 by 42 each; cost, $1,800. William E. Kay, owner.

Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 180 feet east of Twenty-first Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 22 by 29.6; cost, $3,100. J. H. Canepe, owner.

McDonough Street, south side, 200 feet west of Saratoga Avenue, four two-story and basement frame dwellings, for two families each, 20 by 50 each; cost, $2,800 each. Charles D. Honiwell, owner.

Fulton Street, south side, 65 feet west of Railroad Avenue, frame church for Baptist mission, 30 by 60; cost, $1,200. A. O. Granen, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Nov. 28.

94TH ST, n s, 337.9 ft w of 8th Av, 17.6x100.8½; Francis P. Lowrey, referee, to George W. Quintard.... $23,500

64TH ST, n s, 392.6 ft w of 9th Av, 17.6x100.5; Ellie Charlier and wife to Winona C. Edson..... 1

68TH ST, n s, 249 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.5; Peter Wagner and wife to Elizabeth E. Bradley. 42,000

89TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 125x100.8; Charles Gahren and wife to James B. Gillie..... 1

87TH ST, 534 East; Felix Levy and wife to Joseph H. Steiniger..... 10,000

87TH ST, s s, 384.6 ft e of Avenue A, 36.6x62.3; Marie Iden and others, executrices of John F. Iden, to Felix Levy..... 16,700

88TH ST, s s, 87.9 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.8; Felix Levy and wife to Marie Iden, and others, executrices, &c., ex prop and..... 20

95TH ST, 170 East; Abraham L. Fox and others to Tilly Flatto..... 12,000

49TH ST, n s, 94.11 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Ellen M. Woods to Anne E. Gawtry..... 40,000

45TH ST, n s, 128 ft w of Lexington Av, 21x100.5; Bernard Heller and another to Joseph R. Stein..... 28,500

75TH ST, 308 East, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av; Albert Fulton and wife to H. P. Brown, ex prop and..... 1

107TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 150x100.11; Theodore Von Ganther and wife to William S. Guerineau and another..... 1

119TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of 4th Av, 67.8 x100.11; Thomas Mackellar and wife to Lewis E. Storms..... 27,000

119TH ST, s s, 219 ft e of Lenox Av, 32x100.11; Mary E. Yost to Lydia S. Fuller..... 1

118TH ST, 309 West; Adam Hellmerich and another to Anna M. Browning..... 25,500

132D ST, 219 West; Charles W. West, referee, to Richard A. Farrelly... 10,000

BRADHURST AV, e s, 50 ft s of 151st St, 49.11x100; Catharine B. Aitkerd, William B. Aitken..... 2

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 144th St, 25x84; John A. Prigge and wife to Benjamin Manheim..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 144th St, 25x84; Benjamin Manheim and wife to Christian Putger..... 25,000

STEBBINS AV, s e s, 62.5 ft n e of 167th St, 40.5x irregular; Catharine Mackesey to Michael Ledwith..... 500

CROTONA AV, e s, 125 ft n of Lebanon St, 25x100; Elise Leib and husband to Mercantile Co-Operative Bank..... 2,970

FRANKLIN AV, s e s, 290 ft s w of Jefferson St, 108.9x300; Edmond Huerstel and wife to Charles Mettam..... 2,000

BROADWAY, w s, 28.6 ft n of 17th St, 26.6x99x25x107.11, and other property, one-eighth part; Gilbert J. Marshall, Jr., to Lelia R. Marshall..... 1

ESSEX ST, 17; Benedict A. Klein to Lewis Harber..... 29,500

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph L. Buttenweiser and wife to Benedict A. Klein..... 29,500

LEONARD ST, 117 and 119; Franklin H. Johnson to Estelle M. Johnson..... 1

HENRY ST, 89; Moses Zerwich and wife to Fannie Gordon..... 20,000

AVENUE B, 10, one-half part; Joseph Frankenthaler to Louis Frankenthaler..... 1

AVENUE B, 8, one-half part; Louis Frankenthaler and wife to Joseph Frankenthaler..... 1

HOUSTON ST, 381 and 383 East; Peter Herter to Maria A. Herter..... 1

SPRING ST, 208; Frederick C. Valentine, referee, to Michael Egan.. 7,200

15TH ST, 27 West; George W. Ellis, referee, to Moses Sahlelm..... 3,000

39TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; A. Brown to Samuel Marshall and another..... 4,000

7TH AV, w s, 24.8 ft n of 23d St, 24.8 x89; J. Bradford Casterlin to Lizzie E. Kempton..... 20,000

28D ST, n s, 80 ft w of 7th Av, 20x irregular; same to same..... 15,000

16TH ST, 433 East; Heinrich E. Kunath and wife to Wilhelmina Rothweiler..... 25,000

30TH ST, 366 West; William D. Dubois and wife to Lucretia Hatzel.. 1

SAME PROPERTY; Jemima Henderson to William D. Dubois..... 1

94TH ST, 35 West; George W. Quintard, executor of Oliver Charlick, to James R. Cuming..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; George W. Quintard and wife to James R. Cuming. 70,000

87TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 200x100.8; Louis S. Brush and others to Edward Hirsh..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,029; Peter Herter to Maria A. Herter..... 1

102D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 24.11x100.11; Richard Van Iderstine and wife and another to Bernard K. Murphy..... 25,500

11TH AV, e s, 50 ft n of 178th St, 25 x100; Edward Jacobs, referee, to Moses Goldsmith..... 2,500

ACADEMY ST, w s, corner of Vermilyea Av, 50x100; Frank Yoran and wife to Herman Heinemann... 1

11TH AV, s e corner of 179th St, 50 x100; James B. Gillie and wife to Charles Gahren..... 1

189TH ST, 639 East, one-half part; Samuel C. Baum and wife to Max C. Baum..... 1

164TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Trinity Av, 75x100; Thomas W. Ball and wife to Thomas O'Rorke..... 8,733

141ST ST, s s, 406.8 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Louis Wiethan to Marie S. Wiethan..... 1

WAVERLY ST, n s, 50 ft w of Anthony Av, 50x100; Marcus Nathan and wife to Ascher Simon..... 6,500

INTERVALE AV, s e s, 109.3 ft n e of Home St, 50x irregular; Lyman Tiffany and wife to Annie M. Leary. 1,250

MORRIS AV, w s, 77 ft n of Cameron Place, 51.4x irregular; Thomas Clear, or Clare, and wife to Sarah Clare..... 150

FORT INDEPENDENCE ST, w s, being n half of Plot 67, map of land of William O. Giles; Matilda F. Wunnenberg and husband to Melissa J. Heath..... 550

WEBSTER AV, e s, Lot M, map of Norwood, 24th Ward; Adelaide M. Sheak to Joseph H. Lee..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

AMIDON, Georgina, and another to F. P. Furnald; n s of 83d St, 100 ft e of West End Av, 1 year..... $7,500

BORNKAMP, Frederick, and wife to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 99th St, 160 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 25,500

SAME to John B. Smith; same property, 1 year..... 9,000

BROWNING, Anna M., to Adam Hellmerich and another; n s of 118th St, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 5,500

BRAMWELL, Cora M., and another to George G. De Witt; n e corner of Southern Boulevard and 134th St, 1 year..... 10,000

BISCHOFF, Michael, and wife to John H. Haaren; s s of 45th St, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years..... 2,000

BRUNGES, Augusta A., to J. B. Brettel; n s of 135th St, 208.4 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years..... 1,500

BROWN, Harriot P., to Victor Del Gross; s s of 75th St, 175 ft e of 2d Av, demand..... 400

BACH, Emanuel, to J. H. Mazonigie and wife; s e corner of 145th and Elm Sts, 4 years..... 9,000

COLGAN, Mary A., to Maria Grunow; 13 Watts St, 1 year..... 1,100

CALKIN, Violetta A., to Hamilton Bank; s e corner of Madison Av and 126th St, security..... 3,000

CHRISTOPHER, Charles R., and wife to Union Trust Company of New-York; 181 William St and 22 Spruce St, 5 years..... 40,000

CODY, Bridget G., to Thomas H. Cook; s s of Monroe St, 65.7 ft e of Market St, demand..... 550

DE NOYELLES, Mary A., and another to Samuel Powell and another, executors and trustees; n e corner of 7th Av and 126th St, 5 years..... 5,000

DANZIGER, Max, and wife to the Society of St. Johnland; 244 East 70th St, 3 years..... 10,000

FRANKENTHALER, Louis, and others to the Grand Lodge of the United States, Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel; w s of Avenue B, 67 ft s of 2d St, 3 years..... 28,000

GARRETT, Mary E., to M. M. Smith; s s of 107th St, 100 ft w of Park Av, demand..... 1,629

HASSELL, Samuel, and wife to Addie F. Wadsworth; w s of F St, 337.1 ft n of Dyckman St, 1 year... 3,000

HIRSH, Edward, to Louis S. Brush and others; s s of 87th St, 350 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years..... 50,000

HATZEL, Lucretia, to Anthony W. Muller; 366 West 30th St, 6 years... 8,000

SAME to L. S. Brush and others; n s of 87th St, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years..... 52,000

HABBERT, Casper H., and wife to H. B. Brundrett and another, executors; e s of Crosby St, 112.8 ft n of Broome St, 5 years..... 25,000

HARBER, Louis, to Benedict A. Klein; 17 Essex St, 1 year..... 5,000

KAUFMANN, Sarah, and another to Estelle Moore; 66 East 81st St, 1 year..... 1,000

KELLOGG, Amy H., and another to David McClenahan and another; w s of Chatham St, 94.9 ft n of Mott St, 2 years..... 5,000

KLEIN, Benedict A., and wife to G. G. Kip; 17 Essex St, 5 years..... 19,000

LEARY, Annie M., to Charles B. Perry and another, trustees; e s of Intervale Av, 169.4 ft n e of Home St, 3 years..... 1,750

LYONS, Jeremiah C., and wife to A. J. Bates; n w corner of South 5th Av and Bleecker St, 1 year..... 10,000

LEARY, Annie M., and another to G. W. Flagg; s e s of Intervale Av, 169.3 ft n e of Home St, 1 year.... 420

LEDWITH, Michael, to Catharine Mackesey; s e s of Bolebuns Av, 62.6 ft n e of 167th St, 1 year..... 3,000

LAWRENCE, Fannie E., to Simon Wolf; w s of Terrace View Av, 336 ft s of King's Bridge Av, 2 years... 2,000

MACGREGOR, Anna E., and another to J. L. Bulkley and others, executors; w s of Lenox Av, 85.2 ft s of 73d St, 5 years..... 14,000

MILLER, Katie, to William H. Schmohl; e s of 1st Av, 126.1 ft n of 104th St, 1 year..... 930

McCOONN, Catharine A., to Manhattan Savings Institution; s s of 72d St, 339 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 25,000

MARTIN, John F., and others to M. J. Meyers; 15 Forsyth St, 3 years.. 4,000

O'RORKE, Thomas, to Thomas W. Ball; n s of 164th St, 275 ft w of Grove Av, 5 years..... 5,700

PLAGT, Richard G., and R. C. Voth; n w corner of West End Av and 84th St, 1 year..... 8,000

ROTHWEILER, Wilhelmina to Heinrich E. Kinrath and wife; 433 East 16th St, installments..... 6,000

ROSENTHAL, Mayer, to Pauline Rosenthal; w s of 2d Av, 100.11 ft s of 124th St, 3 years..... 13,000

STEININGER, Joseph H., to Felix Levy; s s of 87th St, 384.6 ft e of Avenue A, demand..... 7,000

SCHWARZ, Rudolph W., and another to M. Whitehead and others; n s of 161st St, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 6 years..... 8,500

SCHNITZER, Hannah, to Hyman Schultzer; 34 Hester St, installments 5,000

STUDWELL, Mary O., and another to the United States Mortgage Company of New-York; n e corner of 8th Av and 122d St, 4 years... 12,500

STORMS, Lewis E., to A. C. Brown and another, trustees; n s of 119th St, 90 ft w of Park Av, 3 years... 15,000

SELGER, Simon, and another to C. H. Duglise; w s of Jackson St, 50 ft n of Cherry St, 1 year..... 1,000

SEAMAN, Clausine A., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 369 Washington St, 5 years.. 10,000

SCHWAB, Adam, Jr., and others to Edward Leissner; s s of 26th St, 525 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year..... 10,000

VOGLER, George, and another to Jacob Siegel; w s of 1st Av, 200 ft n of Walnut St, 1 year..... 5,000

WILCOX, Franklin A., and wife to John H. Magruder and wife; Jennings St, n s, 105.2 ft w of Bristow St, 4 years..... 7,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

116TH ST, 71 and 73 East; Driscoll & Mulvaney against Clara E. Bliss, owner; Bernard Flood, contractor.. $100

MADISON AV and 116th St, n w corner; William D. Grant against John W. Stevens, contractor; Frances Stevens, owner..... 900

24TH ST, s s, 217.10 ft w of Broadway, 47 ft front; Patrick J. Kelly against Charles H. Hoyt, owner; Hoyt & McKee, contractors..... 35

72D ST, n s, 445 ft e of Avenue A, 100x100; R. Cumming's sons against A. Barush, owner and contractor... 100

DOWNING, 31; Daniel McFadden against James P. Powers, Martin J. Barron, and Louis Rossi, owners and contractors..... 131

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Bathman vs. Bathman—Richard M. Henry. Heppenheimer vs. Werner—Eugene H. Pomeroy. Lester vs. Grangler—S. L. H. Ward.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Wicks vs. Wicks—George M. Van Hoesen. Wallach vs. Worms—George M. Van Hoesen.

SUPERIOR COURT—Freedman, J.—Herger vs. Meehan—William G. Davis.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—William J. Cruger vs. Helen B. Thompson—S. Van R. Cruger. William K. Lancaster vs. George C. Treadwell Company—Arthur L. Andrews.

SUPERIOR COURT—Freedman, J.—Jacob Klingenstein vs. Moses Libelsky and others—Julius Offenbach.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimmons, J.—William R. Peters vs. Annie Abbott—Edward C. O'Brien.

Chicago Real Estate Men Here.

A deputation from the Chicago real estate dealers visited the Li

STOOD IN DEATH'S PATH

Schoolmaster Cook Placed Himself Before a Moving Train.

ENGINEER COULD NOT STOP IN TIME

The Suicide Died on the Way to the Hospital—Lived in Floral Park, L. I.—Despondency the Cause.

JAMAICA, L. I., Nov. 28.—As the early morning train from Hempstead left Floral Park for this village to-day and had attained considerable headway, Engineer John Kelly saw a man who had been walking along the track suddenly stop and, halting directly in front of the engine, face about and await its approach.

Engineer Kelly tried to stop the train, but the pilot of the locomotive struck the man and hurled him a hundred feet away. He was picked up unconscious and placed aboard the train, to be taken to Jamaica Hospital.

His head and face were cut and bruised in a horrible manner and a number of bones were broken. Before the train reached Jamaica he died, without having spoken a word.

There was nothing in the pockets of the clothing to reveal the man's identity. Later, however, the body was recognized by Lawyer Frost of Floral Park as that of Edward H. Cook, schoolmaster of the district school in that village.

Cook was twenty-seven years old, and had been Principal of the Hinsdale and Floral Park union schools for two years. His wife was an invalid. They had one child, a girl six years old.

Cook, who had always been consumptive, became afflicted with dizziness and spells of melancholia about a month ago. His friends noticed his strange demeanor and advised him to take a vacation, which he did. He had not been teaching for the last two weeks.

During that time he became more and more despondent, and is said to have declared that he did not care to live. He had an attack of nervousness this morning, and, being unable to sleep, he got up and started out for a walk. His wife, fearing that he might in his overwrought condition come to some harm, endeavored in vain to dissuade him.

Cook was well liked in Floral Park and in Hinsdale, where he formerly taught, and was a Normal School graduate. He was somewhat retiring, and little is known of his antecedents. His invalid wife is prostrated by the tragedy, and it is feared the effect on her in her present condition will be serious.

THE VALUATION OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Property Estimated at $109,011,659—County Appointments.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The State Board of Equalization of Taxes has fixed the aggregate valuation of property in Westchester County at $109,011,659, upon which amount a State tax of $237,645.45 must be levied for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1894, being 218-100 mills on the dollar, to be applied for schools, State care of the insane, and for general purposes.

In addition to this the Board of Supervisors of the county is required to raise the sum of $3,902.89 for additional compensation of the Justices of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District and for the stenographers appointed. Also $571.60 for the compensation and expenses of the Shore Inspector from Oct. 1, 1894, to Sept. 30, 1895.

The Westchester Supervisors have received a communication from the Directors of the Brunswick Home for the Care and Treatment of Epileptics, Idiots, &c., telling them that, in consideration of the constant medical care and supervision demanded by each of the class of patients received from Westchester County, the present rate of maintenance will be increased from $4.50 to $5 per week, and for those patients who require a larger measure of intelligent care the rate will be increased from $4.50 to $5.50 per week.

The Supervisors have appointed A. R. Stalnach interpreter for all the courts of Oyer and Terminer and Sessions in the County of Westchester at a salary of $480 a year from the 1st day of January next.

H. A. Percival has been appointed Superintendent of the armory of the Fourth Separate Company of Yonkers.

Supervisors Haight of the town of Cortlandt and Todd of Ossining are appointed Superintendents of Van Cortlandt Bridge, near Sing Sing. Dennis Beach has been appointed Superintendent of the Mount Vernon Armory.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP'S WILL

A Possibility that Harvard May Get a Slice of the Estate.

DEDHAM, Mass., Nov. 28.—The will of Robert Charles Winthrop, admitted to probate this morning at Hyde Park, contains bequests to the Massachusetts Historical Society, $5,000; the Boston Provident Association, $5,000; the Boston Childrens' Hospital, $1,000; Library of the Boston Latin School, $250; library of the Sunday school of Trinity Church, Boston, $250.

It is provided that in the event of the death of his three children without issue two-thirds of his estate shall go to the Harvard University, and one-sixth each to the Massachusetts Historical Society and the Boston Provident Association. In a codicil, the sum of $5,000 is given to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology.

The will was drawn Oct. 29, 1887, and the codicil March 14, 1892.

MALBY SECURES HIS HEADQUARTERS

Will Direct His Fight for the Speakership from the Old Husted Parlor.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—A messenger from George R. Malby came here to-day and secured Parlor No 454 in the Delavan House for Mr. Malby's use during the Speakership campaign.

This is the room the late James W. Husted usually had during his spirited contests for the Speakership.

There have been few legislators in the city since election, and, therefore, there is little talk here about the coming fight.

Negro Incendiaries Discovered.

SYLVANIA, Ga., Nov. 28.—A wholesale plot of incendiaries has been unearthed in this county, and seven negro culprits, self-confessed, are now in the county jail. About two weeks ago the house and barns of State Senator Wade, who was absent in attendance upon the Legislature, in Atlanta, were burned at midnight.

The men arrested yesterday confessed the whole story. It was that following the recent elections they had been advised by some white men to organize and burn out the people who deprived them of their right to vote. They then formed themselves into an oath-bound association for the purpose of incendiarism. Their first work was on Senator Wade's property, because, they said, he had no right to represent them in the Senate.

They were to have burned the homes of two other well-known citizens if they had not been arrested. The community is so enraged over the affair that a strong guard was placed about the jail last night to prevent lynching.

FAVORS THE USE OF THE CANADIAN CANALS

Action Taken by the Executive Committee of the Waterways Convention.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—An atmosphere of secrecy surrounded the proceedings of the Executive Committee of the Deep Waterways Convention to-day. All the morning the question of whether the United States shall be at liberty or not to use Canada's great ship canals was discussed behind locked doors. There were present two high public officials—one representing the United States and one Canada—whose names were not given out.

"The proceedings," said Frank A. Flower, the Secretary, "were of the most delicate and diplomatic character, and so at present no report can be given out. It is true there were two eminent Government officials there, representing both sides of the discussion, but I believe it would be impolitic just now to mention their names. We talked about almost every phase of the question, and did but little of a definite nature."

The most important thing done by the committee was the adoption of a draft of a bill to be presented to Congress. The bill embodies all of the concessions and privileges for which the convention has been fighting since its foundation.

This morning's meeting completed the present session of the Executive Committee, which adjourned, to meet in Nashville, Tenn. It was decided to hold the next annual convention in Cleveland, some time during next September.

While the committee declined to make public the text of the bill which is to be presented to Congress, it is certain that its essential features are as follows:

That the United States shall enter into negotiations with Canada with a view to obtaining free use of the monster canals of the latter country, for which privilege the United States is to agree to keep them in repair.

That certain restrictions as to the use of the canals by naval vessels will be imposed, as a necessity, owing to the terms of the treaty between the two nations on this subject.

THE PRESIDENT IMPROVING

He Expects to be Out in a Few Days—Thanksgiving at Woodley.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The President continues to improve in health. He is much better to-day, and expects to be out in a few days, said Secretary Thurber to-day. The President has suffered much pain from his foot, and at times has been obliged to lay aside his work on this account. He has had these rheumatic attacks before, however, and the present trouble is no more severe than those he has previously experienced. The President is not confined to his bed, and still works on his message to Congress, and he expects to have the document ready before both houses of Congress convene, on Monday next. Mr. Thurber says no reclining couch has been sent to Woodley. The President, as is customary in such cases, occupies an easy chair when he writes, and rests his lame foot on a cushion.

Mr. Cleveland will pass to-morrow at Woodley, and eat his Thanksgiving dinner with his family. So far as can be ascertained, no outside guests have been invited to spend Thanksgiving Day with him.

WHAT ANDREW CARNEGIE SAID

He Finds It Necessary to Explain His Words About Rich Men.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie has addressed to a personal friend in this city the following letter in regard to his reported remark that "Men who died rich died disgraced":

New-York, Nov. 26, 1894.

My Dear Sir: Yours of the 24th inst., with inclosures, I find before me upon my return from Pittsburg. It is easy to take a few words from a speech and give a wrong impression. The remarks I made were at a private dinner to the Library Commission of Pittsburg. Some one must have given the reporter a synopsis.

What I have said about wealth is found in my own writings and not in extracts from supposed speeches. I had no reference to men who died leaving competencies, for I believe such men are the salt of civilization, but to men leaving millions in securities, which they could have used in their lifetime. I said I believed the day would come when such men would die disgraced, and that the tribute of approval would be given to those upon whose tombstones could be truthfully written: "He lived without ostentation, and he died poor," as was said of Pitt.

BIG METEOR IN COUNCIL BLUFFS

It Lighted Up the City, Burst, and Gave a Shower of Fragments.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Nov. 28.—A large meteor fell, striking the earth in the southwestern part of the city, about 11 o'clock last night. It appeared to be about the size of a balloon, and lighted up the whole city for about half a minute. Just before it struck the earth it exploded, and its fragments were scattered over several acres of ground.

The most strange phenomenon connected with it is that about two minutes after the meteor fell there was a terrific shock, scarcely less severe than an earthquake, which shook nearly every building in the city and awakened nearly all of the slumbering inhabitants. Buildings in the north part of the town, fully one mile away from where the meteor fell, were violently shaken.

A Revolutionary Memorial.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 28.—The following tablet has been set in the front of the famous old Trinity Episcopal Church in Fishkill village, Dutchess County:

"Trinity Church, organized in communion with the Church of England, by the Rev. Samuel Seabury, 1756. The first rector, the Rev. John Beardsley, Oct. 26, 1766. Reincorporated Oct. 15, 1785 and Oct. 16, 1796. This building was erected about 1760. Occupied by New-York Provincial Convention which removed from White Plains, Sept. 3, 1776. Used for a military hospital by the army of Gen. Washington until disbanded, June 2, 1783. Pro Deo et Patria 1756—1894."

During the war of the Revolution Enoch Crosby, the patriot spy, was confined in this old church, together with a lot of Tories whose capture he had accomplished.

Dined with the Japanese Minister.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—An elegant dinner was given this evening by Mr. Kurine, the Japanese Minister, at the Legation. The mantels of the drawing rooms were banked with yellow and white chrysanthemums, the national flower of Japan. The dinner table was set with exquisite china and glass, and the centrepiece was of pink roses. As Mme. Kurine is still in Japan, the guests were received by Mrs. Skerrett, wife of Admiral Skerrett, who has recently returned from Japan. Secretary of State and Mrs. Gresham, Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Morton, Secretary of the Interior Smith and his niece, Miss Jackson, Attorney General and Mrs. Olney, and Gen. and Mrs. Scofield made up the company.

Central Vermont Meeting.

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 28.—At the annual meeting of the Central Vermont Railroad stockholders the following Directors were elected: Edward C. Smith, St. Albans; L. J. Sargeant, Montreal; B. B. Smalley, Burlington; John Bell, Belleville, Ontario; Charles Percy, Montreal; James R. Langdon, Montpelier; B. B. Cheney, Boston; F. S. Stranahan, St. Albans; W. Seward Webb, Shelburne; Robert Colt, New-London; one vacancy to be filled by the board.

The report of the Directors showed that the receipts for the year ended June 30 were $5,245,058.20; the operating expenses, $3,658,993.66, and the net revenue, $1,586,059.54.

TURKEYS FOR EMPLOYES

Every Thanksgiving Eve These Lucky Ones Go Home Happy.

A GOOD INVESTMENT, IT IS DECLARED

An Employer Who Not Only Believes in Making Happy Those Who Serve Him, But Cheerfully Does It.

"I believe," said Edward Kemp of the great drug firm of Lanman & Kemp yesterday, as he was sitting at his desk, "that every man who employs people to work for him ought to do all he can to make them happy and contented, because if they are happy and contented they are faithful. And, occasionally, he ought to do something for them that will give them special pleasure."

Then Mr. Kemp arose, put on his hat, and went downstairs to one of the large workrooms. Nearly 200 men and women—not so many women as men—were standing at one end of the room. At the other end were three long tables, and on these tables lay turkeys, fat and attractive, and dressed for Thanksgiving Day dinner. True, the dress was somewhat décolleté. But from a time that cannot be recalled by the present generation, décolleté dress has been the inviolable rule among turkeys along about Thanksgiving Day, and nobody was shocked.

The men and women were Mr. Kemp's employes. The turkeys were his by virtue of purchase. Presently the turkeys became theirs by virtue of gift. Here was a man who was practicing what he preached, and the occasion on which he desired to do something for his employes that would give them special pleasure was the day before Thanksgiving and Thanksgiving Day itself, in the year 1894.

Every man and woman got a turkey, and, as each will divide with others, it is fair to estimate that not only Mr. Kemp's employes, but 500 or 600 others who enjoy their esteem will also be given special pleasure to-day. The women got their turkeys first. To each turkey's left limb was attached a card, on which was the name of its prospective owner. Three active young clerks called out the names. Each respondent received a turkey and a large paper bag, stuffed the turkey into the bag with more or less facility, according to experience due to long or short connection with the establishment of Lanman & Kemp, and left the room with the capacious smile that indicates content with things as they are.

"Some of those men," said Mr. Kemp, after the men's turn had come, "have received their Thanksgiving turkeys from us every year for thirty-five years, and many of them for twenty-five years.

"Other employers do the same thing," he added. "If they would all do it, or something like it, they would find the investment satisfactory, as we have for many years."

RHODE ISLAND'S POULTRY SHOW

A Great Exhibition and Attendance Expected This Year.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 28.—The Winter show of the Rhode Island Poultry Association will be held in this city Dec. 11, 12, 13, and 14, and, with the national reputation it has gained through its unusual exhibit of turkeys, dressed poultry, and other instructive features, is expected to be largely attended. On Grange Day—Dec. 12—there will be a reunion of Grange delegates, and on Dec. 13 the Governor and State and city officials will be invited to be present.

The society also holds a poultry institute, with the State Board of Agriculture, on Dec. 12 and 13.

How the Boys Bunkoed the Deacon.

From The Rockland (Me.) Star.

A good story is told by the Deacon of one of Rockland's churches of how he was bunkoed by some of the smart lads of the society. One Sunday morning, one of the boys did not happen to have any change in his pocket for his usual contribution, so he went up to the Deacon and asked him to change a quarter. The Deacon couldn't do that, but he, out of sympathy, gave the boy 5 cents. The next Sunday the Deacon had several demands for change for a quarter, and it continued for several weeks, until the Deacon detected one of the boys to whom he had given money passing a quarter to another boy to get change with in his turn.

"Potato Day" in Flushing Schools.

FLUSHING, L. I., Nov. 28.—This was "Potato Day" in the Flushing public schools, and each of the 1,200 pupils took a potato to school. The contributions were for the Flushing Hospital, and as gifts were not confined to potatoes alone, a coop of live chickens was sent by one friend of the institution.

The schoolrooms were decorated in honor of the day, and the pupils sang and gave recitations.

Mrs. J. L. Hicks, President of the Hospital, received the contributions in the name of the Board of Managers.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, slight changes in temperature, north winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and NORTH CAROLINA, generally fair, slight changes in temperature, north, shifting to east, winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, cooler in southern portion, winds shifting to east. GEORGIA, fair, east winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, east winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, south winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair, winds shifting to south. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer in extreme northern portion, south winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, generally fair, warmer, south winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, showers in western, fair in eastern, portion, slowly rising temperature, winds shifting to south. ILLINOIS, showers, warmer, south winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, slowly-rising temperature, winds shifting to southeast. INDIANA, increasing cloudiness and probably showers, warmer, southeast winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, southeast winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, cloudy, with local snows, warmer, southeast winds. WISCONSIN, increasing cloudiness, warmer, southeast winds. MINNESOTA, local rain or snow, warmer, southeast winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, local rain or snow, warmer, south winds. NORTH DAKOTA, local rain or snow, warmer in eastern, colder in western, portion, south, shifting to west, winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, partly cloudy, warmer in central and eastern portion, south winds. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, fair, except probably local rain or snow in extreme eastern portions, warmer, south winds. COLORADO, generally fair, variable winds. MONTANA, cloudy, with local snow in eastern portion, colder, winds shifting to northwest.

The storm central Tuesday evening in the Lower St. Lawrence Valley has passed eastward over Newfoundland, attended by westerly gales along the Middle Atlantic and New-England coasts. A storm has moved from the Pacific coast to the region north of Montana, attended by light rain or snow on the Northeastern Rocky Mountain slope. An area of high barometer has moved eastward from Manitoba to the lake region, attended by a cold wave over the Ohio Valley, the eastern lake region, and the Atlantic coast States, from North Carolina to Maine. The temperature has risen on the Northeastern Rocky Mountain slope. Rain has fallen in the Southwest and on the North Pacific coast States, and snow flurries have occurred in the lake region and Northern New-England. Fair and cold weather is indicated for the Atlantic coast States, the Upper Ohio Valley, and eastern lake region. Local rain or snow and rising temperature are indicated for the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and the western lake region. Signals are displayed on Lakes Superior and Michigan.

THE SLAWSON WILL FINALLY SUSTAINED

Chancellor McGill Decides that It Shall Not Be Disturbed.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 28.—Chancellor McGill gave his decision in the Slawson will case to-day, admitting the will to probate.

The will was made by Mrs. Cephise L. Slawson, widow of John Slawson, inventor of the cash boxes in use on many street car lines in this country. She died in New-Brunswick a year and a half ago, leaving an estate valued at $150,000. One-sixth of her property was devised to her granddaughter, Sallie B. Sedden of Baltimore, and the remainder to Mrs. Alice H. Aiken, wife of Col. William D. Aiken of Princeton. Mrs. Aiken was the only surviving daughter of Mrs. Slawson. Miss Sedden and her father, William B. Sedden, filed a caveat against the probate of the will, alleging undue influence on the part of the Aikens, and mental incapacity as well. This was not borne out by evidence subsequently taken, and the action of the Middlesex court in sustaining the will is affirmed.

Afflicted with Hens.

From The Augusta (Me.) Journal.

Oxford County's register of deeds, who was made custodian of a lot of hens that were used as witnesses against a Poland family of that county, finds himself in a peculiar predicament. The Poland family was convicted, but the hens were not liberated, and Oxford's register is held legally responsible for the appearance of the hens in court at any time the court may determine.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Majestic from Liverpool.

A.—H. C. Akroyd, Mrs. G. W. Amory, Miss Amory, Miss Constance Amory, Miss K. Andrews, C. J. Angus, Miss Apperson, R. Aronson.—B.—W. T. Baldwin, S. Baerlein, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Amory, Miss Constance Amory, Miss K. Andrews, C. J. Angus, Miss Apperson, R. Aronson.—B.—W. T. Balwin, S. Baerlein, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Baillie, T. Sanford Beaty, A. Bernhard, Miss C. Bockel, Miss H. J. R. Botterell, A. H. Bradford, T. Brophy, Mrs. F. Butterfield.—C.—Mrs. P. Caduc, G. B. Calman, J. M. Campbell, Miss E. Mackenzie-Campbell, Miss Carpmael, Miss Cashman, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Cass, G. A. Chamberlin, P. F. Chrystie, J. H. Cockburn, A. Connop, A. T. Connor, De Witt Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Corning, Miss Corning, E. Corning, Thomas Cosgrove, Miss J. Craik, E. P. Creighton, Mrs. M. A. Creighton, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham.—D.—The Rev. J. J. Dervin, Dr. Frank Donaldson, Charles Dould, Miss Emily Dould.—E.—Mrs. A. R. Eddy.—F.—F. C. Fahnestock, Miss Fahnestock, Mrs. J. M. Farrell, Miss N. Farrell, G. Farrell, S. J. Foster.—G.—J. Giron, Caleb E. Goreh, J. L. Grant, St. L. Grenfield.—H.—S. J. Hall, J. Hanmer, Miss F. A. H. Haven, the Hon. Mrs. Ivor Herbert, J. H. Hill, Mrs. H. F. Hird, Miss L. W. Hird, F. T. Holloway, J. Brereton Hooper, J. P. Hooper, Mrs. T. Gordon Hunt, Mrs. H. B. Hurlbut.—J.—Miss Jardine, Mrs. S. Wellington Johnson, Miss L. Wellington Johnson, Miss E. Frances Johnson, Price Jones.—K.—Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. G. Keith, Mr. and Mrs. Kuhner, J. Kyle.—L.—F. W. Larom, C. Levy, Dr. Maurice C. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lippincott, A. H. Lockington, A. Logie, H. C. Luders.—M.—A. B. Macpherson, Mrs. T. Mallinson, Miss Lucy Mallinson, G. H. Massue, Mrs. E. H. Massue, Miss R. A. Massue, Mr. and Mrs. T. McKean, Miss McKinney, Miss K. A. Miller, James Milne, J. Moos, the Rev. D. Moyes, A. L. Murdoch.—N.—H. L. Nash, Miss H. L. Nicol, Miss L. C. Van Norden, Mr. and Mrs. Norton.—O.—Miss Ontivia, Mr. and Mrs. W. Osthout.—P.—A. J. Painchard, Miss J. M. Peck, Thomas Permain, J. Morris Post, J. Poucet, Mrs. W. Pratt.—R.—C. A. Reeve, Miss M. A. R. Reid, Miss H. R. Y. Reid, H. J. Reiser, E. H. Richard, Mrs. C. B. Richard, H. Robinson, C. E. Rycroft.—S.—M. S. Salinger, C. E. Sampson, Miss G. Sampson, Miss Schilling, Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Molyneux Seagrave, and Mrs. J. H. Sheehan, Miss J. C. Sheehan, Miss Shipman, F. A. Smith, W. P. Smyth, Miss Steedman, C. P. Stevens, H. Strickland, E. Strobel.—T.—J. W. Tattersfield, J. R. Thomas, Mrs. Samuel Thomas, Miss E. Thomas.—W.—H. T. Walcot, Miss A. Wall, E. G. Walton, Dr. J. W. Ward, S. A. Went, Miss H. White, Mrs. L. G. Wilde, Mr. Wilkinson, Sir C. Rivers Wilson, Gen. E. F. Winslow.—Z.—Dr. W. Zinkeisen.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.
Sun rises...7:02	Sun sets...4:35
Moon sets...6:07	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	8:36	9:16	2:22	3:08
Governors Island	9:03	9:34	3:00	3:42
Hell Gate	10:56	11:27	4:28	5:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, NOV. 30.		
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colombia, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Eiffel Tower, Cape Colony	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Habana, Havana	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 1.		
Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Coleridge, Brazil	9:00 A. M.	.....
Fontabelle, Windward Islands	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fort William, Puerto Rico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	8:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	.....
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	1:30 A. M.	4:30 A. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Mississippi, London	.....	.....
Obdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	.....
Scandia, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) Nov. 29.—Caracas, La Guayra, Nov. 21; Duchess of Roxburgh, Gibraltar, Nov. 9; Edam, Amsterdam, Nov. 17; Furnessia, Glasgow, Nov. 15; Greece, London, Nov. 10; Grecian Prince, St. Lucia, Nov 19; Hekla, Christiansand, Nov. 9; La Bretagne, Havre, Nov. 17; Lahn, Bremen, Nov. 20; Lydian Monarch, London, Nov. 7; Mississippi, London, Nov. 15; Norwegian, Glasgow, Nov. 17; Obdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 14; Runic, Liverpool, Nov. 16; Victoria, Gibraltar, Nov. 11; Weser, Bremen, Nov. 17.

FRIDAY, Nov. 30.—Bohemia, Hamburg, Nov. 18; Europe, London, Nov. 16; Kansas City, Swansea, Nov. 15.

SATURDAY, Dec. 1.—Etruria, Liverpool, Nov. 24; Finance, Colon, Nov. 24; Kronprinz F. Wilhelm, Gibraltar, Nov. 21; La Bourgogne, Havre, Nov. 24; Venetian, Christiansand, Nov. 17.

SUNDAY, Dec. 2.—Britannia, Gibraltar, Nov. 17; Energia, Gibraltar, Nov. 17; Italia, Gibraltar, Nov. 17; Maasdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 21; Persia, Hamburg, Nov. 21.

Arrived.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

SS Cuñc, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool Nov. 13, with mdse. to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 2:50 P. M.

SS Saratoga, Boyce, Tampico, Nov. 20, via Progreso and Havana, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:32 P. M.

SS Cherokee, Bearse, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Gwendotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS South Portland, Rouse, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Leona, Wilder, Key West and Galveston, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS City of Edinburgh, (Br.,) Frame, Philadelphia Nov. 26, in ballast to Notton & Son. Will load for South Africa.

SS Ardangorm, (Br.,) Clyde, Cienfuegos Nov. 19, with sugar to Waydell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 A. M.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Parsell, Liverpool Nov. 21 and Queenstown 21, with mdse. and passengers to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 1:03 P. M.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, Porto Cabello, Nov. 17, via Curacoa and La Guyara, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Rosse, (Br.,) Leary, Rio Janeiro Nov. 2 and St. Lucia 17, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 3:10 P. M.

Bark E. S. Powell, McCormack, Charleston Nov. 19, with lumber to order—vessel to S. C. Evans.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Weyer, Antwerp Nov. 17, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:50 P. M.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New-Orleans Nov. 23, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Hellmers, from Bremen Nov. 20, via Southampton Nov. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Was reported south of Fire Island at 9:25 P. M.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Rupe, from Havre Nov. 20, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Was reported south of Fire Island at 9:35 P. M.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—N. W., strong breeze, clear.

Notice to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The following is a notice to mariners:

Notice is hereby given that the gas-lighted buoy, painted black, and showing a fixed white light, moored Sept. 7, 1894, to mark the wreck of the schooner Mary J. Castner, sunk between Pollock Rip and Chatham, Mass., has been discontinued, the wreck having been blown up by the United States Engineers, and ceased to be a danger to navigation. This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Second Lighthouse District, 1894, Page 52.

Sailed.

SS City of Washington, for Havana and Mexican ports; Roanoke, for Norfolk and Richmond; Nacoochee, for Savannah; Rhyniand, for Antwerp; Egyptian Prince, for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, &c.; Delaware, for Dover; Britannic, for Liverpool; Galileo, for Hull; Paris, for Southampton.

Ship Sea Witch, for Newport News.

Barks Robert S. Patterson and G. De Zaldo, for Philadelphia.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. Scheel, sld. from Copenhagen for New-York Nov. 24.

SS Nyassa (Br.) sld. from Shields for New-York.

SS Lassell, (Br.,) Capt. Coombes, from Rio de Janeiro, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Aral, (Br.,) Capt. Richardson, from New-York Nov. 11, arr. at London to-day.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New-York Nov. 14, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Wittekind, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, from New-York Nov. 15, arr. at Queenstown to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Sander, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton at 4 P. M. to-day for New-York.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, sld. from Rotterdam at 2 P. M. to-day for New-York.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New-York, arr. at Rotterdam at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, from New-York Nov. 10, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from New-York Nov. 20, arr. at Bremen at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS New-York, Capt. Jamison, New-York for Southampton, passed Hurst Castle at 11:55 A. M. yesterday.

SS Moravia, (Ger.,) Capt. Magin, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Havre to-day for New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 1 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 6 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Catania, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Catania.")

FRIDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Advance, (letters must be directed "per Advance;") at 10:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia;") at 12 M for Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Habana, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Habana";) at 1 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Eiffel Tower; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 6 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 9 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle";) at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 1 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. 8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. *4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. *8 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Arawa, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. 8 and up to 6:30 PM Dec. 9. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamer (Tuesdays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 8 AM.

*Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $80 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $85 and $100.

Lahn, Tu., Dec. 4, 9 A.M. | Elbe, Tu., Jan. 15, 9 A.M.
Trave, Tu., Dec. 11, 7 AM. | Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22, 6 AM.
Elbe, Tu., Dec. 18, 9 A.M. | Ems, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 A.M.
Havel, Thu., Jan. 3, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 AM.
Ems, Tu., Jan. 8, 6 A.M. | Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12, 9 A.M.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. HA